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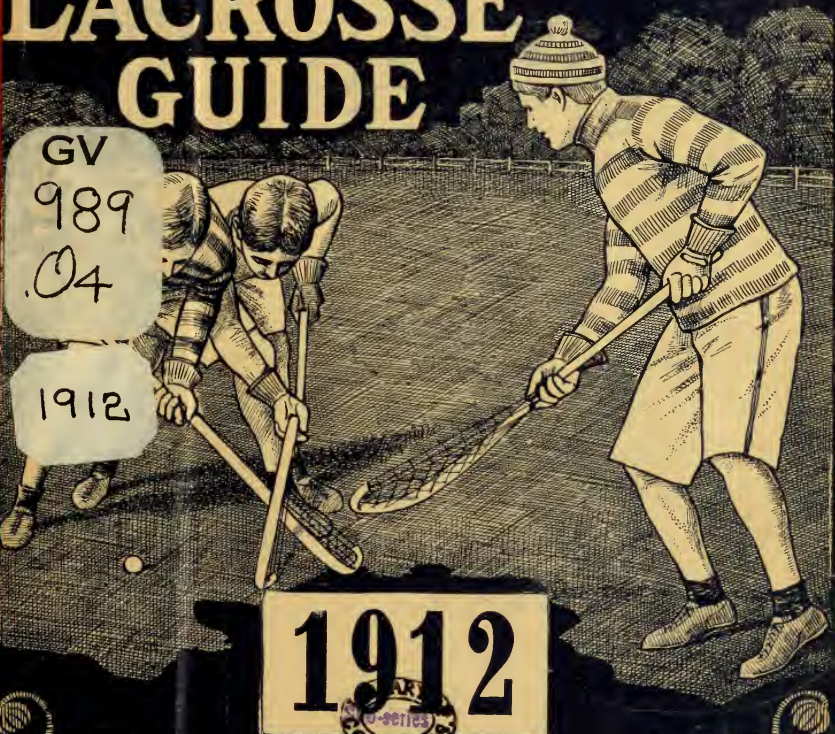
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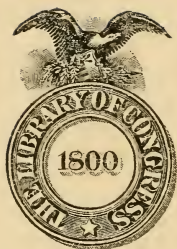
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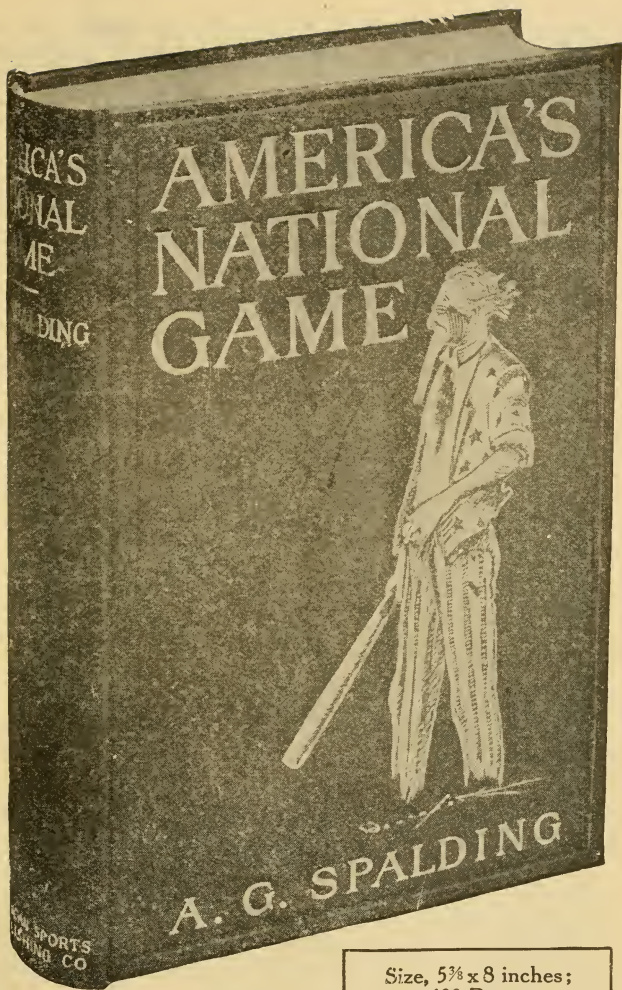
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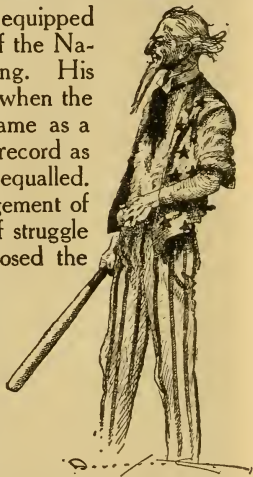
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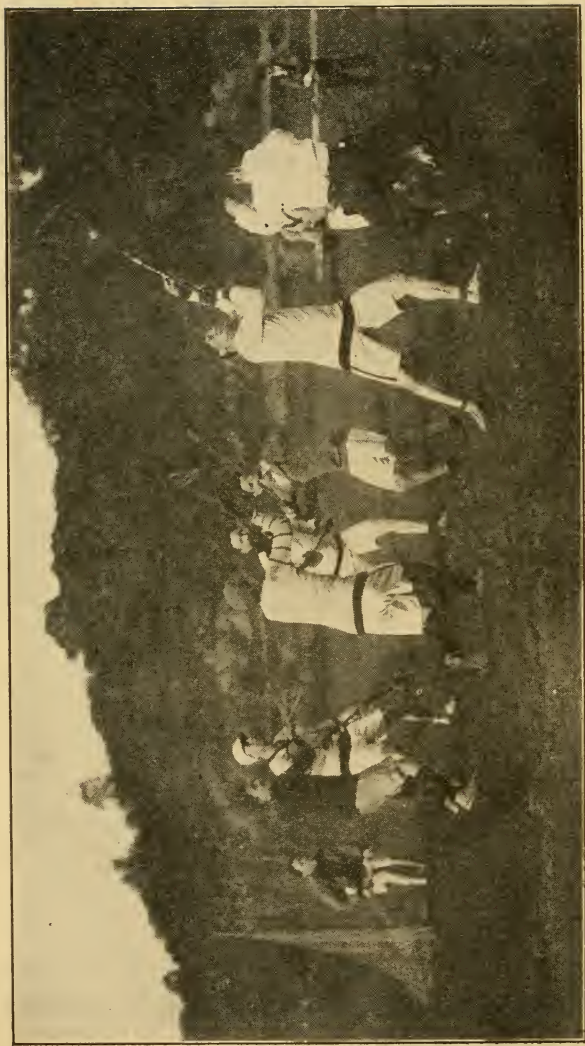
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1912

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## Twenty Years of Lacrosse in America

BY JOHN R. FLANNERY.

Lacrosse was played in this country as early as 1869 by some ex-Canadians, who had settled in New York and Brooklyn. Two teams were organized, the Manhattan and Knickerbocker, and games were played, but these were few and infrequent because of the difficulty of finding grounds for that purpose. The game languished in consequence of this circumstance and very little headway was made.

In 1870 the Shamrocks of Montreal and the Caughrawaga Indians made a short tour through New York State, playing two games at Saratoga, one at Troy, and the final game on the Capitoline grounds at Brooklyn. All these games were closely contested, as the teams were fairly matched in playing strength, and at Saratoga especially drew large and enthusiastic crowds, but the impression then made did not last because the few teams in existence in New York were unable to keep up the good work, and finally died out.

In 1877, lacrosse was again started in New York City by another lot of ex-Canadian players, who organized a team under the name of Ravenswood, taken from the locality where some of the men resided. The leaders in this movement worked hard and eventually got quite a few American boys interested in the game. Among them many of the students at New York University, to which institution must be given the credit of organizing the first college lacrosse team in the United States. During the winter of 1877-78 a series of athletic games was held at Gilmore's Garden (a place only remembered now by old New Yorkers), among which a lacrosse tournament was included. The entries for this tournament comprised the Ravenswoods, Elmiras, New York University and two Indian teams, Onondagas and Caughnawagas, the latter being returned the winners.

Early in 1878 the writer and Samuel Macdonald, former captain of the Montreal club, got the Union Athletic Club of

Boston interested in the game and from its members organized a team which made its debut on July 4 of that year on the Boston Common in a game with the Ravenswoods of New York. The latter team as a whole had much more experience than the Union A.C. players, but the latter had been well trained, and what they lacked in skill they more than made up in physical condition, the result being a victory of three goals to none over the visitors. This game was played in the presence of an attendance of more than 10,000 persons. The enthusiasm over the new sport and the success of their representatives was such that lacrosse at once gained a high position in public favor, and led to its introduction into Harvard during that year.

Later, in 1878, the Westchester Polo Club of Newport, prominent among whose members were the late Herman Oelrichs, James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*, and the present August Belmont, got up a lacrosse tournament at Newport. The entries for these games were the Ravenswoods, the Union A.C. of Boston, and the New York Lacrosse Club, a team organized that year from members of the New York A.C. The Ravenswoods this time turned the tables on the Unions, and also defeated the New Yorks, thus winning the beautiful cup presented by the Polo club.

The result of these games was the formation of teams in other locations, so that when the writer, who had come to New York early in 1879, took up the matter of organizing the old United States National Lacrosse Association, there were several clubs ready to help the project along. The Baltimore A.C. took up lacrosse this year and turned out a fine team, and the Ravenswoods disbanded, most of the latter's players joining the Brooklyn A.C.

During 1879 international matches were started, the Unions of Boston playing the Montreal team and the Brooklyns tackling the Shamrocks of the same city. Both games were played at Montreal and were won by the Canadians, although the American players put up a good fight in each contest.

In 1880 the Torontos were brought to New York by the late Erastus Wiman and played several games at Staten Island with



our local teams, winning all of them. During the same year the Brooklyn A.C. gave up lacrosse and its best players joined the New York team, which strengthened the latter so much that they had no difficulty in defeating their old opponents, the Union A.C., at the annual Newport tournament.

In 1881 the Shamrocks of Montreal, champions of Canada, visited New York and on the old Polo Grounds played the New York team for the championship of America. The visitors won by a score of three goals to one after a beautiful contest. There was a very large attendance, and the spectators generously applauded every fine play made.

In the spring of the same year the following teams were organized: Princeton University, Columbia University, Staten Island Athletic Club, Louisville Lacrosse Club, and several others of minor note.

In 1882 the first Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association was formed, the members of which were Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Columbia and New York University. There was a dispute over the championship this year, and I do not recall how it was settled. In 1883 Yale won the championship, besides defeating the strong New York team in a match game.

In 1884 the Philadelphia L.C. and St. Louis L.C. were formed and Stevens Institute organized a team, but the event of the season was the sending of an American team to Great Britain. The trip was a very successful one, Uncle Sam's representatives winning fourteen out of fifteen games played. The following men comprised the team:

Goal.....	F. S. Wheeler, New York L.C.
Point.....	David Brown, New York L.C.
Cover point.....	H. C. Penniman, Druid L.C., Baltimore.
First defence.....	E. P. Cottle, Yale University L.A.
Second defence.....	W. A. Davis, Union A.C., Boston.
Third defence.....	J. C. Gerndt, New York University L.C.
Center.....	J. K. Simson, Union A.C.
Third attack.....	C. C. Nichols, Harvard University L.A.
Second attack.....	J. A. Stuart, Calumet L.C., Chicago.
First attack.....	S. Johnson Poe, Princeton University L.A.
Outside home.....	A. D. Ritchie, New York L.C.
Inside home.....	S. M. Johnson, Union A.C.

In 1884 the New England Lacrosse Association was also formed, and in 1885 the Metropolitan Lacrosse Association followed suit. The latter comprised teams from the New York L.C., Williamsburgh A.C., Stevens Institute and New York University.

In 1881 the late Herman Oelrichs presented a beautiful cup to the National Lacrosse Association to be competed for in an annual tournament. These tournaments were held for several years and were generally successful from a playing standpoint.

In 1886 Cornell University took up lacrosse, and in 1887 Rutgers and College of City of New York organized teams. I think Lehigh also first played the game this year. Several clubs were organized in and around Boston.

In 1888 Williams College, New Jersey A.C. and the Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia organized teams the latter having for a few seasons a league of its own, composed of teams from its various branches in that city. In the same year the players who had represented the Williamsburgh A.C. reorganized as a separate team under the name of the Brooklyn L.C., and with the Staten Island A.C. (which had succeeded the New York L.C.) played many games for local honors.

During this year the writer made an attempt to organize a league among the athletic clubs in and around New York. A series of meetings were held by delegates from New York A.C., Manhattan A.C., American A.C., Olympic A.C., New Jersey A.C., Crescent A.C. and Flushing A.C. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers elected, but the association died a natural death when it was found that the players needed to make up the teams were not to be had. In 1889 and 1890 nothing of any importance occurred that I can recollect, excepting that the National Lacrosse Association was divided in two sections, the Eastern branch taking in the Druids of Baltimore, Staten Island A.C., Brooklyn L.C., and the Philadelphia L.C.

In 1891 the Brooklyns joined the New York A.C., the Philadelphias merged with the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy, and the Manhattan A.C. organized a team. In the same year

the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States took charge of lacrosse and instituted a series of games for the championship. The foregoing three teams with one from Staten Island A.C. competed in this series. New York A.C. won after a hard struggle. The same club also won the championship in 1892.

In 1893 the Staten Island A.C. players joined the Crescent A.C. and subsequently played a series of games with the New Yorks, but were easily defeated by the latter in every contest. At the close of that season the writer, who had been in charge of lacrosse at New York A.C., was obliged, for business reasons, to give up further active connection with the game. The New York A.C. then withdrew from lacrosse, which was a serious blow to the game.

During the period covering the years 1883 to 1888 a good many of the principal teams in the United States disbanded, prominent among which were the Union A.C., Baltimore A.C., Louisville L.C., Columbia University A.A., Yale University A.A., Chicagos and Calumets of Chicago and St. Paul L.C. The latter three, however, resumed playing some three years ago.

Since my active participation in the game ceased I have not followed up the changes that have taken place as I used to do, and cannot therefore write authoritatively about them. Even as it is, I may be a little wrong in some of my dates, as my memory now is not as good about lacrosse matters as it was when I was a player.

In reading over this article I find that I have not referred in it to the Pennsylvania University team, organized in 1899, Johns Hopkins University in 1895 and Swarthmore in 1898. The first named only existed a few years, but the latter two are to-day and have been for years among the brightest stars in the inter-collegiate firmament. The Mount Washington team of Baltimore has also been playing very good lacrosse for several years past.

I cannot here omit a reference to the splendid work that has been done by the players of the Crescent A.C. of Brooklyn, who have for many years borne the burden of keeping lacrosse alive and making it known to lovers of athletic sports in the greater city. Their many games with Canadian teams every season has

been of great benefit to lacrosse, and they have also extended great help to the college teams by playing matches with them every year before the regular intercollegiate games begin.

At the writer's suggestion a few years ago the Johns Hopkins and Mount Washington teams of Baltimore introduced lacrosse to the Cadets at Annapolis, where it has since been very successful. The writer also was partly instrumental in having the game taken up at West Point, but there it has not done so well on account of the restrictions at that institution.

At one time it looked as if the West Point team would be a strong rival of the Navy players, but last spring the players, after preparing a quite elaborate schedule of games, found themselves without time to practice and had to cancel all their dates. I am hopeful, however, that this state of affairs will before long be changed and the Army players have again an opportunity to put a team in the field. I have always believed that if lacrosse could be made a success at Annapolis and West Point and an annual contest be held between teams from both, same as in base ball and foot ball, it would have a decidedly beneficial result on the game.

Before closing I would like to say that it has always been a matter of deep regret to me that the colleges do not make greater efforts toward introducing the game at the preparatory schools. At these places the boys could begin while young to learn the game and when they went to college they would save the coaches a whole lot of time and labor, which is now spent in developing for their respective teams men who had no previous experience in the game.

## Lacrosse Throughout the United States

BY WILLIAM C. SCHMEISSER.

It is with great pleasure that I have accepted the assignment to write a short article on the general lacrosse situation throughout the United States. I say this because never before has the game of lacrosse been so popular. Not only the college teams are making steady progress in the kind of game they are playing and in the class of men which compose their teams, but also the athletic clubs are coming more prominently to the front with good teams, more and more composed of college graduates who feel the need of beneficial exercise. And, after all, what game is it that gives a man the same all around exercise as the old original Indian game?

I was interested the other day in coming across a man who was raised in one of the western States, who told me that he had only recently seen several Indian teams play; and I found to my surprise that some tribes are still continuing along the same lines described to us by George Beers, father of lacrosse, as to how it was played in the early fifties among the Canadian Indians. Only twelve men on a side does not satisfy the Indian youths, but as many as one hundred or more on a side gives them the excitement they are looking for. They also still play with their goal posts over a mile apart.

Without going into the history of the game, which is not at all the object of this article, it is nevertheless interesting to note how much of an influence Canada still has on the sport of lacrosse in this country. Last year every college team in the United States which employed a professional coach, with the exception of two, made use of a Canadian. The exceptions were Lehigh and Johns Hopkins.

The Baltimore boys have not had a Canadian coach for at least fifteen years, during which time they have always made use of their local graduates, and with what success can readily be ascertained by the number of college championships that the

Hopkins men have carried off. I firmly believe that many of the colleges are making a mistake by not building up coaching staffs by utilizing their own graduates. After a college has been successful in getting one man, who is a thorough student of the game, he can so instill tradition and method into the players as to make them in turn his successors in office. Knowing more particularly the needs and temperament of the American college youth, he ought to produce better results. It is in that way that the foot ball teams develop their coaches, and we must work along the same lines to turn out efficient tutors. I do not want to give the impression that the Canadian coaches are not doing good work, but they are not with the men long enough in the spring of the year to get them thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of the game before the playing season opens.

Especially to be commended last year was the work of William O'Neill, who was coaching the Carlisle Indians, and that of George Finlayson, who has charge of the squad of the United States Naval Academy. O'Neill also had charge of the Carlisle team in the spring of 1910, but the material he had to work on was still so raw that the team could not be seriously reckoned with. In 1911 the same organization, under his careful eye, showed a vast improvement.

At the Naval Academy, George Finlayson was particularly successful in getting out a large squad last year. It numbered as high as 108 men, and the writer saw three games of lacrosse going on at the Naval Academy grounds on one afternoon at the same time. In fact, the game has taken such a hold at the naval institution that a series of interclass games was arranged last year and suitable trophies offered as prizes.

As for the Navy's first team, the record for the season was extremely good, and no doubt Finlayson's coaching will show up strongly this year, as he has been again retained by the Academy to take care of the squad. Of course, the Navy, following out its general athletic policy, plays all games on its own grounds. Therefore it is interesting for the public to keep an eye on the Navy-Crescent game, which will be played at Annapolis this year. This is the first time that these two teams have met, and

no doubt the Navy boys will learn a few new tricks from the experienced Crescent players.

There have been rumors circulated about this winter that Yale University was thinking about starting a lacrosse team. This certainly would be welcomed by Harvard, as a game between these two universities would give the students something else to think about between lectures. Other colleges that have lately taken up the game are the Maryland Agricultural College and the University of Maryland. The latter is located in Baltimore and is a graduate school of St. John's College at Annapolis. No doubt it will only be a season or two before St. John's will also be playing the game, as it generally follows the Navy in taking up new sports. Gallaudet College, near Washington, also wants to start a team, and it will be interesting to see how the deaf mutes will take to lacrosse. These clever young men give us something new and worry the other college teams by reason of their silent tactics.

Another team expecting to participate in the game this year is the University of Chicago, and it is a wonder that no team has been started there before this, as Chicago supports a goodly number of athletic lacrosse teams, being fed as they are by the number of Canadian players who come down and settle in the United States for a business career.

An important impetus has been given the game of lacrosse by the fact that the schools of Greater New York have a dozen or more teams which play for a championship trophy presented by Colonel Robert M. Thompson to the Public Schools Athletic League. There is nothing like fostering the game in the "prep" schools, so that the boys know how to handle their sticks before they get to college. Then, again, when the boys leave the home schools they are scattered broadcast over the country and thus benefit various college teams. No doubt the technical schools will be interested to hear that a team is to be organized at the Polytechnic Institute in Baltimore, also a "prep," as many of these boys leave the city and attend such technical schools as Lehigh, Stevens and Cornell to equip themselves for their life's work.

This review on the general lacrosse situation would not be complete without some comment on the much abused officials who conduct the various matches. The referees, I am glad to be able to report, are improving in efficiency, and we are getting a larger number of good men to draw from. The American public prefers to see a clean, scientific game without unnecessary roughness, and we old boys, who want to keep in action as long as possible, do not care to be handled too roughly. In some parts of Canada the game is not as clean as it ought to be, because the officials are not doing their duty, so it is sincerely hoped by those who know what the game needs, that the Inter-collegiate Lacrosse League of the United States will keep up its past policy and strictly instruct referees to keep the game clean.

Last spring, as in the past, the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn invited a number of good Canadian teams to be its guests, but the game which was particularly pleasing was the one between the Montreals and Crescents. It was this game that President Taft attended, and thus gave additional zest to a good, live contest. It certainly was a beautiful sight to see the Bay Ridge grounds packed with beautifully dressed ladies and their escorts, all out for a bright and jolly afternoon. Then, while the players were in action, there was the ever ready moving picture man rolling off his reels of films, making the first record of a lacrosse game. These films are now being shown on one of the circuits and are very interesting.

So we see that the lacrosse men all over the country have been having a good time playing a truly scientific and beneficial game.



## Northern Division Inter-Collegiate Lacrosse League

BY C. E. MARSTERS.

Greater interest in lacrosse than ever before marked last year in New England. Harvard had the biggest squad in the history of the game there, and it has been added to the list of sports at Amherst, the Phillips-Andover Academy, Springfield Training School and several preparatory schools in the vicinity of Boston. The very early season showed its distinguishing feature to be a contest for supremacy between Harvard, the 1910 champions, and Cornell, winners of the title in 1906 and 1907.

Coach Talbot Hunter had a hard proposition at Ithaca, as only half of the fast 1910 Cornell team was still in college. This fact, combined with the injuries received by members of the team just as they were striking a winning gait, brought about the early defeats. After three weeks' practice in the rudimentary points of the Canadian game a strenuous southern trip was undertaken, during which matches were played with the Navy, Mount Washington, Johns Hopkins and Lehigh. The games with Lehigh and Mount Washington in particular were fast and interesting, and only the superior team play and endurance of the southerners enabled them to win. The southern teams have a decided advantage over their northern rivals, in that the early spring in their part of the country allows them two to three weeks of outdoor practice before they meet their northern opponents, an advantage of no little importance in deciding these early games.

Cornell's first home game of the season resulted in a 12 to 2 victory over the Rochester Lacrosse Club. This match was played in a drizzling rain that made the contest almost a burlesque because of the slippery condition of the field. The strong twelve of the Crescent Athletic Club was held to a 1-0 score in the first half, but finally won by a 5-0 score. Harvard met

Cornell, at Ithaca, in the Ithacans' first league game of the season. Cornell started the scoring, and in the prettiest bit of playing of the day drove the ball into the opposing net three times in the first ten minutes; but that ended the Ithacans' scoring, for Harvard improved as the game progressed and won by the score of 10—3. Cornell's next match, which was with Stevens, resulted in a 5—2 victory for the Engineers. A 9—5 victory over Hobart closed Cornell's season, and gave them second place in the Northern Division of the Intercollegiate League.

Hobart started 1911 with less than half of her regulars and had to depend largely on green material, with the result that the team came along slowly and lost both the Harvard and Cornell league games. The Akron Indians were held to a 1—1 score in a close but not particularly interesting game, in which very crude lacrosse was displayed by both sides. In meeting the Rochester Lacrosse Club, Hobart played another close game. The first league contest was lost to Harvard, whose superior team play and experience enabled them to run up a score of 7—0. In the game with Toronto University, Hobart showed much improvement, and the final match of the season was lost to Cornell only after a hard fought game, in which the superior endurance of the Red and White players allowed them to take a lead in the second half and make a final score of 9—5.

Starting the season with six of the 1910 championship team as a nucleus and a squad of fifty men to draw from, Coach Arthur Warwick developed at Harvard a twelve which played a consistently steady game. After a few weeks of preliminary practice and an interesting game with the Springfield Training School, which resulted in a 6—2 victory, the Crimson started south on its annual Easter vacation trip. The first game of this trip, with Johns Hopkins, at Homewood, proved to be one of the hardest fought and most exciting games of the year, resulting in a 3—2 victory for the champions of the Southern Division. In a driving rain and on a soft field, Harvard defeated the Navy, 4—3. The midshipmen had a distinct advantage in the first half, scoring both of their goals in that period, but in the second half the superior weight and individual play of the Harvard men

enabled them to win. The final game of the southern trip was with Mount Washington. It was marked throughout by brilliant work from both teams, and closed with a score of 3—2, Mount Washington winning. The most interesting game played at Cambridge was a rough and hard fought one, in which Harvard downed the Carlisle Indians, 2—1.

The league game with Hobart resulted in a 7—0 win for the Crimson. The deciding game for the championship, which was played at Ithaca, resulted in a 10—3 Harvard victory. Cornell started off in whirlwind fashion and scored three goals in rapid succession, but Harvard was not to be denied, and before the contest was over had run up a large score and secured first place in the Northern Division of the Intercollegiate League.

What this year will bring forth it is impossible to foretell, but it should witness a most interesting fight between Cornell, Harvard and Hobart. Hobart has back nearly all of last year's team, and with good coaching ought to play a much stronger game than last year. The prospects are bright at Cambridge. Arthur Warwick will not be on hand to coach, but another capable Canadian has been secured. Nine of last year's team are still in college, and from the large squad which reported last fall for practice, there ought to be little difficulty in finding competent men for the three positions left vacant by graduation. At Cornell a greater interest than ever before has been shown in the sport. Eight of last year's team and nearly all of last year's freshman squad are still in college. So F. J. Robbins, the new coach, who takes Talbot Hunter's place, will have good material to work with.

## Southern Division Inter-Collegiate Lacrosse League

BY H. H. DAVIS.

The season of 1911 of the Southern Division Intercollegiate League will be remembered on account of the exciting close race from the beginning to the final games played. Marked superiority of any one team of the division over all others was not apparent, as in some previous years.

Johns Hopkins won the championship not only because of better material from which to build a team, but success was due largely to the best use of the available men in the right positions at crucial times. All the more credit is due to this splendid body of lacrosse players and coaches representing Johns Hopkins because of these facts.

Hopkins' early games with the Navy, Harvard and Cornell were won by close scores. The Carlisle Indians were defeated in a hard and closely contested game. The first league game with Swarthmore followed on the last Saturday in April, with the development of the Hopkins team at the high water mark. Those who witnessed this game will remember how the advantage was first with Swarthmore and then with Hopkins, finally ending eleven goals to seven in favor of the Blue and Black of the Baltimore team. The other league games, with Lehigh and Stevens, were closely fought, the score in the former being 6 to 4 and in the latter 10 to 3, both in favor of Hopkins, thus making the representatives of that university the undisputed champions of the Southern Division.

Swarthmore got second place by consistent and at times brilliant play. The loss of the Hopkins game was a hard blow to the Garnet. On May 14 the team defeated Lehigh, 6 to 4, the score being a fair indication of how evenly matched the contesting teams were.

Later, Swarthmore defeated the Crescent A.C. twelve; this was a brilliantly played game. Closely following, the team journeyed

to Hoboken to play what turned out to be one of the most interesting lacrosse games of the season. Swarthmore and Stevens were so evenly matched that an extra period was necessary to determine the winner. The score at the end of the second half was 8 to 8, but the final score was 10 to 9 in favor of Swarthmore. The Stevens game closed the season for Swarthmore, so far as league games were concerned.

At the close of the season of 1911, Lehigh occupied the same position as in the previous year. The showing of this team was most creditable. Lehigh was defeated by both Swarthmore and Hopkins by the score of 6 to 4. It has been said that favorable changes in the line-up of the Lehigh team at crucial times in either the Swarthmore or Hopkins games might have brought about a different result. Lehigh's last league game was played with her old rival, Stevens, on Castle Point Field, and was won by Lehigh by the score of 9 to 3.

For Stevens, the opening of last season came with poor prospects for the lacrosse team. The places of several men, lost by graduation, had to be filled with green material. Other conditions prevented the playing of some of the 'varsity men. Considering these facts, the showing made by Stevens was creditable. The first league game was lost to Lehigh; next followed the brilliant contest with Swarthmore. This game was proclaimed by all to be the best exhibition of lacrosse ever played on Castle Point Field. Stevens, later, met Hopkins, a team of such power in attack and defence that the twelve from Hoboken went down to the tune of 9 to 3.

It must be said that the games played in the Southern Division were especially notable for the clean playing.

# Constitution of the United States Inter-Collegiate Lacrosse League.

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## ARTICLE I.

This organization shall be called UNITED STATES INTERCOLLEGIATE LACROSSE LEAGUE.

## ARTICLE II.

The object of this organization shall be the fostering of the game of lacrosse in the collegiate institutions of the United States.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. Its members shall be the lacrosse clubs, associations or teams representing the following collegiate institutions: Columbia University, Cornell University, Harvard University, Johns Hopkins University, Lehigh University, Stevens Institute of Technology, Swarthmore College, and Hobart College; together with such other collegiate institutions as may hereafter be admitted in the manner herein provided.

SEC. 2. Each member shall have two representatives, one graduate and one undergraduate; each of whom shall have a vote at all meetings of the league.

SEC. 3. In case any representative cannot be present at any meeting, he may be represented by proxy, provided that a written request to such effect be presented to the meeting.

SEC. 4. The representatives shall at the annual convention elect two members at large, neither of whom shall represent any member during his term of office. They shall hold office for two years, and shall each have a vote at all meetings of the league. In case of a vacancy, it may be filled at any meeting by ballot.

## ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any collegiate institution desiring to be represented in this league shall present an official application to the Secretary

of the league who shall report the same to the annual convention. A ballot shall then be taken, and if the vote is unanimous, the collegiate institution shall be admitted to the league on compliance with the several provisions of the following section:

SEC. 2. No collegiate institution shall become a member of the league until said institution has signed an agreement to be bound by the Constitution, By-Laws and Playing Rules of the league, and has paid the annual dues in advance.

## ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The officers shall consist of a President, a Vice-President and a Secretary-Treasurer. They shall be elected at the annual convention from the graduate representatives by ballot, and shall hold office for one year.

SEC. 2. Any vacancy occurring in any of said offices may be filled by any graduate representative appointed by the President and approved by two-thirds of the representatives, in writing.

## ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the league and shall, through the Secretary, call all meetings of the league.

SEC. 2. In case of the President's absence or resignation the Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President.

SEC. 3. The duties of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be as follows: (a) As Secretary he shall keep an accurate record of all official transactions of the league, and a Register containing the names of its members, together with the names of the officers of each, and name and addresses of managers of teams and of representatives. He shall also keep a record of names of teams, days and places of playing and results of games, and shall conduct all official correspondence of the league. He shall issue all requisite notices and notifications and shall report to the Annual Convention. (b) As Treasurer he shall receive and hold all funds of the league and disburse the same according to the direction of the Executive Committee. He shall keep a correct account

of all moneys received and disbursed by him, and shall report the same to the Annual Convention.

## ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and the members at large. They shall carry on the business of the league between the Annual Conventions, and may, at their discretion, or on written request of two-thirds of the members, call special meetings of the General Committee composed of all the representatives, which committee shall have the same powers as the Annual Convention with regard to the matters mentioned in the following section:

SEC. 2. The Executive Committee shall investigate and decide all complaints in regard to points of play, violations of the Constitution, By-Laws or Playing Rules or disputes arising thereunder. Such complaints must be presented in writing to the Secretary who shall on the approval of the President, at once call a meeting of the Executive Committee to consider the matter. The complainant and member complained against shall be given reasonable notice of the date and place of such meeting and the representatives of each may be present. At such meetings a majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 3. Any member may carry an appeal from the Executive Committee to the next Annual Convention on filing with the Secretary a notice of intention to so appeal, stating fully the grounds of such appeal.

## ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. The league shall have jurisdiction over all its members.

## ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. The Annual Convention shall consider and finally dispose of all matters appealed to it as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 2. The Annual Convention may by a two-thirds vote, (a) suspend or expel any member of the league for foul play or



unfair conduct of its team; whether such offence be committed by the team collectively or by individual members of such team; or (b) prohibit offending individuals from playing lacrosse on the 'varsity team of any member for the remainder of the season; or (c) suspend or expel a member of the league for violation of the Constitution, By-Laws or Playing Rules of the league.

#### ARTICLE X.

SECTION I. The annual convention shall be held in New York City, at a time decided upon by a two-thirds vote of the previous convention; and notice of such convention shall be sent by the Secretary-Treasurer to every member of the league at least ten days before the date decided upon. Each member shall then immediately send to the Secretary-Treasurer the names of its representatives for the ensuing year.

## By-Laws.

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### ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The league, as at present constituted, shall consist of two sections—Northern and Southern. The Northern section shall include Columbia University, Cornell University, Harvard University, and Hobart College. The Southern section shall include Johns Hopkins University, Lehigh University, Stevens Institute of Technology and Swarthmore College.

SEC. 2. Each team shall play one match with every other team in its section for the sectional championship; and such games shall be home and home games.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee shall purchase two trophies before March 1st of every year, one to be awarded to each of the teams deemed by said committee winner of the championship of its section. Any member aggrieved by such award may appeal in the manner provided in Article VII, Sec. 3, of the Constitution, to the Annual Convention. Said trophies shall be of similar design, and neither shall exceed twenty dollars (\$20) in cost.

SEC. 4. Every member of the league shall pay annual dues of \$15, payable in advance at the Annual Convention. No additional assessment shall be made unless by the request of the Executive Committee and on written approval by all of the members.

### ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. A majority of the representatives shall constitute a quorum of any meeting.

### ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The visiting team shall pay its own expenses, and the total receipts of any championship match shall go to the home club, unless other arrangements be made by the teams interested.

SEC. 2. Any team that shall without the consent of its adversary fail to appear at the time and place appointed for a championship match or shall refuse to play such match or shall withdraw from such match prior to its termination shall forfeit such match unless a satisfactory excuse in writing shall be filed with the Secretary-Treasurer within ten days after such date. The Executive Committee shall at once decide as to the sufficiency of such excuse and may require the team at fault to pay at once the expenses of the other. From such decision an appeal may be carried to the Annual Convention in the manner provided in Article VII, Sec. 3, of the Constitution. Any member whose team shall without sufficient excuse forfeit more than one match shall forfeit its membership in the league.

SEC. 3. The teams winning the sectional championships may, if they so desire, play a match for the championship of the league. Such match shall be played on neutral grounds; and, if duly arranged for, shall be subject to the provisions of this article, except that the teams shall divide expenses and net receipts. The Executive Committee may on approval of all the members in writing purchase a trophy at a cost not to exceed twenty dollars (\$20), and award the same to the winning team. Such award shall be subject to appeal in the manner provided in Article VII, Sec. 3, of the Constitution.

#### ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I. All official correspondence between the Secretary-Treasurer and the members of the league shall be conducted through the managers of teams, and notices shall be sent to them.

#### ARTICLE V.

SECTION I. Each member of a team must be a bona fide student of some department of the collegiate institution he represents, and no such student shall be allowed to play more than the total number of four years of "varsity lacrosse."

SEC. 2. Such student must be an amateur and must be eligible according to the rules and definitions of the collegiate institution

he represents; but the one year residence rule shall be strictly applied and construed only to men who have represented another institution in intercollegiate lacrosse.

SEC. 3. Each member shall be deemed to guarantee the eligibility of each of the members of its team; and any member proved to have allowed, to represent it, a player ineligible under the provisions of this article shall forfeit all matches in which such player competed, and may be suspended or expelled from the league.

#### ARTICLE VI.

SECTION I. The league hereby adopts the rules known as the American Lacrosse Rules.

#### ARTICLE VII.

SECTION I. No amendment or alteration shall be made in any part of the Constitution, By-Laws or Playing Rules of the league except at the Annual Convention and by a two-thirds vote of all the representatives and members at large. Notice of proposed amendments or alterations shall be sent by the introducer to the Secretary-Treasurer, who shall notify each member of the league at least ten days before the Annual Convention.

## American Lacrosse Rules

### RULE I.

#### THE CROSSE.

SECTION I. The crosse may be of any length to suit the player, and shall not exceed one foot in width. It shall be woven with cat-gut. ("Cat-gut" is intended to mean rawhide, gut or clock string; not cord or soft leather.) A string must be brought through a hole in the side of the tip of the turn, to prevent the point of the stick catching on opponent's crosse. A leading string resting upon the top of the stick may be used, but shall not be fastened so as to form a pocket lower down the stick than one of the length-strings. The length-strings shall be woven to within two inches of their termination, so that the ball cannot catch in the meshes. Metal of any kind shall not be allowed upon the crosse; splices must be made either with string or gut.

### RULE II.

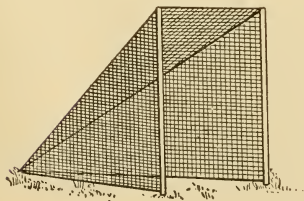
#### THE BALL.

The ball shall be India-rubber sponge, not less than seven and three-quarters, nor more than eight inches in circumference and four and a half to five ounces in weight. In matches it shall be furnished by the home club, and shall become the property of the winning team.

#### LACROSSE GOAL NET.

### RULE III.

#### GOALS.



SECTION I. Each goal shall consist of two poles six feet apart, and six feet high out of the ground, joined by a rigid top cross-bar. The poles must be fitted with a pyramid-shaped netting (as shown in sketch) of not more than one and one-half inches mesh, which pyramid shall extend and be fastened to a stake in the

ground at a point seven (7) feet back of the center of the goal, and said netting shall be so made as to prevent the passage of the ball put through the goal from the front, and the bottom of the netting must be held close to the ground with tent pegs or staples. They shall be placed at least 110 yards, and if the ground will permit, 125 yards, from each other. In matches, they must be furnished by the home club.

SECTION 2. The Goal Crease shall be a marked line, 18 x 12 feet, and the goal poles shall be placed six feet from the front and back lines and six feet from the side lines.

## RULE IV.

### THE TEAMS.

SECTION 1. Twelve players shall constitute a full team; they shall be regular members, and in good standing, of the club they represent and of no other club.

SEC. 2. The players on each side shall be designated as follows:

"Goal Keeper," who defends the goal; "Point," first man from goal; "Cover Point," in front of point; "First, Second and Third Defence;" "Center," who faces; "Third, Second and First Attack," and the players nearest the opponents' goal shall be called "Outside Home" and "Inside Home."

## RULE V.

### FIELD CAPTAINS.

SECTION 1. Field Captains, to superintend the play, shall be appointed by each club previous to the commencement of a match. They shall be members of the club for whom they act and of no other. They may or may not be players in a match, but neither team shall have as Field Captain a non-player without consent of the other team.

SEC. 2. Field Captains who are non-players shall not carry a crosse, nor shall they be dressed in lacrosse uniform, nor shall they in any manner obstruct the play or interfere with an opponent during the match.

SEC. 3. They alone shall be the representatives of their respective teams in all disputes.

SEC. 4. They shall "toss" for choice of goals, and none other than either of the said Field Captains, or the Referee, shall be allowed to claim "foul" during a match. The Field Captain shall report infringements of the laws during a match to the Referee. They shall also define the bounds of the playing field, and report same to the Referee.

SEC. 5. If, after the commencement of a match, it becomes apparent that either Umpire is guilty of giving unjust decisions, the Field Captain of the side offended may enter a protest with the Referee against his conduct, and ask for his removal and the reversal of the Umpire's decision.

SEC. 6. The Field Captain, as well as the members of his team, shall be answerable to the authority of the Referee, and shall be liable to expulsion from the field by the Referee.

## RULE VI

### REFEREE.

SECTION 1. The Referee shall be a disinterested party, and shall not be a member of either of the contending clubs, unless agreed upon by both clubs. The authority of the Referee shall commence from the time of the appointment, and shall continue until the end of the match.

SEC. 2. The referees and umpires who are to act in the games on the official schedule shall be agreed upon at the annual convention. Alternates shall also be chosen, the expenses connected therewith to be shared equally by the two contesting teams.

SEC. 3. In case principals and alternates fail to appear, the captains of the two contesting teams shall settle upon the referee and umpires.

SEC. 4. Before the match the Referee shall see that properly qualified Umpires are selected, as provided for in Rule VII, and Time Keepers as provided for in Rule VIII.

SEC. 5. When "foul" has been called by either Captain, the Referee shall immediately call "time" or blow his whistle (except

as provided in the following Section), after which the ball must not be touched by either party, nor shall the players move from the position in which they happen to be at the moment, until the Referee has again started the game.

SEC. 6. He shall not have the power to suspend play when the player who has been fouled is still in possession of the ball, or the ball remains in the possession of such player's side.

SEC. 7. The jurisdiction of the Referee shall not extend beyond the match for which he is appointed. At the commencement of each game, and after "fouls" and "ball out of bounds," he shall see that the ball is properly faced. He shall have the power to call a foul on any player or Field Captain of either side.

SEC. 8. Any side rejecting his decision, by refusing to continue the match, shall be declared losers. All disputed points, or matters of appeal, that may arise during his continuance in office shall be left to his decision, which shall be final, provided his decisions have been in accord with the Rules and Constitution.

SEC. 9. If "foul" has been claimed by either Field Captain and the game scored before the Referee has had an opportunity to call "time," the Referee shall decide whether or not a foul has been committed; and if he decides that a foul has been committed, he shall give a free throw, face the ball, or allow the goal if Section 6 is applicable.

SEC. 10. In the event of a complaint being made and proven against the decisions of either Umpire, the Referee shall dismiss the Umpire and appoint another, setting aside and reversing the decision objected to.

SEC. 11. The Referee shall, in addition to his control of the players, have control and jurisdiction over the two Field Captains, and in the event of either Field Captain interfering with the players in the opposing team, or being guilty of threatening, profane or obscene language, or in any way violating any rule that would bring a player under censure, the Referee shall be empowered to order the Field Captain to leave the field, and the refusal on the part of any Field Captain to obey such a ruling, shall forfeit the match to the opposing team.



SEC. 12. In the event of Umpires not being appointed by consent of the clubs, it shall be the duty of the Referee to appoint one or more Umpires as may be required, neither of whom shall be one of the parties objected to by either club.

SEC. 13. The home club in all matches shall be responsible for keeping the grounds clear of spectators, and in cases where the spectators persist in crowding on the grounds, or in any way interfering with the players or the officials so as to delay the progress of, or affect the result of, the match, the Referee shall declare the match off, and on his reporting the circumstances to the Advisory Committee, they shall order the match to be played over on neutral grounds on a date to be fixed by them, or the match awarded to the club not at fault.

SEC. 14. Any goal scored after the Referee has blown his whistle or called time, shall not count.

SEC. 15. The Referee shall strictly enforce the whole of Rule X.

## RULE VII.

### UMPIRES.

SECTION 1. There shall be two Umpires, one at each goal. They shall be disinterested parties, and shall not be removed during the progress of the match, except by order of the Referee.

SEC. 2. They shall not change goals during the match, and shall stand behind the goals. In the event of the game being claimed, the Umpire at the goal shall at once decide whether or not the ball has passed through the goal, his decision simply being "goal" or "no goal," without comment of any kind. His decision shall be final, except as provided in Rule VI, Section 10.

## RULE VIII.

### TIME KEEPERS.

SECTION 1. Two Time Keepers shall be appointed, one by each Field Captain, before the commencement of the match, whose duty it shall be to keep an accurate account of the time of each game, deducting time for stoppages in the actual play resulting from injuries to players, ball out of bounds, or disputes. They shall also keep a record of all time lost between games. They shall immediately report to the Referee any variance in their

time, and the matter shall be at once decided by him. The Referee shall compare the record of both Time Keepers immediately after each game. He shall be guided by them as to the duration of the match.

## RULE IX.

### THE GAME.

SECTION 1. Before the match begins the Referee shall draw the players up in lines and see that the regulations respecting the ball, crosses and shoes are complied with. Disputed points, whereon the captains disagree, shall be left to his decision.

SEC. 2. The game shall be started in the center of the field by the Referee placing the ball between and touching the reverse surfaces of the crosses of the players facing, and when both sides are ready the Referee shall call "play." This is known as "facing." The players shall have their left side toward the goal they are attacking, and in every case the crosses must be drawn. The ball shall be faced in any part of the field in this manner whenever it is necessary. In all cases where the ball is faced no player shall be allowed within 10 feet of those facing the ball until it is in play.

SEC. 3. Games in all cases must be won by putting the ball through the goal from the front side.

SEC. 4. After the end of the first half the opposing teams shall change goals.

SEC. 5. Should the ball be accidentally put through a goal by one of the players defending it, it shall be a goal for the team attacking the goal. Should it be put through a goal by any one not actually playing it shall not count.

SEC. 6. In the event of the goal post being knocked down and the ball put through what would be the goal in the opinion of the Umpire at that end, if the goal posts were standing, it shall count a goal for the attacking side.

SEC. 7. In no case must the ball be faced closer to the goals than ten (10) yards in any direction.

SEC. 8. The goal keeper, while defending his goal within the goal crease, although not allowed to catch and throw with his

hand, may bat away with his hand or block in any manner with his crosse or body.

SEC. 9. Should the ball lodge in any place inaccessible to the crosse, or become ensnared in the goal netting, it may be taken out with the hand, and the player picking it up must face for it ten feet within playing limits with his nearest opponent. In case either uses a left-handed crosse, the Referee shall call "play" when both are ready and toss the ball up between them.

SEC. 10. Should the ball catch in the crosse netting, the crosse shall be immediattly struck on the ground to dislodge it.

SEC. 11. Ball thrown out of bounds must be "faced" at the nearest spot where it left the bounds and all the players shall remain in their places until the ball is faced.

SEC. 12. Players may exchange their crosses during a match.

SEC. 13. If the player should be in possession of the ball when "time" is called he must drop it on the ground. If the ball enters the goal after "time" has been called it shall not count.

SEC. 14. Should a player lose his crosse during the game he shall consider himself "out of play," and shall not be allowed to kick the ball or touch it in any way until he recovers his crosse.

SEC. 15. Any player considering himself purposely injured during the play must report to the captain, who shall report to the Referee.

SEC. 16. Captains may change the players on their teams at any time during the game, but no new player may go on the field until the player whose place he is taking has left it and both have so notified the Referee. No player having once left the game may return to it.

There shall be no change of players for or in the extra periods of a tie game, except in case of injury to a player, when the captain whose player is not injured may choose to drop a man or allow a substitute for the injured player.

SEC. 17. Should one team be deficient in the number of players, at the time fixed for starting a match, their opponents may, if they see fit, limit their own number, to equalize the sides, but no game shall be played with less than ten players on a side.

SEC. 18. No change of players shall be made after the match has commenced, except as herein provided, or by the consent of both captains.

SEC. 19. Should a foul be claimed and disallowed, the side against whom the foul has been claimed shall be allowed a free throw or the ball shall be faced, at the option of the Referee; should the foul be allowed the player fouled shall have a free throw, but in no case shall it be made within ten (10) yards of the goal. By a free throw it is understood that the player fouling and the one fouled shall be placed in the same positions as they occupied immediately previous to the foul, the player fouled having the ball on his crosse. At the word "play" from the Referee, each shall be allowed to play in any manner allowed by the rules of the game.

SEC. 20. A match shall consist of two thirty-five minute halves, with an intermission of ten minutes between halves, and the side scoring the greater number of goals shall be declared the winner. Time is to be taken out whenever time is called. In the event of a tie, play shall be continued after an intermission of ten minutes, for one-quarter hour, and the side having scored the greater number of goals at the end of this time shall be declared the winner. In the event of a tie at the end of this time, the Captains shall decide whether the game be postponed or playing continued until a goal be scored, or that it remain a tie.

SEC. 21. On the day selected, if one club only, with at least ten of its regular players and substitutes, put in an appearance, it shall be entitled to claim a victory by default. If its opponents refuse to fulfill their engagement, or do not appear upon the ground at the specified time, the club complying with the terms agreed shall be declared the winner of the match, unless the defaulting club is delayed by circumstances beyond its control.

## RULE X.

### SETTLEMENT AND PENALTY FOR "FOULS."

For all fouls except Nos. 13 and 19, the Referee shall have power to suspend the offending player for the remainder of the

game, or at his option to warn the offending player for the first offence and to suspend him for the remainder of the game for the second offence. If the player offends after being suspended once he shall be removed for the remainder of the match.

For violations of Nos. 13 and 19, the player shall at once be removed for the remainder of the match.

A player shall not:

1. Hold an opponent's crosse with his hands, arms or between his legs; nor hold, strike or trip him with his crosse; run in front of him or interfere in any way to keep him from the ball until another player reaches it.

2. Hold, strike or trip an opponent, or push him with the hand.

3. Wrestle with legs entwined, so as to throw an opponent.

4. Touch the ball with his hands, save as in Rule IX, or excepting goal-keeper as in Rule IX.

5. Throw his crosse at a player or at the ball under any circumstances.

6. Move from his position when "time" is called until the ball is again faced.

7. No player except the goal-keeper shall stand within the goal crease, nor shall he check the goal-keeper while the latter is within the bounds of the goal crease. Any goal made while an attacking player is within the goal crease or interfering with the goal-keeper while the latter is within the crease, shall be deemed a foul, and shall not be counted. The offending player and side shall be subject to the usual penalty for fouls. The goal-keeper, while within the crease, may not hold the ball on his crosse longer than is necessary to step out of the crease.

8. Use the check commonly known as the "square" or "crosse" check, which consists of one player charging into another with both hands on the crosse so as to make the stick meet the body of his opponent.

9. Jump at, or shoulder an opponent from behind while running for or after reaching the ball.

10. Interfere in any way with another player who is in pursuit of an opponent.

11. Deliberately kneel, lie down, or drop in front of an opponent when both are in pursuit of the ball.
12. Attempt to influence the decision of the Umpire.
13. Use threatening, profane or obscene language to any player, or to the Referee, Umpires or Field Captains at any time during the match.
14. Forcibly body check an opponent into a fence.
15. Charge into an opponent after he (opponent) has thrown the ball.
16. Wear any shoes except canvas shoes with flexible rubber soles, with or without rubber cleats.
17. Persistently throw the ball out of bounds, lie on same, or in any way try to prolong the time of a game.
18. Check an opponent's crosse, or attempt to knock the same out of his hands in any way, unless both players are contending for the ball.
19. Deliberately strike another with his crosse or otherwise.

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*The foregoing playing rules have been prepared after careful consideration of the rules now in use both in the United States and Canada, and after consultation with some of the best known living exponents of lacrosse. Such new provisions have been embodied into these rules as were necessary to make them conform to the present advanced state of the game.*

## Records of 1906.

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Columbia—12, Alumni, 1; 2, New York Lacrosse Club, 2; 1, Lehigh, 6; 2, Stevens, 7; 8, College City of New York, 0; 0, Cornell, 3; 0, Hobart, 4; 2, Harvard, 3; 9, Pennsylvania, 0.

Cornell—3, Lehigh, 3; 0, Johns Hopkins, 9; 0, Swarthmore, 3; 3, Columbia, 0; 5, Onondaga Indians, 0; 0, Hobart, 6; 1, Harvard, 0; 2, Stevens, 2; 1, Hobart, 5.

Harvard—1, Johns Hopkins, 7; 0, Mt. Washington, 11; 1, Swarthmore, 7; 3, University of Pennsylvania, 0; 3, Philadelphia Lacrosse Club, 6; 10, Hobart, 2; 3, Columbia, 2; 1, Crescent A.C., 6; 0, Cornell, 1.

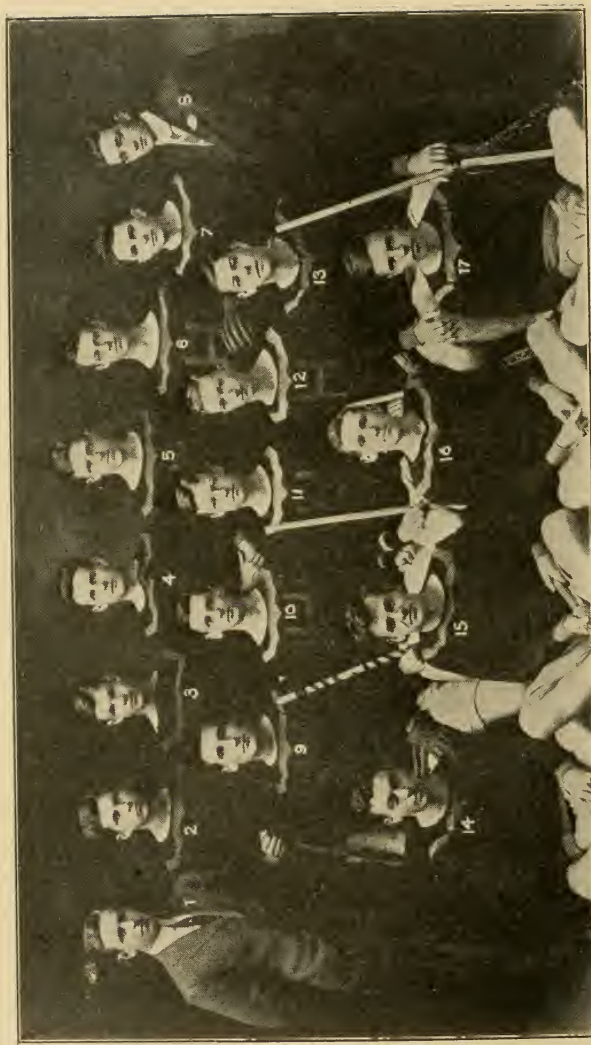
Hobart—2, Onondaga Indians, 1; 5, Rochester Lacrosse Club, 2; 4, Columbia, 0; 2, Harvard, 10; 3, Rochester Lacrosse Club, 3; 6, Cornell, 0; 2, Buffalo Lacrosse Club, 1; 2, Toronto University, 10; 2, Seneca Indians, 3; 2, Seneca Indians, 1; 5, Cornell, 1; 3, Rochester Lacrosse Club, 4.

Johns Hopkins—8, Pennsylvania, 0; 7, Harvard, 1; 7, Cornell, 0; 5, Lehigh, 1; 4, Stevens, 2; 5, Swarthmore, 4.

Lehigh—11, C.C.N.Y., 0; 1, Philadelphia Lacrosse Club, 5; 6, Columbia, 1; 3, Cornell, 3; 11, University of Virginia, 1; 1, Johns Hopkins, 5; 0, Swarthmore, 7; 4, Stevens, 6.

Stevens Institute—10, C.C.N.Y., 0; 1, Crescent A.C., 5; 4, New York Lacrosse Club, 2; 7, Columbia, 2; 3, Swarthmore, 4; 2, Johns Hopkins, 4; 6, Lehigh, 4; 2, Cornell, 2.

Swarthmore—8, Pennsylvania, 1; 7, Harvard, 1; 4, Crescent A.C., 9; 3, Cornell, 0; 4, Stevens, 3; 14, C.C.N.Y., 0; 7, Lehigh, 0; 4, Johns Hopkins, 5; 3, Mt. Washington, 8; 3, Toronto University, 4; 5, Philadelphia Lacrosse Club, 4.



1, Raleigh, Coach; 2, Niles; 3, Ellicott; 4, Huck; 5, Gillett; 6, Wolfe; 7, Paulus; 8, Makel, Mgr.; 9, Schmoisser; 10, Gall; 11, Hulbert, Capt.; 12, Stockett; 13, Tappan; 14, Klein; 15, Sutton; 16, Benedict; 17, Easter. Jeffers, Photo.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY LACROSSE TEAM.



## Records of 1907.

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Columbia—11, Alumni, 3; 2, Hobart, 3; 2, Cornell, 4; 3, New York Lacrosse Club, 5; 3, Harvard, 9; 2, Crescent A.C., 7; 1, Stevens, 8.

Cornell—9, Onondaga Indians, 0; 2, Seneca Indians, 0; 3, Hobart, 2; 3, Harvard, 2; 4, Columbia, 2; 4, Stevens, 3; 2, Hobart, 1.

Harvard—1, Johns Hopkins, 7; 4, Mt. Washington, 11; 3, Swarthmore, 6; 5, Lehigh, 5; 1, Stevens, 9; 5, Crescent A.C., 7; 9, Columbia, 3; 2, Cornell, 3; 6, Hobart, 10.

Hobart—0, Seneca Indians, 3; 2, Cornell, 3; 10, Harvard, 6; 3, Columbia, 2; 3, Toronto University, 5; 1, Cornell, 2.

Johns Hopkins—7, Harvard, 1; 12, Lehigh, 2; 3, Mt. Washington, 5; 9, Stevens, 0; 8, Swarthmore, 3.

Lehigh—5, C.C.N.Y., 1; 8, Mt. Washington, 5; 5, Harvard, 5; 2, Johns Hopkins, 12; 2, Stevens, 12; 7, Swarthmore, 1.

Stevens—9, C.C.N.Y., 1; 4, New York Lacrosse Club, 1; 9, Harvard, 1; 12, Lehigh, 2; 0, Johns Hopkins, 9; 1, Mt. Washington, 7; 8, Columbia, 1; 5, Swarthmore, 6; 3, Cornell, 4; 3, New York Lacrosse Club, 0.

Swarthmore—5, Philadelphia Lacrosse Club, 4; 6, Harvard, 3; 3, Crescent A.C., 5; 1, Lehigh, 7; 3, Johns Hopkins, 8; 6, Stevens, 5; 3, Mt. Washington, 7; 9, Toronto University, 2; 9, Philadelphia Lacrosse Club, 4.



1, Day; 2, Simmons; 3, Earle; 4, Hutchinson; 5, Washburn; 6, Warwick, Coach; 7, Parker; 8, White; 9, Candee; 10, Kingman, Asst. Mgr.; 11, Blackett; 12, Brightman; 13, Gustafson; 14, Roberts; 15, Nash, Capt.; 16, See; 17, Pitts; 18, Hale; 19, Webber; 20, Beatley; 21, Forstall.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY LACROSSE TEAM.

Pach, Photo.

## U. S. I. C. L. L. Records of 1908.

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Columbia—8, Alumni, 2; 0, Johns Hopkins, 11; 0, Stevens, 2; 3, N. Y. L. C., 2; 3, C. C. N. Y. 0; 1, C. C. N. Y., 0; 2, Cornell, 13; 1, Hobart, 10; 1, Harvard, 10.

Cornell—5, Rochester Lacrosse Club, 2; 13, Columbia, 2; 3, Hobart, 3; 11, Harvard, 15; 8, Hobart, 7.

Harvard—3, Hopkins, 6; 2, Mt. Washington, 5; 2,\* Lehigh, 3; 7, Navy, 1; 2, Stevens, 6; 15, Cornell 11; 10, Columbia, 1; 3, Hobart, 1.

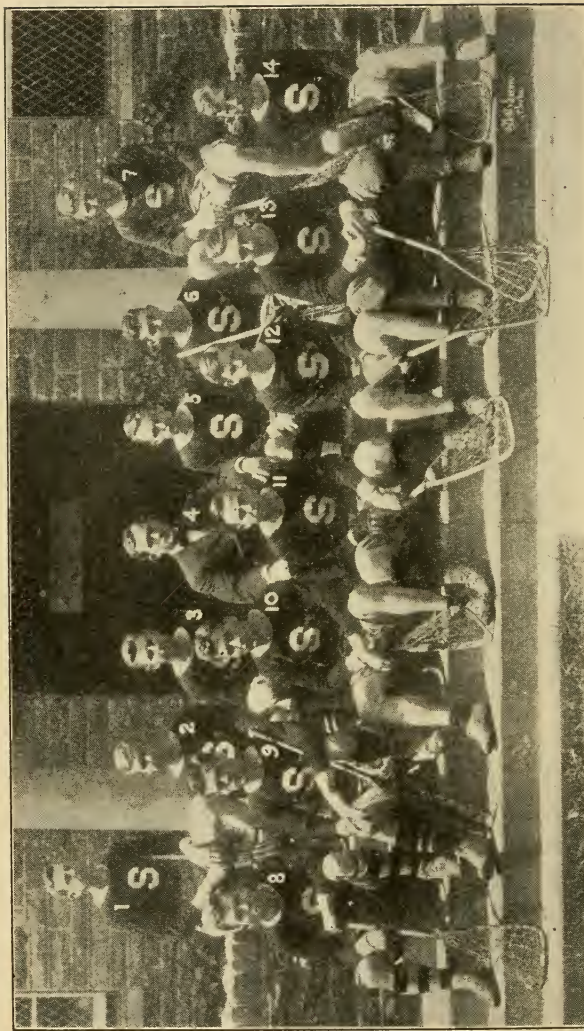
Hobart—10, Syracuse Rangers, 2; 10, Columbia, 1; 3, Cornell, 3; 3, Syracuse Lacrosse Club, 2; 7, Cornell, 8; 1, Harvard, 3.

Johns Hopkins—6, Navy, 1; 11, Columbia, 0; 6, Harvard, 3; 5, Lehigh, 2; 5, Stevens, 0; 4, Swarthmore, 3; 7, Mt. Washington, 4; 6, Toronto University, 9.

Lehigh—7, C. C. N. Y., 0; 3, Mt. Washington, 4; 3, Harvard, 2; 2, Hopkins, 6; 4, Swarthmore, 9; 8, Stevens, 4.

Stevens—7, C. C. N. Y., 0; 4, Crescent A. C., 2; 2, Columbia, 0; 6, Harvard, 2; 0, Hopkins, 5; 4, Lehigh, 8; 2, Swarthmore, 8.

Swarthmore—9, Philadelphia Lacrosse Club, 6; 3, Mt. Washington, 4; 9, Lehigh, 4; 2, Crescent A. C., 4; 3, Hopkins, 4; 8, Stevens, 2; 2, Toronto University, 11.



1. C. Collins; 2. Robinson; 3. Millar; 4. Dr. Fayver, Trainer; 5. E. Roberts, Mgt.; 6. B. Roberts; 7. Miller; 8. P. Roberts; 9. Way; 10. Messner; 11. Perkins, Capt.; 12. Waters; 13. Atkinson; 14. B. Collins. Gilbert & Bacon, Photo.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE LACROSSE TEAM.

## U. S. I. C. L. L. Records of 1909.

Columbia—4, Lehigh, 0; 2, Swarthmore, 9; 4, Stevens, 5; 5, Cornell, 3; 0, Mt. Washington A. C., 5; 2, Harvard, 5; 8, Flushing L. C., 0; 5, Hobart, 1.

Cornell—3, Columbia, 5; 8, Harvard, 2; 10, Stevens, 2; 3, Swarthmore, 5; 3, Hobart, 6.

Harvard—1, Johns Hopkins, 11; 4, Lehigh, 3; 3, Navy, 6; 3, Stevens, 2; 5, Columbia, 2; 3, Hobart, 2; 2, Cornell, 8.

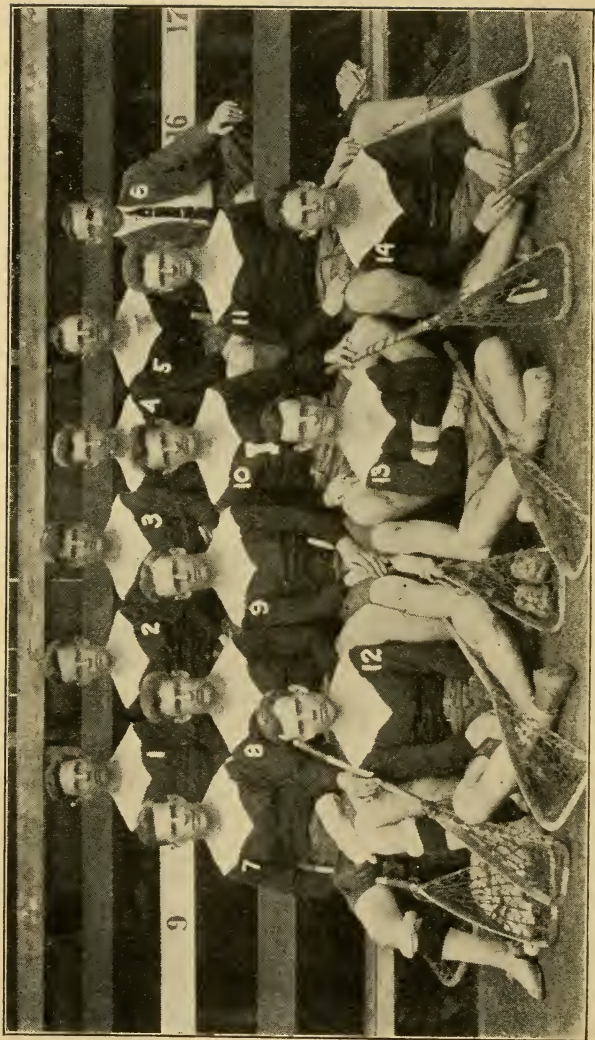
Hobart—1, Rochester L. C., 2; 2, Harvard, 3; 1, Columbia, 5; 3, Crescent A. C., 9; 2, Toronto University, 6; 6, Cornell, 3.

Johns Hopkins—7, Navy, 2; 9, Alumni, 3; 11, Harvard, 1; 6, Lehigh, 3; 8, Stevens, 3; 13, Swarthmore, 3; 5, Mt. Washington, 7.

Lehigh—3, Johns Hopkins, 6; 3, Stevens, 9; 0, Columbia, 4; 3, Harvard, 4; 1, Crescent A. C., 7.

Stevens—2, Crescent A. C., 5; 5, Columbia, 4; 2, Harvard, 3; 3, Johns Hopkins, 8; 9, Lehigh, 3; 6, Swarthmore, 9; 2, Cornell, 10.

Swarthmore—9, Columbia, 2; 7, Alumni, 2; 5, Mt. Washington, 6; 3, Johns Hopkins, 13; 9, Stevens, 6; 5, Cornell, 3; 5, Johns Hopkins Alumni, 7; 3, Toronto, 4.



1. Jay; 2. Williams; 3. Wheaton; 4. Martin; 5. Raynor; 6. Terwilliger, Mgr.; 7. Hart; 8. Kennedy; 9. Dunn, Capt.; 10. McCoy; 11. F. B. Speed; 12. Shulz; 13. Davies; 14. F. R. Speed. McCaa, Photo.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY LACROSSE TEAM.

## U. S. I. C. L. L. Records of 1910

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Columbia—1, C.C.N.Y., 1; 5, Bronx L.C., 2; 0, N.Y.L.C., 3; 1, Lehigh, 8; 3, West Point, 4; 1, Hobart, 10; 0, Cornell, 11; 2, Harvard, 4.

Cornell—3, Rochester L.C., 0; 4, Crescent A.C., 6; 11, Columbia, 0; 7, Hobart, 4; 4, Harvard, 7; 4, Stevens, 1; 14, Hobart, 2.

Harvard—3, Johns Hopkins, 6; 1, Navy, 0; 7, Swarthmore, 11; 2, Stevens, 4; 9, Springfield T. S., 3; 8, Hobart, 1; 4, Columbia, 2; 7, Cornell, 4; 0, University of Toronto, 5.

Hobart—13, Syracuse L.C., 1; 1, Rochester L.C., 1; 10, Columbia, 1; 1, Harvard, 8; 5, Crescent A.C., 9; 4, Cornell, 7; 0, Toronto University, 9; 2, Cornell, 14.

Johns Hopkins—6, Lehigh, 3; 6, Harvard, 3; 6, Stevens, 1; 3, Swarthmore, 16; 3, Alumni, 4; 6, Navy, 7.

Lehigh—3, Carlisle, 2; 8, Columbia, 1; 2, Navy, 4; 3, Johns Hopkins, 6; 4, Swarthmore, 9; 6, Stevens, 1.

Stevens—3, New York L.C., 4; 11, C.C.N.Y., 0; 6, Crescent A.C., 2; 4, Harvard, 2; 4, Swarthmore, 8; 1, Johns Hopkins, 6; 1, Lehigh, 6; 1, Cornell, 4; 6, Carlisle, 4.

Swarthmore—4, Mt. Washington, 5; 11, Harvard, 7; 5, Carlisle, 3; 8, Stevens, 4; 7, Navy, 5; 9, Lehigh, 4; 16, Johns Hopkins, 3; 6, Johns Hopkins Alumni, 4; 3, Toronto University, 5.



1, M. Vanderhof, Mgr.; 2, Macnoe; 3, Darling; 4, Burt; 5, Franklin; 6, Luce; 7, J. Tschirky, Asst. Mgr.; 8, Kraker; 9, Halst; 10, Carlton; 11, W. Pries, Capt.; 12, Jameson; 13, Lond; 14, Gridley; 15, Nickerson; 16, Kerr; 17, McGown; 18, Dean.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LACROSSE TEAM.



## U. S. I. C. L. L. Records of 1911

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Cornell—0, Navy, 12; 2, Mt. Washington Lacrosse Club, 3; 2, Johns Hopkins, 7; 2, Lehigh, 5; 14, Rochester Lacrosse Club, 1; 0, Crescent Athletic Club, 5; 3, Harvard, 10; 2, Stevens, 5; 7, Hobart, 4.

Harvard—7, Springfield Manual Training School; 2, Johns Hopkins, 3; 2, Mt. Washington Lacrosse Club, 3; 4, Navy, 2; 2, Carlisle Indians, 1; 7, Hobart, 0; 10, Cornell, 3.

Hobart—1, Akron Indians, 1; 0, Rochester Lacrosse Club, 3; 0, Harvard, 7; 2, Toronto University, 10; 5, Cornell, 9.

Johns Hopkins—2, Navy, 1; 1, Alumni, 2; 7, Cornell, 2; 3, Harvard, 2; 8, Carlisle Indians, 5; 11, Swarthmore, 7; 6, Lehigh, 4; 9, Stevens, 4.

Lehigh—1 Carlisle Indians, 7; 5, Cornell, 2; 2, Navy, 7; 4, Mt. Washington Lacrosse Club, 6; 3, New York Lacrosse Club, 2; 9, Stevens, 3; 4, Johns Hopkins, 6; 4, Swarthmore, 6.

Stevens—2, New York Lacrosse Club, 2; 0, Crescent Athletic Club 12; 3, Lehigh, 9; 7, Bronx Lacrosse Club, 3; 9, Swarthmore, 10; 3, Johns Hopkins, 9; 5, Cornell, 2; 1, Carlisle Indians, 5.

Swarthmore—6, New York Lacrosse Club, 3; 6, Crescent Athletic Club, 3; 7, Johns Hopkins, 11; 10, Stevens, 9; 6, Lehigh, 4; 1, Navy, 7; 3, Carlisle Indians, 8; 1, Mt. Washington Lacrosse Club, 11.



STEVENS INSTITUTE LACROSSE TEAM.

Manewal, Photo.

## Schedule for 1912

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### SWARTHMORE.

- April 5—Cornell at Swarthmore.  
April 18—Navy at Annapolis.  
April 27—Lehigh at Swarthmore.  
May 4—Johns Hopkins at Baltimore.  
May 11—Stevens at Swarthmore.  
May 18—Carlisle at Swarthmore.  
May 25—Mt. Washington at Baltimore.  
June 8—Toronto at Swarthmore.  
June 11—Crescents at Swarthmore.

### STEVENS.

- April 6—New York Lacrosse Club at Hoboken.  
April 13—Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge.  
April 27—Johns Hopkins at Hoboken.  
May 4—Lehigh at South Bethlehem.  
May 11—Swarthmore at Swarthmore.  
May 18—Lehigh at Hoboken.

### LEHIGH.

- April 4—Navy at Annapolis.  
April 6—Mt. Washington at Baltimore.  
April 13—Baltimore City College at Baltimore.  
April 17—Carlisle at Carlisle.  
April 27—Swarthmore at Swarthmore.  
May 4—Stevens at South Bethlehem.  
May 11—Johns Hopkins at South Bethlehem.



1, Church; 2, Robbins; 3, Hume; 4, McDonough, Coach; 5, Skinner; 6, McCain; 7, Cook, Capt.; 8, Wheat; 9, Warner; 10, Quinn; 11, Roberts, Mgt.; 12, Dautzer; 13, Thomas; 14, Hall; 15, Urban; 16, Coe; 17, Bayless; 18, Van Ingen.

HOBART COLLEGE LACROSSE TEAM.

## JOHNS HOPKINS.

- Mar. 30—Alumni at Baltimore.  
 April 6—Cornell at Baltimore.  
 April 13—Harvard at Baltimore.  
 April 20—Carlisle at Baltimore.  
 April 27—Stevens at Hoboken.  
 May 4—Swarthmore at Baltimore.  
 May 11—Lehigh at South Bethlehem.

## HOBART.

- April 27—Akron Indians at Geneva.  
 May 4—Cornell at Geneva.  
 May 10—Harvard at Cambridge.  
 May 11—Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge.  
 May 15—Rochester Lacrosse Club at Geneva.  
 May 25—Cornell at Ithaca.

## HARVARD.

- April 6—Springfield Training School at Cambridge.  
 April 13—Johns Hopkins at Baltimore.  
 April 16—Mt. Washington at Baltimore.  
 April 27—Amherst at Cambridge.  
 May 4—Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge.  
 May 10—Hobart at Cambridge.  
 May 18—Cornell at Cambridge.

## CORNELL.

- April 4—Carlisle Indians at Carlisle.  
 April 5—Swarthmore at Swarthmore.  
 April 6—Johns Hopkins at Baltimore.  
 April 27—Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge.  
 May 4—Hobart at Geneva.  
 May 18—Harvard at Cambridge.  
 May 25—Hobart at Ithaca.



1, Hamilton; 2, LaMountain; 3, Douglas; 4, Hill, Capt.; 5, Finlayson, Coach; 6, Gilman, Mgr.; 7, Davidson; 8, Tenbyck; 9, Creighton; 10, Lodie, Asst. Mgr.; 11, Robinson; 12, McKee; 13, Sard; 14, Sanham; 15, McDonald; 16, Gray; 17, Wiltse.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY LACROSSE TEAM.

## Standing of Teams in the United States Inter-Collegiate Lacrosse League Since Its Formation.

### SEASON 1905.

NORTHERN DIVISION.			SOUTHERN DIVISION.				
Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		
Harvard . . . . .	2	1	.667	Swarthmore ..	3	0	1.000
Cornell . . . . .	2	1	.667	Johns Hopkins	2	1	.667
Columbia . . . . .	2	1	.667	Stevens . . . . .	1	2	.333
Pennsylvania..	0	3	.000	Lehigh . . . . .	0	3	.000

### SEASON 1906.

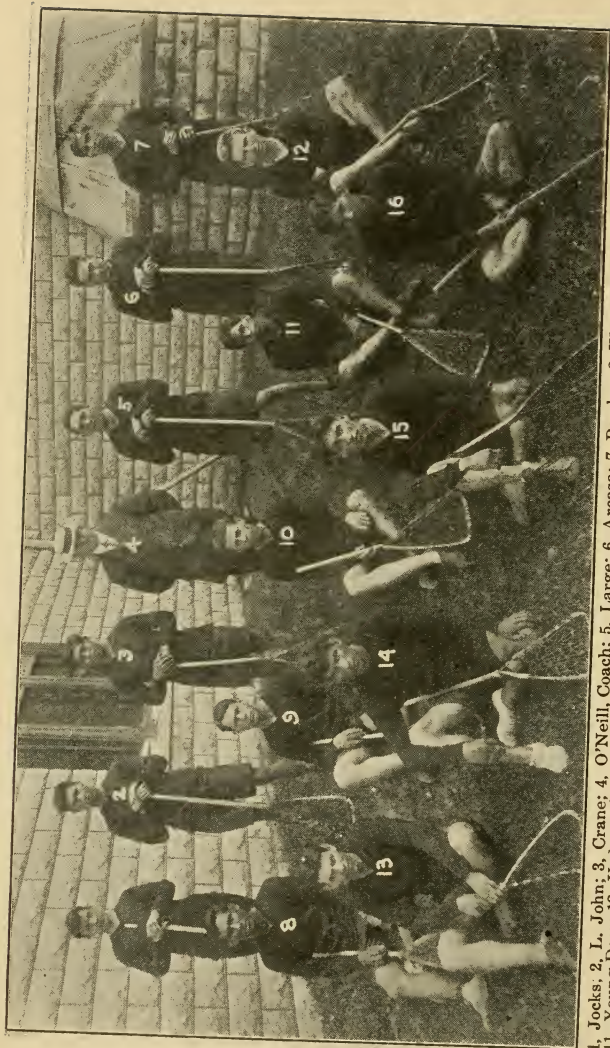
NORTHERN DIVISION.			SOUTHERN DIVISION.				
Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		
Cornell . . . . .	3	0	1.000	Johns Hopkins	3	0	1.000
Harvard . . . . .	2	1	.667	Swarthmore ..	2	1	.667
Columbia . . . . .	1	2	.333	Stevens . . . . .	1	2	.333
Pennsylvania..	0	3	.000	Lehigh . . . . .	0	3	.000

### SEASON 1907.

NORTHERN DIVISION.			SOUTHERN DIVISION.				
Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		
Cornell . . . . .	3	0	1.000	Johns Hopkins	3	0	1.000
Hobart . . . . .	2	1	.667	Lehigh . . . . .	1	2	.333
Harvard . . . . .	1	2	.333	Stevens . . . . .	1	2	.333
Columbia . . . . .	0	3	.000	Swarthmore ..	1	2	.333

### SEASON 1908.

NORTHERN DIVISION.			SOUTHERN DIVISION.				
Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		
Harvard . . . . .	3	0	1.000	Hopkins . . . . .	3	0	1.000
Cornell . . . . .	2	1	.667	Swarthmore..	2	1	.667
Hobart . . . . .	1	2	.333	Lehigh . . . . .	1	2	.333
Columbia . . . . .	0	3	.000	Stevens . . . . .	0	3	.000



1, Jocks; 2, L. John; 3, Crane; 4, O'Neill, Coach; 5, Large; 6, Arcasa; 7, Powlas; 8, Wounded Eye; 9, Jackson; 10, Jacobs; 11, Young Deer; 12, Vedernack; 13, Reed; 14, Bracklin; 15, Garlow, Capt.; 16, O. John.

CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL LACROSSE TEAM.



## SEASON 1909.

## NORTHERN DIVISION.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Harvard .....	2	1	.667
Columbia .....	2	1	.667
Cornell .....	1	2	.333
Hobart .....	1	2	.333

## SOUTHERN DIVISION.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Hopkins .....	3	0	1.000
Swarthmore* ..	1	1	.500
Stevens .....	1	2	.333
Lehigh* .....	0	2	.000

\* No game between Lehigh and Swarthmore.

## SEASON 1910.

## NORTHERN DIVISION.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Harvard .....	3	0	1.000
Cornell .....	2	1	.667
Hobart .....	1	2	.333
Columbia .....	0	3	.000

## SOUTHERN DIVISION.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Swarthmore..	3	0	1.000
Hopkins .....	2	1	.667
Lehigh .....	1	2	.333
Stevens .....	0	3	.000

## SEASON 1911.

## NORTHERN DIVISION.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Harvard .....	2	0	1.000
Cornell .....	1	1	.500
Hobart .....	0	2	.000

## SOUTHERN DIVISION.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Johns Hopkins	3	0	1.000
Swarthmore..	2	1	.667
Lehigh .....	1	2	.333
Stevens .....	0	3	.000



1, Dr. McIntyre; 2, Wall; 3, Allan; 4, Keiley; 5, Dr. Rose; 6, Moses; 7, O'Rourke; 8, Dr. Maddern; 9, Cypriot; 10, Bass; 11, Dobby; 12, S. Kennedy; 13, Walker; 14, V. Kennedy; 15, Christensen; 16, Walbridge; 17, Andrews.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB LACROSSE TEAM.

## Other Than League Teams

### 1908.

United States Naval Academy—1, Hopkins, 6; 1, Harvard, 6; 4, Baltimore City College, 2.

Mount Washington Club—4, Lehigh, 2; 5, Harvard, 2; 4, Swarthmore, 3; 13, N. Y. L. C., 0; 4, Hopkins, 7; 2, Crescent A. C., 6; 2, Toronto University, 6; 7, Philadelphia L. C., 4; 1, Crescent A. C., 8.

Rochester Lacrosse Club—9, Hobart, 2; 13, Seneca Indians, 4; 2, Cornell, 5; 14, Syracuse, 4; 3, Oneidas, 1; 2, Seneca Indians, 2.

Baltimore City College—8, Hopkins Freshmen, 3; 10, Hopkins Sophomores, 4; 9, Hopkins Sophomores, 3; 12, Hopkins Sophomores, 5; 3, Mt. Washington Scrubs, 5; 4, Navy, 2.

Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.—1, Stevens Prep., 5; 4, Manual Training High School, 0; 2, Harvard Freshmen, 2; 3, Manual Training High School, 1; 4, Poly Prep, 1.

Poly Prep. School, Brooklyn, N. Y.—3, Flushing Lacrosse Club, 5; 1, Flushing Lacrosse Club, 3; 2, Brooklyn H. S., 1; 1, Harvard Freshmen, 3; 2, Stevens Freshmen, 5; 1, Alumni, 2; 1, Boys' High School, 4.

### 1909.

Crescent A.C.—5, Stevens, 2; 7, Lehigh, 1; 7, N.Y.L.C., 3; 3, N.Y.L.C., 2; 4, Rochester, 2; 9, Hobart, 3; 5, Mt. Washington, 3; 10, Toronto University, 4; 1, Toronto University, 1; 9, Mt. Washington, 2; 10, Brantford, 2; 5, St. Simons, 1; 6, Toronto A.A., 0.

### 1910.

United States Naval Academy—6, Mt. Washington Juniors, 0; 8, Johns Hopkins, 7; 6, Mt. Washington Seniors, 1; 0, Harvard, 1; 4, Lehigh, 2; 5, Swarthmore, 7; 2, Carlisle, 3.



1, Compton; 2, Baxley; 3, Harper; 4, Primrose; 5, D. Wilson; 6, Hoffman; 7, Donaldson; 8, L. Wilson; 9, Pyles; 10, Pfeffer; 11, Price; 12, C. Wylie, Capt.; 13, Mahool, Mgt.; 14, Trexal; 15, Fattersaul.

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE LACROSSE TEAM.

United States Military Academy—4, Columbia, 3; 11, Boys' High, 0; 5, Bronx Lacrosse Club, 0; 5, New York Lacrosse Club, 3; 4, Hoboken Lacrosse Club, 3.

Mt. Washington Club—1, Navy, 6; 5, Swarthmore, 4; 3, Johns Hopkins, 6; 3, Johns Hopkins Alumni, 0; 1, Carlisle, 3; 3, Crescent A.C., 4; 5, Johns Hopkins Alumni, 1.

United States Indian School—2, Lehigh, 3; 3, Swarthmore, 5; 4, Stevens, 6; 15, Baltimore City College, 0; 3, Mt. Washington, 1; 3, Navy, 2.

Baltimore City College—8, Johns Hopkins Sophs., 1; 9, Maryland Agricultural College, 0; 3, Johns Hopkins Sophs., 1; 0, Carlisle, 13; 5, Mt. Washington Juniors, 0; 1, Mt. Washington, 3.

### 1911.

United States Naval Academy—1, Johns Hopkins, 2; 12, Cornell, 0; 7, Lehigh, 2; 2, Harvard, 4; 6, Mt. Washington, 0; 7, Swarthmore, 1.

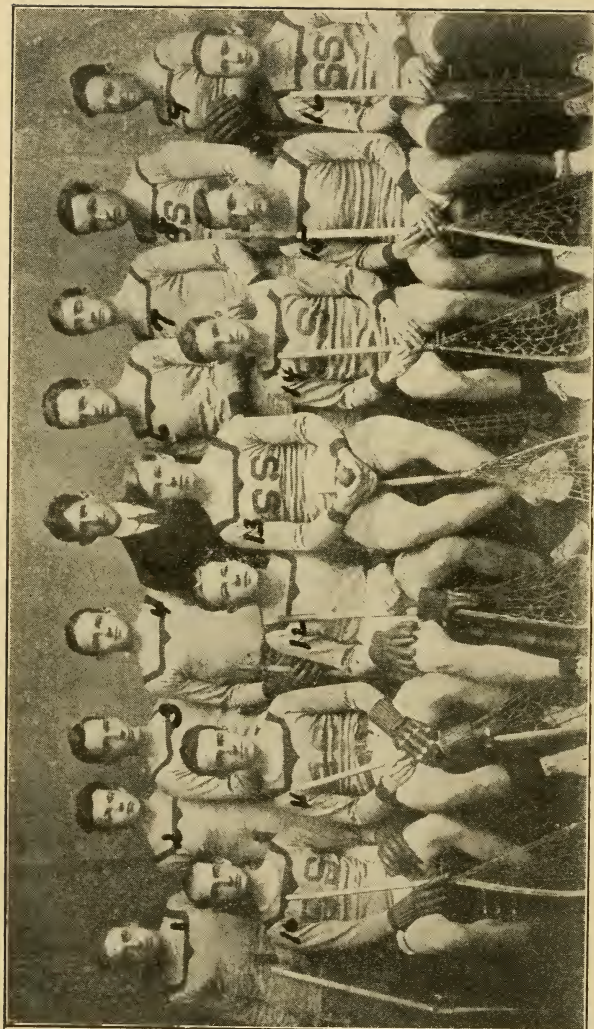
Crescent Athletic Club—9, Bronx L.C., 3; 14, Stevens, 0; 3, Swarthmore, 6; 7, New York L.C., 1; 5, Cornell, 0; 8, New York L.C., 2; 5, Mt. Washington, 3; 8, Toronto University, 3; 4, Toronto University, 1; 8, Mt. Washington, 1; 6, Montreal A.A., 3; 4, Montreal A.A., 3; 4, Toronto, 13; 7, Toronto, 3.

Baltimore City College—6, Maryland Aggies, 1; 0, Carlisle, 10; 5, Mt. Washington, Jr., 1; 2, Johns Hopkins 2nd, 0; 4, Maryland Aggies, 1; 2, Mt. Washington, Jr., 3; 1, Johns Hopkins 2nd, 0; 4, Mt. Washington, Jr., 0.

New York Lacrosse Club—2 Stevens, 1; 2, Crescent A.C., 7; 9, Bronx L.C., 4; 5, Hoboken L.C., 1; 3, Swarthmore, 5; 2, Lehigh, 3.

Springfield Training School—2, Harvard, 7; 5, Chicopee, 0.

Stevens School—2, Curtis H.S., 0; 3, B.H.S., 3; 5, Stevens Freshmen, 3; 2, Harvard Freshmen, 4; 4, B.H.S., 3.



1, Jeanneret; 2, Zimber; 3, Beck; 4, Hartman; 5, Byrnes, Coach; 6, Romard; 7, Quick; 8, Blanchard; 9, Hallock; 10, Merselles; 11, McKay; 12, McGee; 13, Hutcheon, Capt.; 14, Schauze, Mgr.; 15, Aguelera; 16, Killgore, Mancwal, Photo.

STEVENS PREPARATORY SCHOOL LACROSSE TEAM.

## Schedule for 1912

Other than League Teams.

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### NAVY.

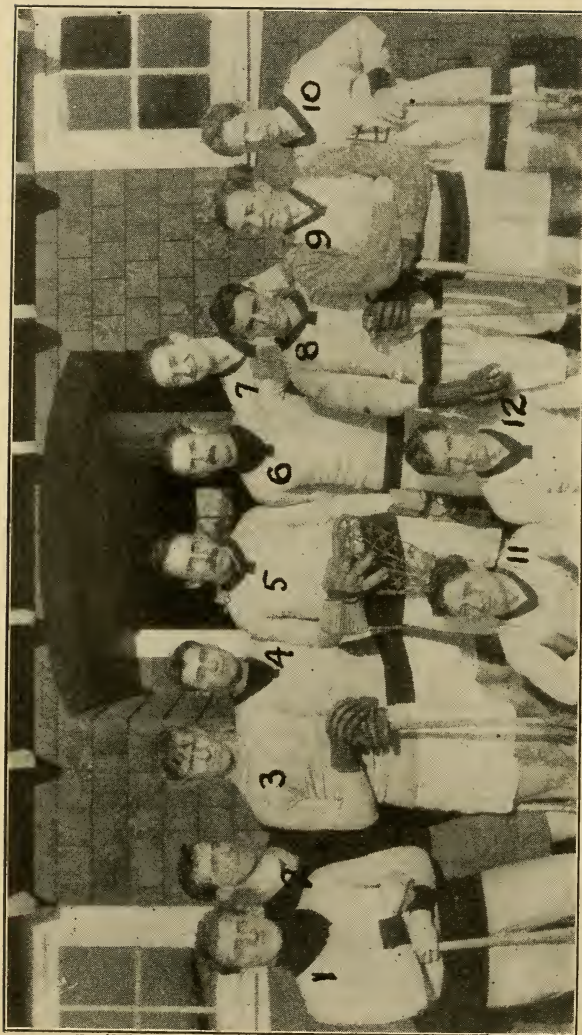
- March 21—Baltimore City College at Annapolis.  
 March 28—University of Maryland at Annapolis.  
 April 4—Lehigh at Annapolis.  
 April 18—Swarthmore at Annapolis.  
 May 2—Crescent Athletic Club at Annapolis.  
 May 9—Mt. Washington at Annapolis.  
 May 15—Johns Hopkins at Annapolis.

### CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

- April 6—Bronx Lacrosse Club.  
 April 13—Stevens Institute.  
 April 20—New York Lacrosse Club.  
 April 27—Cornell.  
 May 4—Navy at Annapolis.  
 May 11—Hobart.  
 May 18—New York Lacrosse Club.  
 May 25—Carlisle Indians.  
 May 30—Toronto University.  
 June 1—Toronto University.  
 June 8—Mt. Washington.  
 June 11—Swarthmore at Swarthmore.  
 June 15—Shamrocks at Toronto.  
 June 22—Toronto University.  
 June 29—Toronto Lacrosse Club.

### BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

- March 21—Navy at Annapolis.  
 March 30—Carlisle Indians at Carlisle.  
 April 6—Walbrook A.C. at Baltimore.  
 April 13—Lehigh University at South Bethlehem.  
 April 20—Maryland Aggies at College Park.



1, Pasternak; 2, Cronan; 3, Coggeshall, Capt.; 4, Luxenberg; 5, Ruge; 6, Hicok; 7, Baum; 8, Rosenblatt; 9, Jacoby; 10, Risk; 11, McIntyre; 12, Hudson.  
NEW YORK LACROSSE CLUB TEAM.



## CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

- March 30—Baltimore City College at Carlisle.  
April 3—University of Maryland at Carlisle.  
April 8—Cornell University at Carlisle.  
April 13—Maryland Aggies at Carlisle.  
April 17—Lehigh University at South Bethlehem.  
April 20—Johns Hopkins at Baltimore.  
May 4—Walbrook A.C. at Carlisle.  
May 18—Swarthmore at Swarthmore.  
May 30—Crescent Athletic Club at Brooklyn.  
June 1—Mt. Washington Club at Baltimore.

## NEW YORK LACROSSE CLUB.

- Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge.  
Stevens Institute at Hoboken.  
Hoboken Lacrosse Club at Hoboken.  
Bronx Lacrosse Club at Van Cortlandt Park.



1, Ferrin; 2, Katz; 3, Alexander; 4, Fuller; 5, Fay; 6, Clarke; 7, Harrison; 8, Goldberg; 9, Gambi; 10, Tafel; 11, Van Houten; 12, Beattie; 13, W. Van Dreele; 14, G. Van Dreele; 15, Brisotti.

BRONX LACROSSE CLUB TEAM.

## Lacrosse as Played by the Indians

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Contrary to popular belief, lacrosse has by no means been abandoned by its originators, the American Indians. It is still played with great vigor by the various tribes on their reservations. Among the more civilized tribes located in the East, the game differs but little from that played in the American colleges. The Seneca Indians of New York State, for example, are frequently seen in competition with the Crescent Athletic Club and other Metropolitan teams.

On the reservations of the Western States, however, the game has not been subject to the refinements which have taken place in the more effete East. Among the Menominee Indians of Wisconsin, for instance, the game played to-day is practically the same as the game played by the early aborigines. The Menominees use a field about 250 yards long and there are no boundaries. At each end of the field is a pole ten feet high set in the ground. This is the goal, and the object of the game is to hit this pole with the ball. Frequently the game lasts all day without a single goal being secured. Any number can play on a side, so long as the sides remain even, and it is not unusual to have one hundred men taking part in the game.

The ball is made of cord, wound round and round until it is about the size and weight of a base ball. To the one making a goal a colored sash or belt is given. This is much honored and kept in the family for a long time. These prizes are made of brilliantly colored muslin and are put on exhibition before the game.

The sticks are made of white oak about three or four feet in length, bent on the end in a circular shape, strung with thongs in the fashion of a small butterfly net. On account of the line-up continually changing, team play is not much in evidence, and a fast player will sometimes run a long distance and rush in and try to score all alone while his team mates interfered for him on all sides.



COL. R. M. THOMPSON,  
President New York Athletic Club,  
Donor of Lacrosse Championship Trophy to Public Schools Athletic League,  
New York.

## Interscholastic Competition for Thompson Trophies, 1911

---

The contest for the championship of the Public Schools Athletic League and the beautiful trophies offered by Colonel Robert M. Thompson of the New York Athletic Club were won by the Manual Training High School of Brooklyn. The championship trophy is a combination of silver and bronze, thirty inches high, representing an American Indian, as shown on the accompanying illustration. Each member of the championship team also received a gold medal with the figure of an Indian in relief holding a lacrosse stick, the lacrosse ball being represented by a pearl.

The supremacy of the teams of the Public Schools Athletic League was determined by the game played June 3, 1911, on the Crescent Athletic Field, between the Boys' High School and the Manual Training High School of Brooklyn. The latter team won the game and the championship by a score of 5—1. The victorious team showed the results of careful training and coaching and well deserved the distinction accorded them.

It is expected that the season of 1912 will have at least a dozen teams competing for the trophy.



COL. R. M. THOMPSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC  
LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY.

## Lacrosse for the School Boys

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Through the generosity of Colonel Robert M. Thompson, beautiful prizes have been provided for competition among the scholars in the high schools of Greater New York. The championship prize was designed by Messrs. Dieges & Clust, 20 John Street, New York, and is thirty inches in height. It is a combination of silver and bronze, and represents an American Indian, seated on a rock, shielding his eyes with his left hand and holding a lacrosse stick across his lap. The same is supported by a silver base, entwined with laurel leaf border and Indian decorations in the form of raised bludgeons, scalp braids, binding, etc., artistically arranged. Between each of these bludgeons is a shield, set in the form of an arrow-head, upon which the winning school and team is inscribed each year. This, in turn, is supported by a graceful curved base with appropriate decorations, also of silver, with etching of figures, showing different playing positions of the game.

Raised on front of this is a carved shield with the following inscription:

### LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY

PRESENTED BY

ROBERT M. THOMPSON

TO THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE

1910.

The entire trophy rests upon an ebony base. The design of this handsome prize is entirely new and unique, representing the idea of the Indian origin of the game.



INDIVIDUAL LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP MEDAL,  
PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE,  
NEW YORK.

Donated Annually by Col. R. M. Thompson.



The individual prizes for the members of the winning team are beautiful gold medals with figure of an Indian in relief, holding a lacrosse stick, the lacrosse ball being represented by a pearl.

The winning school received a handsome bronze placque, suitably inscribed and mounted upon a solid piece of oak.

These beautiful prizes were won in 1910 by the team of the Boys' High School, Borough of Brooklyn.



LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP PLAQUE, PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
ATHLETIC LEAGUE, NEW YORK.  
Donated Annually by Col. R. M. Thompson.

# SPECIAL NOTICE

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Owing to the progress that Lacrosse is making in the United States it is the intention of the publishers of Spalding's Athletic Library to make the Guide an annual hereafter that will embrace a complete account of the game as it is played in every section of the country, and with that object in view invite the managers of clubs to send items of general interest and pictures of teams (with names of individual players) to the undersigned. Such information should reach New York not later than November 1st of each year.

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AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING CO.

21 WARREN STREET :: :: :: :: NEW YORK

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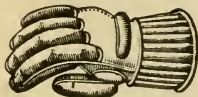
GUARANTEES  
QUALITY

# Spalding Official Lacrosse Ball

No. G. Lacrosse Ball. Gray. Adopted by the N. A. L. U., and used in all match games. . . . . Each, **65c.**



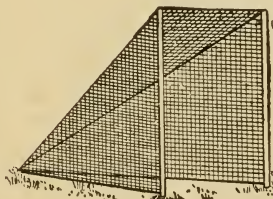
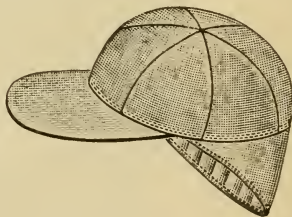
# Spalding Lacrosse Gloves



No. 5. Well padded to protect the bones and joints in the players' hands.  
Per pair, **\$4.00**

# Spalding Lacrosse Cap

No. LC. Neatly quilted; comes down low at back of head.  
Each, **\$1.00**



# Spalding Regulation Lacrosse Goals

Complete, **\$20.00**

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# Spalding (Ceel) Lacrosses

*Ceel Lacrosses are made for A. G. Spalding & Bros. exclusively*



**CEEL No. CL Grade Lacrosses.** Made specially for expert players by D. Ceel of Caughnawaga, Ontario, Canada, and unquestionably the finest lacrosses made, the special features being their perfect shape and balance. **Ceel** personally strings every stick himself. They are used exclusively by the New Westminster Team, Champions of the World and holders of the Minto Cup; also by the National Team of Montreal, Champions of National Lacrosse Union; Montreal Team of Montreal; Tecumseh and Toronto Teams of Toronto, etc.

- No. **CL-1**. Defence Model. . . Each, **\$5.00**
- No. **CL-2**. Home Model. . . . . " **5.00**
- No. **CL-3**. Goal Model. . . . . " **6.00**

**No. O Lacrosses.** Made by Peter Terehonton of Caughnawaga, one of the oldest and best stick makers of this famous Indian tribe. These sticks are second only to the Ceel line. The frames are made of specially selected hickory, strung with best quality clock cord; running strings of thoroughly stretched babish.

- No. **O**. Defence Model. . . . Each, **\$4.00**
- No. **O**. Home Model. . . . . " **4.00**

**No. 1 Lacrosses.** Made by Tom Decarie, a brother of Ceel's. Frames of second growth hickory, strung with rawhide; with babish running strings. Each, **\$2.00**

**No. 2 Lacrosses.** Made by Tom Decarie. Good quality youths' stick. Made of good quality hickory, strung with rawhide. . . . . Each, **\$1.50**

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## Spalding Reversible Collar Button Front Sweaters

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

**F**OR lawn tennis, golf, lacrosse, foot ball, base ball, automobiling, training purposes, reducing weight, tramping during cold weather, shooting, tobogganing, snowshoeing. High collar may be turned down quickly, changing into neatest form of button front sweater. Sizes, 28 to 44 inches. Carried in stock in Gray and White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders.

No. **WJP**. Highest quality special heavy weight worsted, with pockets.

Each, \$8.00 ★ \$90.00 Doz.

No. **WJ**. Same as WJP, but without pockets.

Each, \$7.50 ★ \$81.00 Doz.

No. **WDJ**. Fine quality standard weight worsted. Same style as WJ, but lighter weight, without pockets . . . Each, \$6.00 ★ \$63.00 Doz.



Front View



Back View

## Spalding Combined Knitted Muffer and Chest Protector

No. **W**. Fancy knit; good weight; special quality worsted. Stock colors, White or Gray. Each, \$1.50

No. **M**. Special weight; highest quality worsted. Stock colors, White or Gray. . . . . Each, \$1.00

**SPECIAL ORDERS**—In addition to stock colors mentioned, we supply these sweaters without extra charge, on special orders only, not carried in stock, in any of the following colors:

BLACK  
MAROON

SCARLET  
CARDINAL

NAVY  
COLUMBIA BLUE

DARK GREEN  
SEAL BROWN

N. B.—We designate three shades which are sometimes called RED. They are Scarlet, Cardinal, Maroon. Where RED is specified on order we supply Cardinal.

Plain colors, other than the above, to order only, 50c. each garment extra.

**SPECIAL NOTICE**—Solid color sweaters with one color body and another color (not striped) collar and cuffs furnished in any of the colors noted, on special order, at no extra charge.

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

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## SPALDING JACKET SWEATERS

Sizes: 28 to 44 inches chest measurement

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



No. VGP

White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders. . . Each, \$5.00 ★ \$54.00 Doz.

No. DJ. Fine worsted, standard weight, pearl buttons, fine knit edging. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders. . . Each, \$5.00 ★ \$54.00 Doz.

## SHAKER SWEATER

No. 3J. Standard weight, Shaker knit, pearl buttons. Carried in stock and supplied only in Plain Gray. Each, \$3.50 ★ \$39.00 Doz.

## WITH POCKETS

No. VGP. Best quality worsted, heavy weight, pearl buttons. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders. With pocket on either side, and a particularly convenient and popular style for golf players.

Each, \$6.50 ★ \$69.00 Doz.

## WITHOUT POCKETS

No. VG. Best quality worsted, heavy weight, pearl buttons. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders.

Each, \$6.00 ★ \$63.00 Doz.

No. VK. Special broad knit, good quality worsted, pearl buttons. Carried in stock in Gray or



No. VK

**SPECIAL ORDERS**—In addition to stock colors mentioned, we also supply any of the sweaters listed on this page (except No. 3J) without extra charge, on special orders only, not carried in stock, in any of the following colors:

BLACK  
MAROON

SCARLET  
CARDINAL

NAVY  
COLUMBIA BLUE

DARK GREEN  
SEAL BROWN

N. B.—We designate three shades which are sometimes called RED. They are Scarlet, Cardinal, Maroon. Where RED is specified on order, we supply Cardinal.

Plain colors, other than above, to order only, 50c. each garment extra.

**SPECIAL NOTICE**—Solid color sweaters with one color body and another color (not striped) collar and cuffs furnished in any of the colors noted, on special order, at no extra charge. This does not apply to the No. 3J Sweater.

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

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# Spalding Shirts, Tights and Trunks

STOCK COLORS AND SIZES. OUR WORSTED GOODS are furnished in Gray, White, Navy Blue, Maroon, and Black only. Stock sizes: Shirts, 26 to 44 inch chest. Tights, 28 to 42 inch waist. **SANITARY COTTON GOODS.** Colors: Bleached White, Navy, Black, Maroon, and Gray. Stock sizes: Shirts, 26 to 44 inch chest. Tights, 26 to 42 inch waist.

## Spalding Sleeveless Shirts—Plain Colors

STOCK COLORS AND SIZES

- No. 600. Good quality worsted. Each, \$1.25 ★ \$12.60 Doz.  
 No. 800. Worsted. . . . . " 1.00 ★ 10.50 "  
 No. 6E. Sanitary Cotton. . . . . .50 ★ 4.75 "

## Spalding Striped Sleeveless Shirts

No. 600S. Good quality worsted, with 6-inch stripe around chest, in following combinations of colors: Navy with White stripe; Black with Orange stripe; Maroon with White stripe; Red with Black stripe; Royal Blue with White Stripe; Black with Red stripe; Gray with Cardinal stripe.

Each, \$1.50 ★ \$15.00 Doz.

No. 800S. Worsted. Colors same as No. 600S. Stock sizes.

Each, \$1.25 ★ \$13.50 Doz.

No. 6ES. Sanitary Cotton, solid color body, with 6-inch stripe around chest, in same combinations of colors as No. 600S.

Each, 75c. ★ \$7.50 Doz.

## Spalding Shirts with Sash

No. 6WD. Sanitary Cotton, sleeveless, with woven sash of different color from body. Same combinations of colors as No. 600S. To order only; not carried in stock.

Each, \$1.25 ★ \$12.00 Doz.

No. 6ED. Sanitary Cotton, sleeveless, solid color body with sash stitched on of different color. Same combinations of colors as No. 600S. . . . . Each, 75c. ★ \$7.50 Doz.

## Spalding Quarter Sleeve Shirts

No. 601. Good quality worsted, stock colors and sizes.

Each, \$1.50 ★ \$15.00 Doz.

No. 6F. Sanitary Cotton, stock colors and sizes.

Each, 50c. ★ \$4.75 Doz.

## Spalding Full Sleeve Shirts

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

## Spalding Knee Tights

STOCK COLORS AND SIZES

- No. 604. Good quality worsted. Pair, \$1.25 ★ \$12.60 Doz.  
 No. 804. Worsted. . . . . " 1.00 ★ 10.80 "  
 No. 4B. Sanitary Cotton. . . . . .50 ★ 4.75 "

## Spalding Full Length Tights

No. 1A. Best worsted, full fashioned. Stock colors: Black, Navy Blue, and Maroon. Sizes, 28 to 42 inch waist. Pr., \$4.00

No. 605. Good quality worsted, stock colors and sizes.

Pair, \$2.00 ★ \$21.60 Doz.

No. 3A. Cotton, full quality. White, Black, Flesh.

Pair, \$1.00 ★ \$10.00 Doz.

## Spalding Worsted Trunks

No. 1. Best worsted, Black, Maroon, and Navy. Pair, \$2.00

No. 2. Good quality worsted, Navy and Black. Special colors to order. . . . . Per pair, \$1.00

## Spalding Juvenile Shirts and Tights

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

- No. 65. Sleeveless Shirt, quality of No. 600. . . Each, \$1.00  
 No. 65S. Sleeveless Shirt, quality of No. 600S. . . " 1.25  
 No. 66. Quarter Sleeve Shirt, quality of No. 601. . . " 1.25  
 No. 64. Knee Tights, quality of No. 604. . . . . Pair, 1.15

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No. 600



No. 6WD



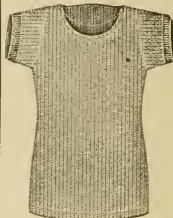
No. 604



No. 1



No. 600S



No. 601



Full Tights

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# Spalding "Olympic Championship" Running and Walking Shoes

All of these shoes are hand made. Finest kangaroo leather uppers and best white oak leather soles. They are the same style shoes that we supplied to the American athletes who were so successful at the last Olympic Games in London, and they are worn in competition by all prominent athletes in this country.



No. 2-O



No. 14C



No. 14W

## Spalding "Olympic Championship"

No. 2-O. "Sprint" Running Shoe. Extremely light and glove fitting. Hand made steel spikes firmly riveted on. This shoe is worn by all champions in sprint and short distance races.

Per pair, \$6.00

No. 14C. "Distance" Running Shoe. For distance races on athletic tracks. Low, broad heel, flexible shank. Hand made steel spikes in sole. No spikes in heel.

Per pair, \$6.00

No. 14W. Walking Shoe. For competition and match races. This style shoe is used by all champion walkers.

Per pair, \$5.00

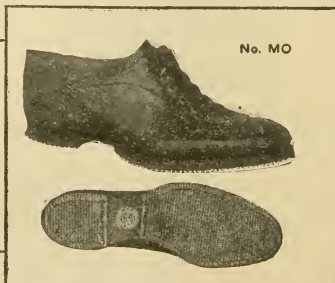
# Spalding MARATHON "Μαραθών" LONG DISTANCE Running Shoes



No. MH

Keep the uppers of all Running Shoes soft and pliable by using SPALDING WATERPROOF OIL.

It will greatly add to wear of shoes. Per Can, 25c.



No. MO

## Spalding "Marathon" Long Distance Running Shoes

No. MH. High cut but light in weight. Well finished inside so as not to hurt the feet in a long race, especially over uneven roads. Corrugated rubber tap sole, and light leather heel covered with rubber; special quality black calfskin uppers. Hand sewed. Pair, \$5.00

No. MO. Low cut, otherwise same as No. MH. This shoe being low cut is lighter than the regular high cut of same grade. It is made so that it will not chafe, and is recommended where lightness is particularly desired in a Marathon run. Hand sewed. Pair, \$5.00

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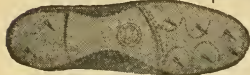
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## Spalding "Olympic" Jumping and Hurdling Shoes



No. 14H



### SPALDING "OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIP"

No. 14H. Jumping Shoe. Specially stiffened sole. Hand made steel spikes placed according to latest ideas of champion jumpers. This is also the correct shoe to use for shot putting and weight and hammer throwing. Per pair, \$6.00



No. 14J



### SPALDING JUMPING SHOE

No. 14J. Calfskin Jumping Shoe. Partly machine made. Satisfactory quality and durable. Per pair, \$4.50



### SPALDING "OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIP"

No. 14F. Hurdling Shoe. Made on same last as our Sprint Running Shoe. Hand made steel spikes. A really perfect shoe for hurdling. Made to order only. Not carried in stock. Per pair, \$6.00

## SPALDING POLE VAULTING AND RUNNING SHOES



### SPALDING "OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIP"

No. 14V. Pole Vaulting Shoe. High cut; special last; hand made; finest kangaroo leather uppers and best white oak leather soles. This is the style shoe we supply to the record holders for pole vaulting. Steel spikes in sole; one spike in heel. Made to order only; not carried in stock. Per pair, \$6.00



No. 10



### SPALDING RUNNING SHOES

No. 10. Finest Calfskin Running Shoe. Light weight; hand made; steel spikes. Per pair, \$5.00

The uppers and soles of all Running, Jumping and Vaulting Shoes should be kept soft and pliable by using SPALDING WATERPROOF OIL. It prevents deterioration of the leather due to perspiration. Per can, 25 Cents.

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# SPALDING Indoor Running and Jumping Shoes



No. 111



No. 111. Spalding Indoor Running Shoe. Calfskin, special corrugated rubber sole, with spikes. Per pair, **\$4.00**  
No. 210. Spalding Indoor Jumping Shoe. Hand made. Calfskin uppers; rubber tap sole and rubber heel. Pair, **\$5.00**

### CHAMOIS PUSHERS

No. 5. Fine chamois skin. Used with running, walking, jumping and other athletic shoes. Pair, **25c.**



No. 210



### PROTECTION FOR RUNNING SHOE SPIKES

No. N. Thick wood, shaped and perforated to accommodate spikes. Pair, **50c.**

### CORK ATHLETIC GRIPS

No. 2. Best quality cork, with elastic bands. Per pair, **20c.**  
No. 1. Selected cork, shaped. Per pair, **15c.**



No. 112



No. 112. Spalding Indoor Running Shoe. Good leather; with rubber tap sole. No spikes.

Pair, **\$3.00** ★ *\$32.40 Doz.*

No. 114. Spalding Indoor Running Shoe. Leather uppers; rubber tap sole. No spikes.

Pair, **\$2.50** ★ *\$27.00 Doz.*



No. 114



### JUVENILE INDOOR RUNNING SHOES

No. 115. Leather, good quality, without spikes. Sizes, 12 to 5 only. Per pair, **\$2.00**

For Indoor Shoes, especially when the feet perspire, the uppers should be kept soft and pliable with **SPALDING WATERPROOF OIL**. It will extend the life of shoes. Per can, **25c.**

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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No. 11 T



**Running Shoes**

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

Per pair, \$4.00

★ \$42.00 Doz.

No. 11. Calfskin, machine made.

Per pair, \$3.00

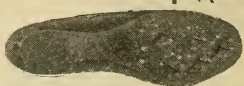
★ \$30.00 Doz.

**Juvenile Running Shoes**

No. 12. Outdoor Leather Running Shoes, complete with spikes, in sizes 12 to 5 only. Pair, \$2.50



No. 11



**Spalding Running Pants.**

- No. 1. White or Black Sateen, fly front, lace back. . . Per pair, \$1.25 ★ \$12.00 Doz.
- No. 2. White or Black Sateen, fly front, lace back. . . 1.00 ★ 10.00 "
- No. 3. White or Black Silesia, fly front, lace back. . . .75 ★ 7.80 "
- No. 4. White, Black or Gray Silesia, fly front, lace back. " .50 ★ 5.00 "
- No. 44. Same quality as No. 4, but in juvenile sizes, not over 26-inch waist . . . . .45
- Silk Ribbon Stripes down sides or around waist of any of these running pants. . . . . Extra .25 ★ 2.40 "

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Quantity prices not allowed on items not marked with ★

**BOOKS ON ATHLETICS**

**Schoolyard Athletics**

By James E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and member of the Board of Education of Greater New York. Endorsed by leading educators and officials of the Public Schools Athletic League. An invaluable handbook for the teacher and the pupil. Gives a systematic plan for conducting school athletic contests and instructs how to prepare for the various events. Illustrated with numerous pictures taken especially for this book.

Price 10 cents

**Books for Athletes**

- 12A Spalding's Official Athletic Rules.
- 27 College Athletics.
- 182 All-Around Athletics.
- 156 Athletes' Guide.
- 87 Athletic Primer.
- 273 Olympic Games at Athens, 1906.
- 252 How to Sprint.
- 255 How to Run 100 Yards.
- 174 Distance and Cross-Country Running.
- 259 How to Become a Weight Thrower
- 246 Athletic Training for Schoolboys.
- 317 Marathon Running.
- 331 Schoolyard Athletics.
- 342 Walking for Health and Competition.
- 349 Intercollegiate Official Handbook.
- 302 Y. M. C. A. Official Handbook.
- 313 Official Handbook Public Schools
- 314 Girls' Athletics. [Athletic League.
- 308 Official Handbook New York Inter-scholastic Athletic Association.
- 347 Official Handbook Public Schools Athletic League of San Francisco

Each of the above books, 10 cents

**Marathon Running**

By James E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and member of the Board of Education of Greater New York. The revival of the Olympic Games has created a widespread interest in this classic Greek event and this book has been published to meet the demand for an authoritative handbook on the subject. Contains an account of the origin of Marathon running, how leading runners train, rules, records, and pictures of prominent runners.

Price 10 cents

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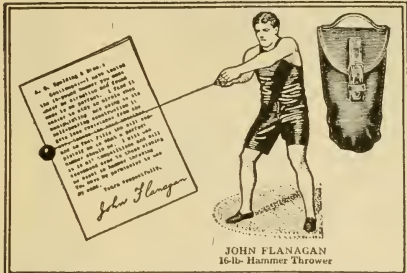
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# SPALDING CHAMPIONSHIP HAMMER

With Ball Bearing Swivel

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

- |           |                                    |               |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| No. 12FB. | 12-lb., with sole leather case.    | <b>\$7.50</b> |
| No. 12F.  | 12-lb., without sole leather case. | <b>5.50</b>   |
| No. 16FB. | 16-lb., with sole leather case.    | <b>7.50</b>   |
| No. 16F.  | 16-lb., without sole leather case. | <b>5.50</b>   |



JOHN FLANAGAN  
16-lb. Hammer Thrower

## Spalding Rubber Covered Indoor Shot

(Patented December 19, 1905)

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

- No. P. 16-lb. **\$12.00** | No. Q. 12-lb. **\$10.00**

## Spalding Indoor Shot

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

- No. 3. 12-lb. . . . . Each, **\$6.50**  
No. 4. 16-lb. . . . . " **7.50**



## Regulation Shot, Lead and Iron

Guaranteed Correct in Weight

- No. 16LS. 16-lb., lead. Each, **\$3.50**  
No. 12LS. 12-lb., lead. " **3.00**  
No. 16IS. 16-lb., iron. " **1.75**  
No. 12IS. 12-lb., iron. " **1.50**



## Spalding Regulation Hammer With Wire Handle

Guaranteed Correct in Weight

- |           |                           |               |
|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|
|           | <b>Lead</b>               | <b>EACH</b>   |
| No. 12LH. | 12-lb., lead, practice.   | <b>\$4.50</b> |
| No. 16LH. | 16-lb., lead, regulation  | <b>5.00</b>   |
|           | <b>Iron</b>               |               |
| No. 12IH. | 12-lb., iron, practice.   | <b>3.50</b>   |
| No. 16IH. | 16-lb., iron, regulation. | <b>3.75</b>   |

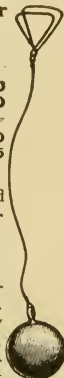
### Extra Wire Handles

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

## Spalding Regulation 56-lb. Weight

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

- No. 2. Lead 56-lb. weights Complete, **\$12.00**



## 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.

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

- No. 26. 8-lb., Leather Covered Shot, for indoor, schoolyard and playground use. Each, **\$5.00**  
No. 5. 5-lb., Leather Covered Shot, for indoor, schoolyard and playground use. **4.00**  
No. 8IS. 8-lb., Solid Iron Shot, not covered. Each, **\$1.25**  
No. 5IS. 5-lb., Solid Iron Shot, not covered. " **1.00**

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F. TEWANIMA

The Carlisle Indian Runner, who won the New York Evening Mail's Modified Marathon, May 6, 1911, over 1053 competitors

## Mike Murphy "Rub-In" Athletic Liniment

THIS PREPARATION is the same as has been used by Mike Murphy, the famous athletic trainer, in conditioning the Yale, University of Pennsylvania and other college teams which have been under his charge. He is famous for the perfect condition in which he brings his athletes into a contest, and the ingredients and proper preparation of his "Rub-In" Liniment has been a closely guarded secret. He has finally turned the formula over to A. G. Spalding & Bros. with perfect confidence that the proper materials will always be used in preparing the liniment and that no considerations will induce us to cheapen it in any way.

Large bottles. . . Each, 50c.  
Small bottles. . . " 25c.



## Spalding Elastic Bandages

### Spalding Shoulder Bandage

Give circumference around arm and chest. Mention for which shoulder required.



No. 101.  
Cotton thread.  
Each, \$3.50

No. 101A.  
Silk thread.  
Each, \$5.00

### Spalding Knee Cap Bandage

Give circumference below knee, at knee and just above knee, and state if light or strong pressure is desired.

No. 104. Cotton thread. Each, \$1.00  
No. 104A. Silk thread. Each, \$2.00



### Elbow Bandage

Give circumference above and below elbow; state if for light or strong pressure.

No. 102. Cotton thread. Each, \$1.00  
No. 102A. Silk thread. " 2.00

### Wrist Bandage

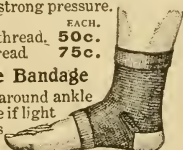
Give circumference around smallest part of wrist, and state whether for light or strong pressure.

No. 106 Cotton thread, Each, 50c.  
No. 106A. Silk thread, 75c.

### Spalding Ankle Bandage

Give circumference around ankle and over instep; state if light or strong pressure is desired.

No. 105. Cotton thread. Each, \$1.00  
No. 105A. Silk thread. " 2.00



### Spalding Elastic Belt

Our elastic foot ball belt stretches with the length of foot and may be attached to jacket and pants, thus forming one continuous suit. By closely fitting the body, the opposing player has less chance of tackling. Allows perfect freedom in all positions.



No. 1. Width 6 inches. Each, \$1.50

### Spalding Elastic Bandage

Composed of threads of rubber completely covered. The pressure can be applied wherever necessary. To fasten insert end under last fold.

No. 30. Width 3 in., 5 yds. long (stretched). Each, \$1.00  
No. 25. Width 2½ in., 5 yds. long (stretched). " .75



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# Competitors' Numbers

**4**



**10**

**Printed on Heavy Manila Paper or  
Strong Linen**

**MANILA—Per Set**

No. 1.	1 to 50.	\$ .25
No. 2.	1 to 75.	.38
No. 3.	1 to 100.	.50
No. 4.	1 to 150.	.75
No. 5.	1 to 200.	1.00
No. 6.	1 to 250.	1.25

**LINEN—Per Set**

No. 1.	1 to 50.	\$1.50
No. 2.	1 to 75.	2.25
No. 3.	1 to 100.	3.00
No. 4.	1 to 150.	4.50
No. 5.	1 to 200.	6.00
No. 6.	1 to 250.	7.50

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	Per Set		Per Set		
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No. 9.	1 to 500	2.50	No. 18.	1 to 1400	7.00
No. 10.	1 to 600	3.00	No. 19.	1 to 1500	7.50
No. 11.	1 to 700	3.50	No. 20.	1 to 1600	8.00
No. 12.	1 to 800	4.00	No. 21.	1 to 1700	8.50
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# Spalding "Official National League" Ball

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Patented

August 31, 1909

PATENT

## CORK CENTER

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

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

Anything which results in making the game more interesting to the spectators is good for the game itself, providing it does not interfere with the development of the sport as an athletic pastime. With the Spalding "Cork Center" Ball the game is just as interesting in the last inning as in the first, the ball holds its life right through the game and being a more even playing ball than the old rubber center style it makes the game a surer test of the relative skill of the opposing teams.

### The Best Base Ball Ever Made



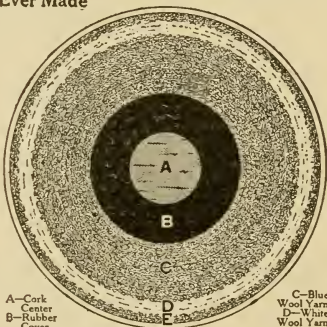
OFFICE OF THE  
BANKING

November 9, 1910.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have furnished the National League with their Official Base Ball since 1878. I consider that the new Cork Center ball that you are now furnishing is the best that the National League has ever used. It is a great step forward in base ball construction.

Yours very truly,

*T. L. Linn*  
President



A—Cork  
Center  
B—Rubber  
Cover

C—Blue  
Wool Yarn  
D—White  
Wool Yarn

E—Blue Wool Yarn

## To Those Who Play Base Ball

Every modification we have ever adopted in the construction of our Official League Ball has been decided upon after exhaustive experiments, always with the sole purpose of improving the quality of the ball. The last improvement was in the cork itself. The result is that the 1912 Spalding Official League Ball is the best type of ball we have ever turned out. It is more durable, more uniform in resistance, and holds its spherical shape better than any type of base ball made heretofore by anybody. I consider the 1912 Spalding Official League Ball nearer perfection than any base ball ever made. I personally investigated this improvement when it was first proposed in 1908. I then had an exhaustive series of experiments and tests made to determine whether the cork could be improved. I was present at these experiments and found that unquestionably the 1912 type of ball was a great improvement from the standpoint of the ball player as well as the durability of the ball itself. I therefore authorize the following statement:

**THE SPALDING 1912 OFFICIAL LEAGUE BALL** is the best base ball that has ever been manufactured and sold by anybody.

*A. G. Spalding*

Spalding Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Mailed Free.

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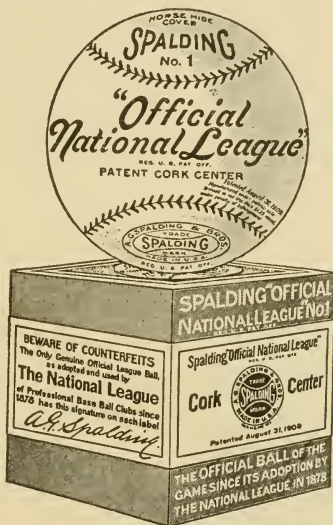
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

# Spalding "Official National League" Ball

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

## Patent Cork Center

(PATENTED AUGUST 31 1909)



Adopted by the National League in 1878, is the only ball used in Championship games since that time and has now been adopted for twenty years more, making a total adoption of fifty-four years.

In adopting the Spalding "Official National League" Ball for twenty years more the Secretary of the National League, Mr. John A. Heydler, gave the following as the reason for this action:

"The Spalding Ball was adopted by the National League for twenty years, because we recognized it as the best ball made. We have used it satisfactorily for thirty-four years. The new Cork Center Ball introduced for the first time last year and used in the World's Series, we believe to be the only ball for the future, and it is absolutely the best that has been used by the National League in its history."

This ball has the Spalding "Patent" Cork Center, the same as used since August 1, 1910, without change in size of cork or construction.

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

The Spalding "Official National League" Ball has been the Official Ball of the Game since 1878

Each ball wrapped in tinfoil, packed in a separate box, and sealed in accordance with the latest League regulations. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

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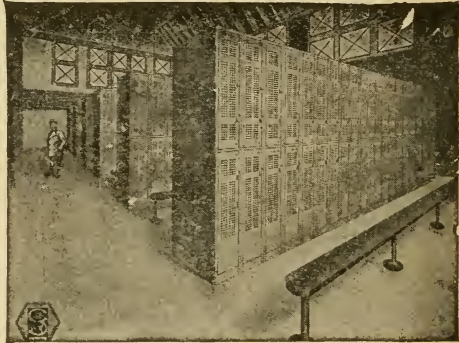
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# Durand-Steel Lockers

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

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

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



Some of the 6,000 Durand-Steel Lockers Installed in the Public Gymnasiums of Chicago. 12"x 15"x 42", Double Tier.

**Durand-Steel Lockers** are usually built with doors perforated full length in panel design with sides and backs solid. This prevents clothes in one locker from coming in contact with wet garments in adjoining lockers, while plenty of ventilation is secured by having the door perforated its entire length, but, if the purchaser prefers, we perforate the backs also.

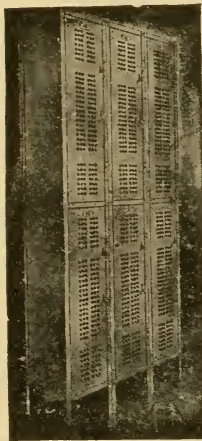
**The cost of Durand-Steel Lockers is no more than that of first-class wooden lockers**, and they last as long as the building, are sanitary, secure, and, in addition, are fire-proof.

THE FOLLOWING STANDARD SIZES ARE  
THOSE MOST COMMONLY USED:

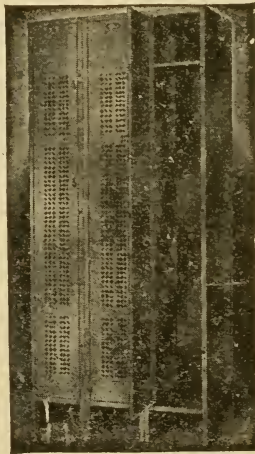
DOUBLE TIER	SINGLE TIER
12 x 12 x 36 inch	12 x 12 x 60 inch
15 x 15 x 36 inch	15 x 15 x 60 inch
12 x 12 x 42 inch	12 x 12 x 72 inch
15 x 15 x 42 inch	15 x 15 x 72 inch

SPECIAL SIZES MADE TO ORDER.

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



Two Lockers in Double Tier



Three Lockers in Single Tier

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# SPALDING'S New Athletic Goods Catalogue

THE following selection of items from Spalding's latest Catalogue will give an idea of the great variety of ATHLETIC GOODS manufactured by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. SEND FOR A FREE COPY. (See list of Spalding Stores on inside front cover of this book.)

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Ankle Brace, Skate	64	Embroidery	41	Foot Ball	7	Poles	
Ankle Supporter	13	Exercises		Jiu Jitsu, Wrestling	38	Ski	43
Athletic Library	102, 103	Elastic	98	Javelina	66	Vaulting	66
Attachments, Chest Weight	90	Home	98	Jerseys	17, 22, 23, 57	Polo, Roller, Goods	58
<b>Bags</b>		<b>Felt Letters</b>	55	<b>Knee Protectors</b>	59, 60	<b>Protectors</b>	
Caddy	75	<b>Fencing Sticks</b>	64	<b>Knickerbockers, Foot Ball</b>	20	<b>Abdomen</b>	14, 68
Striking	82, 83	<b>Finger Protection, Hockey</b>	64	<b>Lace, Foot Ball</b>	6	<b>Eye Glass</b>	67, 68
Skate	54	<b>Flage</b>	59	<b>Lacrosse Goods</b>	61	<b>Finger, Field Hockey</b>	64
<b>Ball</b>		<b>College</b>	59	<b>Ladies</b>		<b>Indoor Base Ball</b>	60
Base	60, 101	<b>Marking, Golf</b>	75	<b>Fencing Goods</b>	100	<b>Knee</b>	60
Basket	27, 28	<b>Foils, Fencing</b>	59	<b>Field Hockey Goods</b>	64	<b>Thumb, Basket Ball</b>	28
Field Hockey	64	<b>Foot Balls</b>		<b>Gymnasium Shoes</b>	30-32	<b>Protection, Running Shoes</b>	69
Foot, College	8-5	<b>Association</b>	18, 19	<b>Gymnasium Suits</b>	36, 37	<b>Pucks, Hockey, Ice</b>	56
Foot, Rugby	16	<b>College</b>	3-5	<b>Skates, Ice</b>	46-51	<b>Push Ball</b>	63
Foot, Soccer	18, 19	<b>Rugby</b>	16	<b>Skates, Roller</b>	58, 59	<b>Pushers, Chamois</b>	69
Golf	74	<b>Post Ball Clothing</b>	61	<b>Skating Shoes</b>	52, 53	<b>Quits</b>	63
Hand	62	<b>Foot Ball Goal Nets</b>	19	<b>Snow Shoes</b>	43	<b>Racks, Golf Ball</b>	76
Indoor Base	60	<b>Foot Ball Timer</b>	6	<b>Lanes for Sprints</b>	67	<b>Racquets, Squash</b>	78
Lacrosse	61	<b>Gloves</b>		<b>Leg Guards</b>		<b>Rapier, Fencing</b>	100
Medicine	62	<b>Boxing</b>	79-81	<b>Foot Ball</b>	9	<b>Referee's Whistle</b>	23, 67
Playground	60	<b>Fencing</b>	100	<b>Pole, Roller</b>	58	<b>Rings</b>	
Polo, Roller	58	<b>Golf</b>	76	<b>Letters</b>		<b>Exercising</b>	94
Polo, Water	58	<b>Handball</b>	64	<b>Embroidered</b>	35	<b>Swinging</b>	89, 94
Push	63	<b>Hockey, Field</b>	64	<b>Felt</b>	35, 41	<b>Rowing Machines</b>	91
Squash	78	<b>Hockey, Ice</b>	66	<b>Liniment, "Mike Murphy"</b>	15	<b>Sacks, for Sack Racing</b>	67
Valley	63	<b>Lacrosse</b>	61	<b>Masks</b>		<b>Sandals, Snow Shoe</b>	42
Wall Cleaner, Golf	76	<b>Goals</b>		<b>Fencing</b>	100	<b>Sandow's Dumb Bells</b>	86
Bandages, Elastic	15	<b>Basket Ball</b>	23	<b>Fencing</b>	100	<b>Scabbards, Skats</b>	54
Bar Bells	96	<b>Foot Ball</b>	19	<b>Nose</b>	9	<b>Score Books</b>	87
Bar Stalls	96	<b>Hockey, Field</b>	64	<b>Masseur, Abdominal</b>	9	<b>Basket Ball</b>	28
<b>Bars</b>		<b>Hockey, Ice</b>	66	<b>Mattresses, Gymnasium</b>	34	<b>Shin Guards</b>	20
Horizontal	92, 93	<b>Lacrosse</b>	61	<b>Mattresses, Wrestling</b>	38	<b>Association</b>	20
Parallel	93	<b>Goal Gate, Roller Polo</b>	58	<b>Megaphones</b>	6	<b>College</b>	9
Bases, Indoor	60	<b>Golf Clubs</b>	72, 73	<b>Mits</b>		<b>Field Hockey</b>	64
Bats, Indoor	60	<b>Golf Sundries</b>	76	<b>Handball</b>	62	<b>Ice Hockey</b>	57
<b>Belts</b>		<b>Golfets</b>	76	<b>Striking Ball</b>	83	<b>Polo, Roller</b>	58
Elastic	15	<b>Gripes</b>		<b>Moccasins</b>	43	<b>Shirts</b>	
Leather and Worsted	13	<b>Athletic</b>	69	<b>Monograms</b>	35, 41	<b>Athletic</b>	33
Wrestling	38	<b>Golf</b>	76	<b>Mouthpiece, Foot Ball</b>	9	<b>Soccer</b>	20
<b>Bladders</b>		<b>Gymnasium, Home</b>	89	<b>Mufflers, Knitted</b>	26	<b>Shoes</b>	
Basket Ball	23	<b>Gymnasium Board, Home</b>	95	<b>Needle, Lacing</b>	6	<b>Basket Ball</b>	30
Foot Ball	6, 16, 19	<b>Gymnasium, Home Outfits</b>	96-97	<b>Nets</b>		<b>Fencing</b>	100
Striking Bag	83	<b>Hammer, Home Outfits</b>	96-97	<b>Gold Driving</b>	76	<b>Foot Ball, Association</b>	20
Blades, Fencing	99	<b>Hangers for Indian Clubs</b>	93	<b>Volley Ball</b>	63	<b>Foot Ball, College</b>	10, 11
Caddy Badges	76	<b>Hind Harness</b>	8, 17	<b>Numbers, Competitors'</b>	66	<b>Foot Ball, Rugby</b>	17
<b>Caps</b>		<b>Head Harness</b>	98	<b>Pads</b>		<b>Foot Ball, Soccer</b>	20
Outing	40	<b>Hockey Pucks</b>	56	<b>Chamois, Fencing</b>	100	<b>Golf</b>	77
Skull	20, 42	<b>Hockey Sticks, Ice</b>	55, 56	<b>Foot Ball</b>	9	<b>Gymnasium</b>	31, 32
University	40	<b>Hockey Sticks, Field</b>	84	<b>Paint, Golf</b>	36	<b>Shoes</b>	
Water Polo	33	<b>Hockey Sticks, Canvas</b>	28	<b>Wrestling</b>	76	<b>Jumping</b>	70, 71
Chest Weights	90	<b>Hole Cutter, Golf</b>	76	<b>Print, Golf</b>	38	<b>Running</b>	68, 71
Circle, Seven-Foot	67	<b>Hole Rim, Golf</b>	76	<b>Paints</b>		<b>Skating</b>	62, 63
Clock Golf	76	<b>Horse Rims, Golf</b>	76	<b>Boys' Knee</b>	29	<b>Snow</b>	43
Corks, Running	69	<b>Horse, Vaulting</b>	93	<b>Foot Ball, College</b>	7	<b>Squash</b>	78
Cross Bars, Vaulting	66	<b>Hurdles, Safety</b>	67	<b>Foot Ball, Rugby</b>	17	<b>Shot</b>	
<b>Discus, Olympic</b>	66	<b>Indian Clubs</b>	88	<b>Hockey, Ice</b>	57	<b>Athletic</b>	65
<b>Diets</b>		<b>Lofatters</b>		<b>Running</b>	34	<b>Indoor</b>	65
Marking, Golf	76	<b>Foot Ball</b>	6	<b>Pennants, College</b>	39	<b>Massage</b>	96
Rubber Golf Shoe	76, 77	<b>Striking Bag</b>	83	<b>Pistol, Starter's</b>	67	<b>Skates</b>	
Disks, Striking Bag	84, 85	<b>Jackets</b>		<b>Plastrons, Fencing</b>	100	<b>Ice</b>	44-51
Dumb Bells	86, 87	<b>Fencing</b>	100	<b>Plates</b>		<b>Roller</b>	58, 59
Emblems	35, 41			<b>Teasing, Golf</b>	78	<b>Skate Bag</b>	64
				<b>Platforms, Striking Bag</b>	84, 85	<b>Skate Key</b>	64, 69
						<b>Skate Rollers</b>	68, 69

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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 a jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as for 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 air 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, 13 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 the supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer 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 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 requested 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.

This briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past 13 years, and will be indefinitely continued.

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