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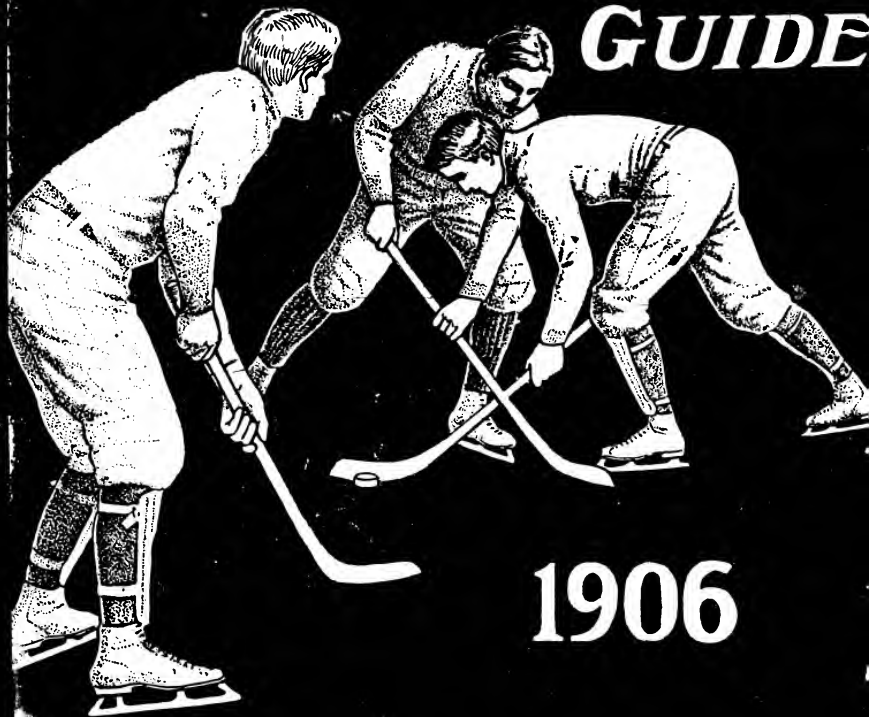
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INTRODUCTION

With the natural modesty becoming to a player who is still in the game, the author feels that he should assure his friends that, in his present undertaking, he has been prompted more by the demand—in fact, the necessity of a book on hockey—than by any impression of confidence in his ability to do justice to the subject.

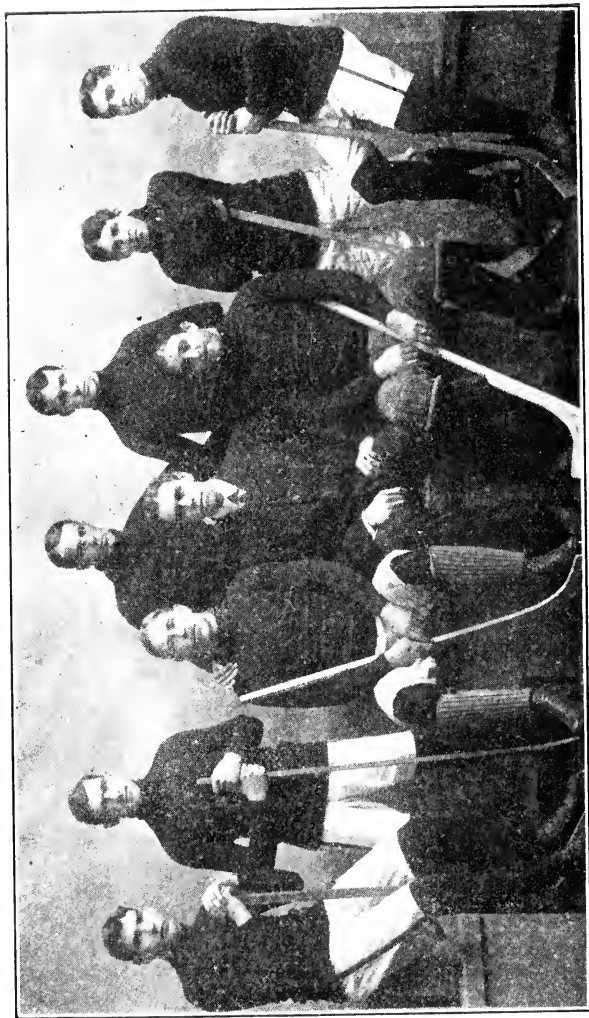
To realize the necessity of a book that explains rules and the intricacies of the play of this glorious sport, one has but to travel to some town where the game is just developing from its infancy, where the players are scarcely able to appreciate its scientific points, and he will readily perceive that it is a long-felt want. Situated at a distance from the hockey centres, a young team cannot, by their own interpretation of the rules—without hints or instruction, without seeing the more practiced men at play—arrive at a thorough appreciation of these rules, or grasp with sufficient clearness the idea, the objective point of this noble sport, until they are grown old and stiff.

Besides, our younger enthusiasts, even in cities where they enjoy every advantage of learning the game, are deficient in their knowledge of the rules and the fine points of the game, because, perhaps, they have never had a clear explanation of the same. They need, too, a guide to help them to more quickly perfect themselves in their favorite pastime, and to avoid the dangers to which every player, however careful, is exposed.

A few random hints on the essential requisites of the game, on practice and scientific plays, should prove of some value to a careful reader.

To fill this necessity, to supply a demand that increases as the love of hockey spreads, to help educate the younger players, and to endeavor to make this exhilarating sport even more popular, the author assumes the pleasant task of writing this little essay, sincerely hoping that it may prove instructive to those who have not yet figured in senior ranks, and not uninteresting to those who have.

THE AUTHOR.



Dobby

Drakeley

Goodwin
Kelley, Mgr.

Wall
Hallock

Kennedy
Liffiton, Capt.
Photo by Gardner & Co.

Mackenzie
CRESCENTS OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE ROYAL GAME OF HOCKEY

Hockey! Fast, furious, brilliant, it is a most popular winter sport. Verily, it is the game of games. Offspring of "Our Lady of the Snows," hockey is, among her many, varied games, the most fascinating, the most exciting, the most scientific.

Played in every city, town, village and hamlet in Canada, it has aroused more public interest, more enthusiasm than any athletic pastime that the votaries of sport have yet enjoyed, and as the succeeding years glide by it grows in popular favor.

But Canada no longer has a monopoly of the sport. The United States have the fever, and ice hockey is now a recognized winter sport where a few years ago it was unknown.

Rinks are springing up everywhere, and even their greatest capacity cannot accommodate the enthusiastic crowds of spectators who rush to witness an exciting match; and even in distant Europe teams have been organized in Glasgow, London and Paris. It is a regular occurrence for clubs to send their representatives thousands of miles to meet their adversaries in a friendly match. Teams from Manitoba and Nova Scotia have repeatedly visited Montreal, and clubs from the latter place have returned the compliment. Nearly all of Canada's leading sevens have delighted audiences in different cities of the United States, and American players cross the border to chase the puck with them. Indeed, it will not be surprising if, some day, an enterprising team sails the broad Atlantic to cross sticks with an English or Parisian aggregation.

The infatuating influence of the game has drawn together large crowds to witness hockey matches, and the wildest. Reports from every city in the United States and Canada tell encouraging tales of the growth of the game and of the strides that it has made in popularity.

It is not difficult to speculate on the probable future of this noble game. One can see arenas in every large city crowded to the doors with enthusiastic spectators, and whereas we now have only a few first-class teams, we will soon have a hundred, because hockey is a game that fascinates the player and thrills the spectator.



1, Bryan; 2, Spielman; 3, Phillips; 4, Davies, Mgr.; 5, DeCasanova; 6, Dissett; 7, Shannon; 8, Ellison; 9, Howard, Capt.; 10, Russel; 11, MacKenzie.
HOCKEY CLUB OF NEW YORK.

ORIGIN OF HOCKEY

“ How entrancing the sight ! what life is around !
The air is so bracing ! the snow on the ground '
The glimmering steel in its flash on the eye,
Marks out the line, as the skater goes by.”

Webster's definition of hockey reads as follows: “A game in which two parties of players, armed with sticks or clubs, curved or hooked at the end, attempt to drive any small object (as a ball or a bit of wood) towards opposite goals.”

The learned lexicographer must, of course, refer to the game of hockey as played in England, or to the game as played in Canada in the good old days when anything from a broom-handle to a shillalah was used as a hockey stick, and a tin can rendered service as a puck.

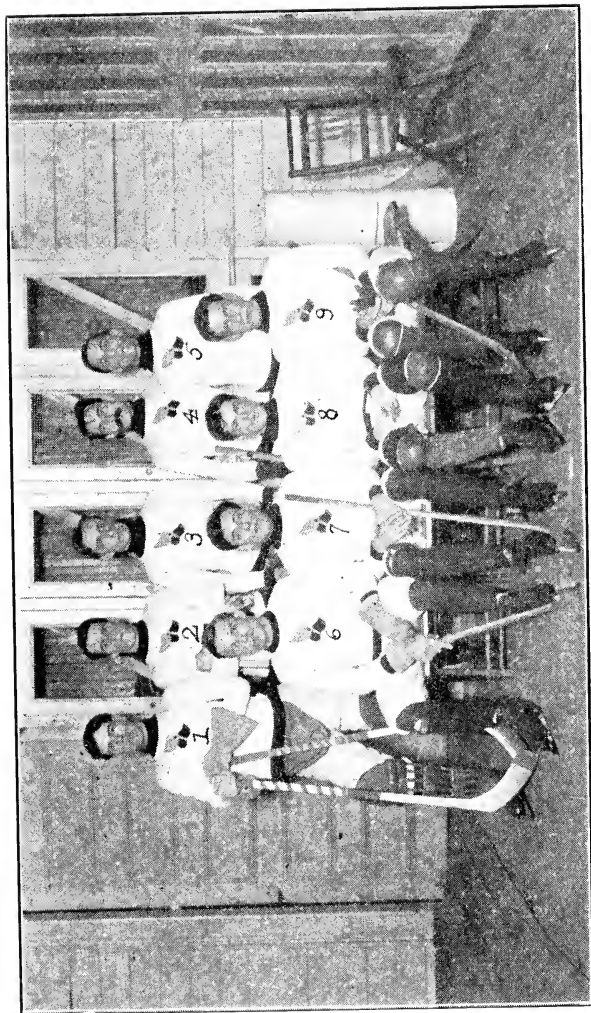
“ O list, the mystic lore sublime,
The fairy tales of modern time.”

To trace back the sport to its very birth is not within the province of this little work; besides, its earliest history seems lost in a background of Egyptian darkness.

Truly, it is a fact, though, that the foundation of hockey was laid on “any small object and a curved stick,” for the remotest recollections of the oldest players bring them back to the time when these formed the materials of the sport.

A few words, however, on the probable origin of “shinny” will not be amiss in this chapter, as few, very few, know the source from which the game developed.

It is difficult to precisely say from which particular sport “shinny” and hockey are directly sprung. The warlike Romans enjoyed a peculiar game that is most likely the precursor of hockey in England, “hurley” in Ireland and “shinty” in Scotland, which, in point of fact, are now one and the same. A leather ball stuffed with feathers,



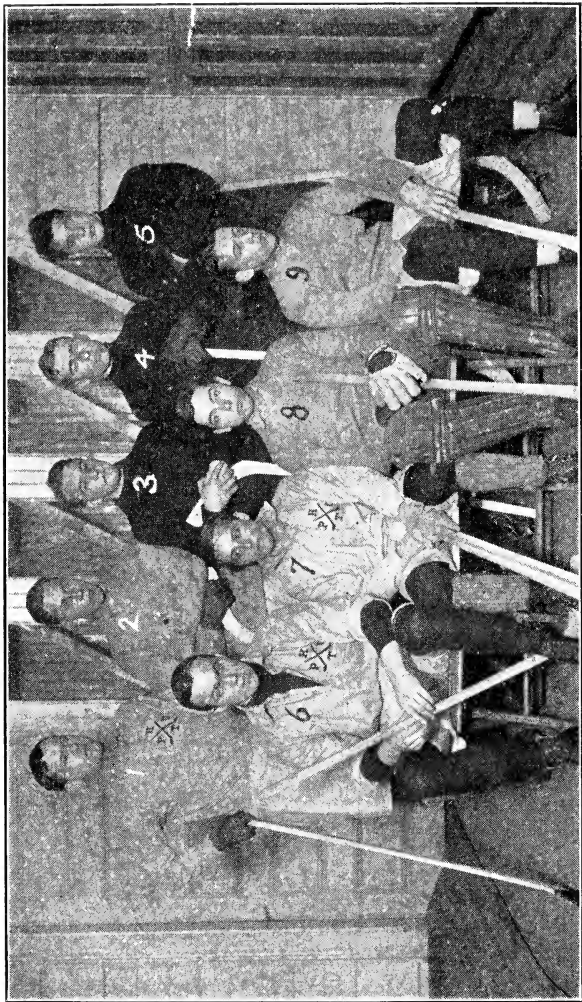
1, Williams; 2, Coolican; 3, Henderson; 4, Hunt; 5, Stewart; 6, G. H. White; 7, Hoblitz; 8, Bullin; 9, H. B. White.
Photo by The Pictorial News Co
NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

and a bat or a club, were the essential requisites of the game, and the object was to knock the ball to a certain boundary line and thereby score a point.

The original Scotch "shinty" resembled it more closely than did "hurley" or English hockey, but savored a trifle more of Canada's winter sport, although, in the mildest of sarcasm, it is not probable that the votaries of the former sport would find anything of excitement in ours. It was played on the hard, sandy sea-beach, with two or three hundred on each side, and their materials, or rather weapons, consisted of roots of trees, with a hard wood knob for a ball. History does not relate the number of casualties that occurred in these matches, of which the most important took place on New Year's day, but if our imagination be given scope the effect is anything but pleasant.

Of all the games that developed from the old Roman sport the British hockey alone shaped the destiny of ours. There can be but little doubt but that "shinny," the forerunner of our scientific hockey, is the interpretation of the game as played on this side of the water, adapted in its application to the climate of the country. Hockey in England is played in the winter on the frozen ground. It consists in driving a ball from one point to another by means of a hooked stick. The players are divided into two teams, each of which has its goals, which are fixed towards either end of a tolerably spacious ground. The goals are two upright posts, about six feet apart, with a cross pole placed at the height of four feet. Through these the ball must be driven in order to score a point. As regards the playing of the game, it is unnecessary further to speak, because it bears but little reference to hockey as played in Canada and the United States. Suffice it to say that in the shape of the sticks, not limited in their proportions, in the nature of the object that was used as a ball, in the unlimited number of the players and in its principles, it is the parent of "shinny on the ice."

Shinny, so called, perhaps, on account of the frequent danger to which a player's shins were exposed, was a grand, exhilarating sport. It had a hold upon us that the chilly atmosphere, or "the love we bore for learning," could not unfasten. Boys swarmed to the lakes in battalions and rattled along on old iron or wooden skates tied to



1, Zalmiser; 2, Chew; 3, Winter; 4, Osborn; 5, Holland; 6, Rafferty; 7, Leake; 8, Chislett; 9, Lewis.
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY HOCKEY TEAM.

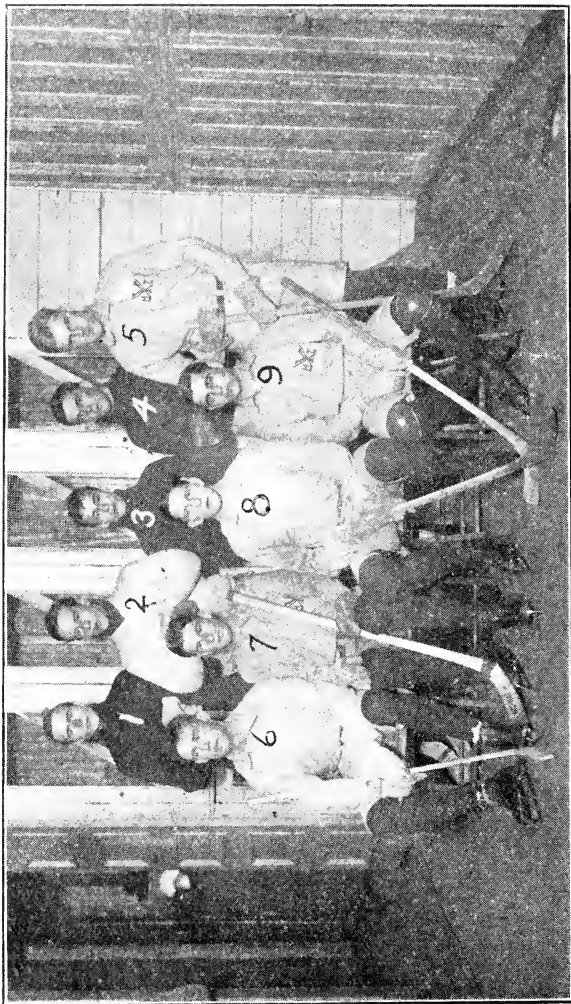
their feet with rope. A few broken bones, a few frozen fingers, but, never mind, there were plenty of men to replace the dead. What a sight did a shinny match present! Hundreds on the same sheet of glare black ice, all eagerly engaged in one glorious game. What laughing, calling, cheering and chasing there was to be sure! With their bright eyes and rosy cheeks they dart now in one direction, now in another, till the great congealed bay roars and cracks with its living weight. The ball is in all directions in seconds of time, till finally the vast struggling crowd surges toward the goals, surrounds them, and a fierce, lucky swipe knocks it through, while a hundred lusty voices cry their loudest: "Game! Game!"

Like the fabled Greek who used to give his time so undividedly to his work that he forgot his meals, these enthusiasts of an infant game forgot their meals, forgot their schools, forgot everything save the game itself, but when darkness came on and their shadows grew longer, they returned home, with fresh air in their expanded lungs, strength in their limbs, and with a keen, bright eye, "seeking what they might devour."

As time wore on, the gradual development of rules and regulations wrought, in this warlike pastime, the important changes that were, in time, to give birth to the science that characterizes hockey as the peer of clean, exciting, fascinating games.

Twenty-five years ago hockey, as played to-day, was an unknown sport. Shinny was played on the lakes, rivers and canals throughout the country, but only a discerning eye could discover in this crude, but infatuating amusement, the grand possibilities that a refined game could offer. Without restrictions as to the proportions of the stick, the nature or quality of the puck, the size of the playing space on the ice, or the number of the players, the sport could not develop into a scientific game until such time as it would be discussed and regulated by those who sought its advancement.

To the McGill College and Victoria hockey teams of Montreal the game of hockey owes its present state. These two were the first regularly organized hockey clubs in the world, the former preceding the latter by a very short time. Previous to the formation of the above organizations about 1881, teams existed in Montreal and Quebec, but the only rule that was well defined was the one which



1, Day; 2, Feitner; 3, Stinson; 4, Stanley; 5, Kay; 6, Ditworth; 7, Marcus; 8, Flinn, Capt.; 9, Cornell.
YALE UNIVERSITY HOCKEY TEAM. Photo by The Pictorial News Co.

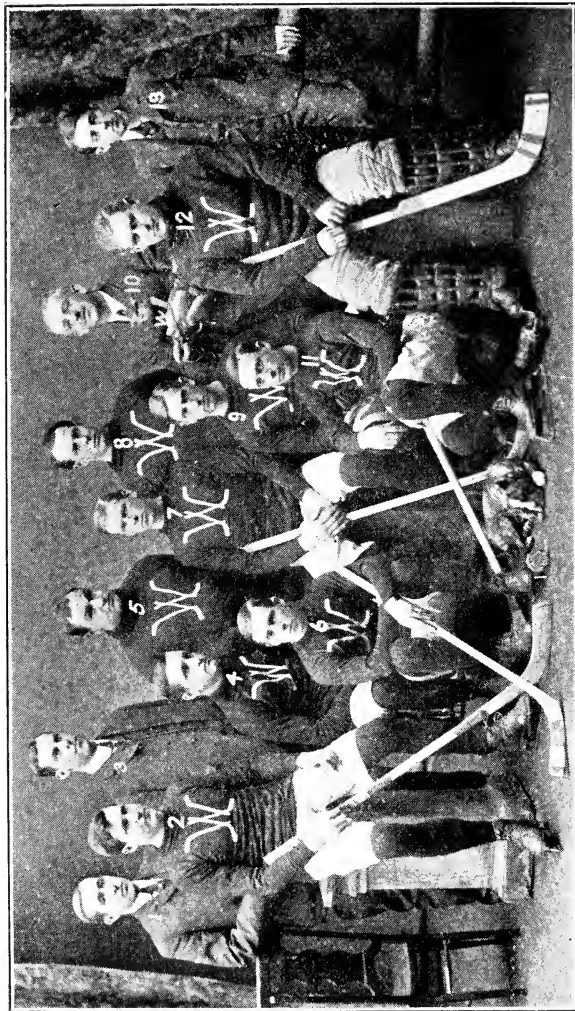
demanded that every man should "shinny on his own side." Do what you might, play on what you liked or with what you liked—and as long as you shinnied on your own side you were within the law.

All kinds of sticks were used, long knotted roots, broom handles, clubs, and all kinds of skates were employed, from long, dangerous reachers to short, wooden rockers. On each particular occasion the captains agreed, before the game, upon the rules that they would abide by or disregard, so that the rules that governed one match might be null and void for another. The puck was a square block of wood, about two cubic inches in size, on which a later improvement was the bung of a barrel, tightly tied round with cord. Body checking was prohibited, so was lifting the puck; if the puck went behind the goal line it had to be faced; the referee kept time and decided the games; the goal posts, placed, at times, like ours, facing one another, were also fastened in the ice in a row, facing the sides, so that a game might be scored from either road, the forward shooting in the direction of the side of the rink, instead of toward the end, as we do.

As soon as the Montreal Victorias were organized, the secretary of that club wrote to every city in Canada for information regarding the rules of hockey, but the result was unsatisfactory, because he could get none. When, shortly after, the Crystals and M. A. A. A. had formed teams, and the Ottawas and Quebecs had come into existence, the first successful matches, played under a code of rules that had been drawn up and accepted, were brought about by the challenge system. The first series of games took place during the first winter carnival, in 1884, and was played on the cold river rink, and the second during the second carnival, in the Victoria rink, "when," as history relates, "the players were slightly interfered with by the erection of a large ice-grotto in the rink."

In 1887 the challenge system was done away with, and the Victorias, Crystals, Montrealers, Quebecs and Ottawas formed the Amateur Hockey Association of Canada, which, in the good effects that it has produced, constitutes the second epoch in the history of the game, because from this date hockey made rapid strides in its advancement as a popular, scientific sport.

The game was first introduced into the United States some years



1, Becher; 2, Carruthers; 3, Patterson; 4, Howard; 5, Ayres; 6, H. Hornfeck, Capt; 7, Gordon; 8, Clark; 9, Hardy; 10, Fisher, Mgr.; 11, M. Hornfeck; 12, Heyward; 13, Kelly, Treas.

WANDERERS OF NEW YORK CITY.

ago by a Montrealer, Mr. C. Shearer, who was studying in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

He formed a team among the students of the college, and was successful in inducing the Quebec team, which was the first Canadian seven to play across the border, to travel to the Oriole city for a series of games. In 1895 the Shamrocks and Montrealers, of Montreal, delighted audiences in New York, Washington and Baltimore. Since that time the Queen's College team has played in Pittsburg, and nearly all of Canada's leading clubs have sent their representatives to play in the different American rinks.

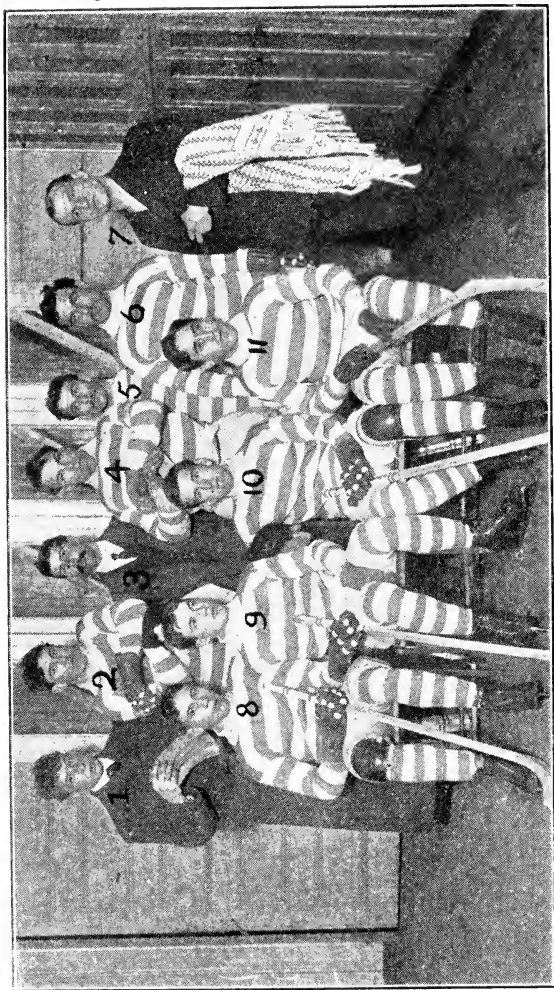
The game in the United States now made rapid strides. Colleges and schools took an interest in the game and organized teams, schedules were drawn up, the public flocked to the rinks to see the games, and now it is a most popular winter sport.

Artificial rinks are found in the principal cities of the country, and afford to players a great advantage, as there is never a scarcity of ice. They are opened in the autumn and remain open for skating until spring; besides, being comparatively warm, spectators are not kept away from them, however inclement the weather may be. A short time ago almost any Canadian team could defeat, with comparative ease, the best seven that could be found in the United States. But now a different complexion colors the comparison between the clubs, because several teams have arrived at such a high degree of science in the game, that the excellence of their playing makes them eligible to honorably compete with the peers of the game in Canada. Indeed, it seems that the day is not far distant when the holders of the highest honors in hockey matters will have to look to themselves if they wish to successfully defend their laurels against a worthy opponent.

Hockey was first played in Europe by another Montrealer, Mr. George A. Meagher, world's champion figure skater, and author of "Lessons in Skating."

In Paris the first European team was formed, and the gay Parisians took most enthusiastically to it. London boasted of the second club in Europe, and in less than one season more than five teams chased the rubber disc in that city.

Scotland was the next country to enjoy the game. In the artificial



1, Leclerc; 2, R. Power; 3, Rattray; 4, Moran; 5, Morency; 6, Hogan; 7, Armstrong; 8, J. Power; 9, Garneau; 10, Jordan, Capt.; 11, Gillespie.

QUEBEC HOCKEY TEAM.

ice palace, Sauchiehall street, Edinburgh, the first practices were held, and so proficient did the canny Scotchmen become that a game with the team of the Palais de Glace in Paris was arranged. A series of six matches was played in one week with the French team, and the crowds that witnessed the games fairly raised the roof with their clamorous applause. The "Figaro," the leading newspaper in France, described hockey as a game that promised to excel all other sports in Paris in point of popularity and "scientific possibilities."



1, Rev. Fr. McDonald, Hon. Pres.; 2, Dr. Herriman, Pres.; 3, Dr. Clark, Mgr ;
4, Kerr; 5, Clarke; 6, Van Horne; 7, Clarke; 8, Potter; 9, McDonnell; 10, Williams;
11, Derry; 12, Carson.

BEECHGROVE, FRONTENAC; JUNIOR O. H. A. CHAMPIONS.

HOCKEY AS A GAME

Every game, any game, aids considerably in developing a player's mind, and for hockey, a follower of the game may claim all the good effects in mental training that any other branch of sport provides, and more. The very adhering to the rules, the spirit of fair play that characterizes a manly game, the overcoming of all fears and all difficulties, the modest victory, the frank acknowledgement of defeat, all tend to build up, to educate, the mental faculties, just as the long practice, the swift race, and the hard check help to develop the physical man.

At a dinner once tendered to a champion team, a prominent banker, in speaking of the effects of sport in general and hockey in particular, said "that a good, clean sportsman was an acquisition to any commercial house," and his statement is correct.

A fast game like hockey, when the scoring of a goal, the winning of a match often depends upon the immediate execution of an idea that a player has scarcely the time to grasp, accustoms a man to think quickly and act promptly. Surrounded so closely by thousands of inquisitive eyes, the hockey player is almost prevented, through the reasonable fear of being promptly called to order, from indulging in any unbecoming work, of which, perhaps, in other games he might be guilty. Besides, the referee of a hockey match is so strongly backed by a clear code of rules, and has such an unobstructed view of the game, that the strict and continued observance of his omnipotence develops a certain character in a player, that has its good effects in after life.

As a muscular developer it stands without an equal, which to doubt would be a confession of one's ignorance of the game. The act of skating frontwards and backwards, not to mention the numerous times when occasion demands that we should go sideways, too, develops the muscles of the legs and back and expands the lungs, and



A. S. McSWIGAN,
President International Hockey League.

one rush down the ice, twisting and turning, and being twisted and turned, exercises the muscles in the neck, the sides and the stomach.

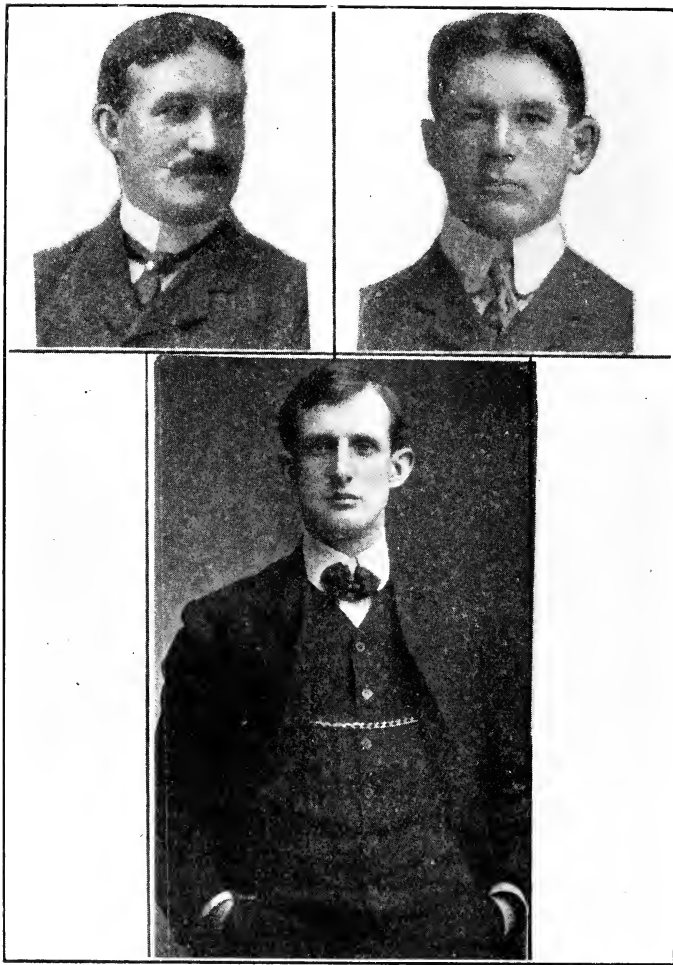
The multiplex movements required in manipulating the stick, call into play, by shooting in the different ways, in checking, and in dodging, nearly every other muscle in the human frame, and, as in other games of great dexterity, the eye is quickened, brightened to a degree of judgment.

The proof that in a game of hockey every muscle receives its due exercise, is this, that after the first few practices, before he is "in condition," a player feels sore and stiff in every muscle of his body.

Being practically an out-door sport it is exhilarating and healthy, and productive of an absorbing appetite, which latter is borne out by the statement of an hotel keeper who once said that "a hockey team can eat more in a limited time than a team of footballers, or a lacrosse twelve with all their spares and coaches."

Speaking of skating as an exercise, Solzman, in his incomparable work on the subject, says:—"I am come to an exercise superior to anything that can be classed under the head of motion. I know nothing in gymnastics that displays equal elegance, and it excites such divine pleasures in the mind of the performer that I would recommend it as the most efficacious remedy to the misanthrope and the hypochondriac. Pure air, piercing, bracing cold, the promotion of the circulation of the different fluids of the body, the unalloyed and mental satisfaction of the various skilful movements, must have a powerful influence, not only on the frame of man, but on his mind likewise. Frank wishes that skating were universally introduced, as I know of no kind of motion so beneficial to the human body or more capable of strengthening it." Add to this the pleasure, the excitement afforded by a good, clean game of hockey, and we have an ideal sport.

The men who play are, as a general rule, those who excel in other lines of athletic sport. If it is an easy matter to point out a footballer, or a lacrosse player, who is ignorant of other games, it is difficult to mention a hockey player who does not shine as an athlete in other branches. It seems that a hockey player, in playing the game, makes use of all the science he acquires in practising other sports, without the roughness. So much time is required to master



J. T. SUTHERLAND,

A prominent Kingston (Ont.) hockey
player.

TOM PHILLIPS,

Last year with Marlboros, Toronto; this
year with Rat Portage.

T. MARRIOTT,

Manager Champion Marlboros,

the science of the game, to merit the name of expert, that circumstances have excluded from it the ruder, undesirable element, and it shall remain our royal game, because, in the clearness, the conciseness of its rules, in the scientific points of its play, in the social standing and the "bon hommie" of its players, it has yet to find an equal. So long as it remains free from the taint of professionalism it will remain dear to the hearts of all true sportsmen, all good athletes, but as soon as this vice creeps in the knell will sound for its death as a popular pastime. Because when a monetary consideration depends upon the result of a match in which professionals figure as participants, roughness, brutality, will characterize it, to the disgust of the spectators, whose attendance sustains the interest and provides the sinews of war which keep the game alive. Moreover, the athletic vice of professionalism should be stamped out for this reason, especially, that when a young man sees his way clear to earn a livelihood at sports, he will seldom fail to throw away on them the most valuable time of his life, by neglecting the duties that his age demands.

The sight afforded by a scientific hockey match acts upon the spectators in a variety of ways. Cold, uncomfortably cold, before the game begins, they are gradually worked into a state of warmth by an excitement that makes them forget the weather, their friends and everything but the keen scientific play in progress.

Without comparing it to an oil painting of a chariot race, an Indian buffalo hunt or a fierce battle, what is prettier than the spectacle that a good game presents, of four stalwart, shapely forwards tearing down the ice, playing their lightning combination, of a brilliant rush stopped by an equally brilliant defence play, of a quick dash through a struggling mass of excited players, or a ziz-zag, twisting, twirling, dodging run to score a deciding goal?

The pure air, the bright lights, the merry, laughing girls, the noisy enthusiastic boys, and age that's not too old to still enjoy the pleasure of a fascinating game, all combine, with the keen ice and the fast play, to make hockey the king of infatuating sports.

Essentially an exciting game, hockey thrills the player and fascinates the spectator. The swift race up and down the ice, the dodging, the quick passing and fast skating, make it an infatuating game. From the time that the whistle blows for the face-off until the excit

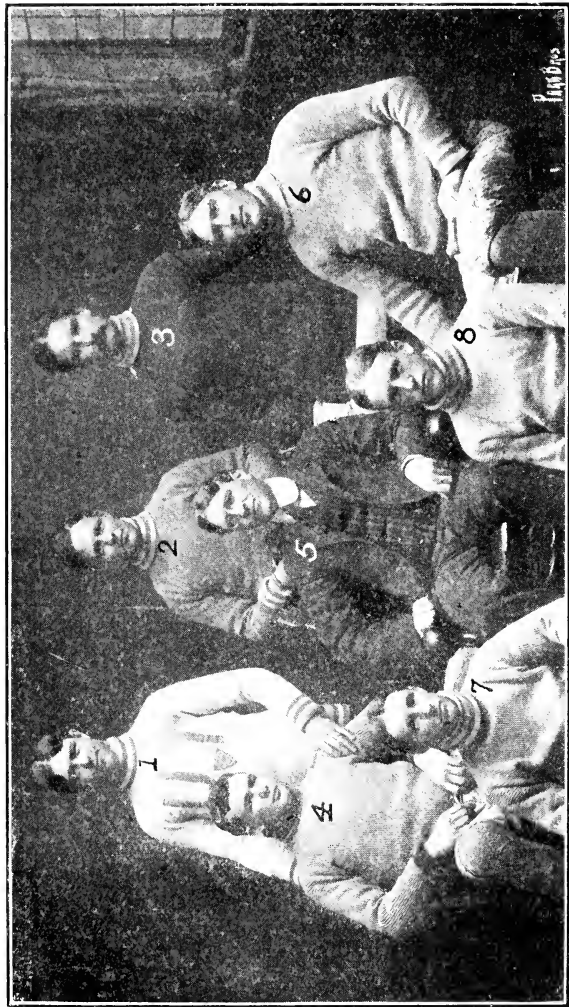


Photo by Park Bros.
1, Gilbert; 2, Wright; 3, Lash; 4, Houser; 5, Woodworth, Mgr.; 6, Evans; 7, Brown; 8, Wood.
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

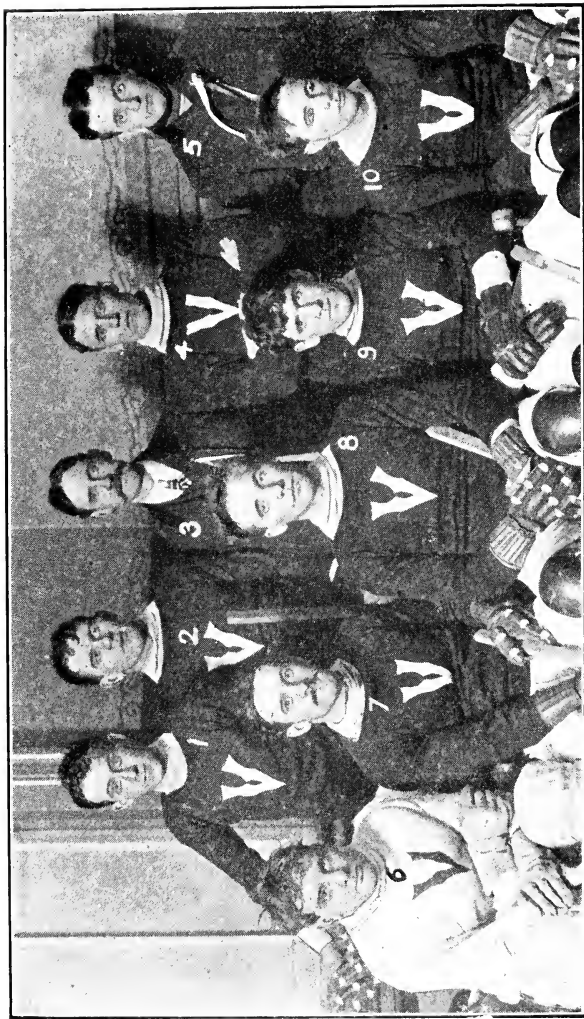
ing moment when the gong announces the end of the match, the players are rushing, struggling and the spectators straining their eyes to catch every glimpse of the play.

Fast! It eclipses other games in this respect. Never a second to lose, never a moment to spare—an opportunity once lost is gone forever—and even one little slip, one miss, one fumble, is oftentimes the loss of a match.

So fascinating is the game to a man who rivets his attention on the play, that even the most thunderous applause, if he hears it at all, sounds like the far-off echo of a rippling brook, because he is engaged heart and soul in his work.

The convincing, the clinching proof of the fascination of the game is this, that even the gentler sex, not satisfied with enjoying it from the standpoint of spectators, have graciously added their own to the many charms that it already boasts, by bravely lining up to meet, in gentle combat, their tender adversaries.

It is surprising how many ladies' teams exist in Canada, and although we do not read of fast, exciting games between these graceful votaries of the sport, it is a slow, small town that can glory in not one such. Thus, hockey players may flatter themselves that their game is honored in a way that no other of the kind may claim.



1, B. Russell; 2, Gilbert; 3, Lockerley; 4, Dunlop; 5, Chevalier; 6, Fry; 7, Kent; 8, M. Russell; 9, Bowie; 10, Campbell.
VICTORIAS OF ONTARIO.

POINTS OF A GOOD PLAYER

“He thinks too much ; such men are dangerous.”—SHAKESPEARE.

Coolness, in hockey parlance, is the power and practice of taking time to think out a move. A player must be cool-headed to a degree that verges on slowness, because, so fast a game is hockey, that an expert player, an experienced team, should take advantage of every opportunity that the changing plays present, and this to do, even in the quickest rushes, the swiftest combinations, the fiercest “mix-ups,” it is necessary that one should remain as cool as the proverbial cucumber.

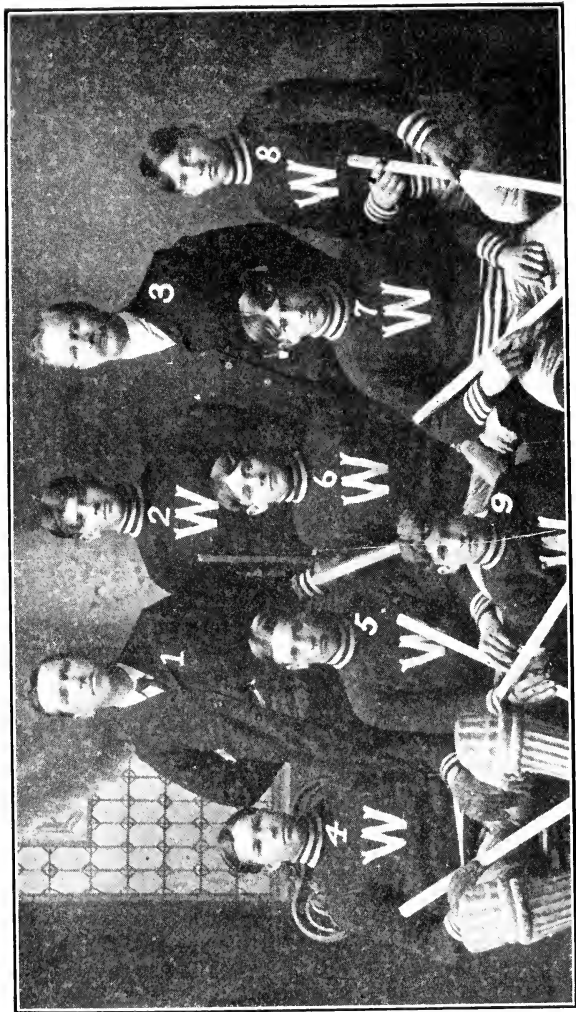
As a hockey axiom, it might be said that “it is better to think more and rush less, than to rush more and think less.”

The cool, collected, calculating player is worth more to a team than two or three of the class whose main object seems to be the possession of the puck for a “big” rush down the ice.

If any man among your opponents is to be feared, let it be the one who thinks out each move, who makes no useless plays, who shoots for the goals only when there is an opening, because “such men are dangerous.” Many a game is lost, many a chance is missed by the man who will not, cannot take time enough to think out a play.

Another requisite is confidence, both in your assistants and in yourself. Just as that regiment whose soldiers rely upon one another is a better one than another in which the members have no confidence in their comrades, so, in a hockey team it is absolutely necessary that each player should be able to depend upon his confreres.

A team should feel that it can defeat any seven that opposes it, and each individual man of a team ought to believe that, if necessary, he can pass any one of his adversaries. A team that goes on the ice thinking that defeat is probable is already beaten; a player who fears that he cannot elude certain of his opponents is a factor of success



1, Burns, Sec.-Treas. and Mgr.; 2, Smith; 3, Luke, Pres.; 4, Wilson; 5, Conway; 6, Blanchard, Capt.; 7, Hartrick; 8, Mowat; 9, Gould.

WHITBY JUNIORS,
Winners Group No. 3 O. H. A. 1903-4.

for the opposing team. Care should be taken, however, that confidence may not be exaggerated. Over-confidence is a greater fault than confidence is a virtue. While each team should feel that it can probably defeat its opponents, it should also bear in mind that until the game is ended its own goals are in danger, and act accordingly.

“ A spirit that could dare
The deadliest form that death could take,
And dare it for the daring's sake.”

Pluck is an essential to a man who aspires to perfection in the game, and is as indispensable to him as it is to a foot ball player or a soldier. The calculating player often saves himself by avoiding unnecessary dangers, but occasion demands, at times, a fast rush through a “bunch” of fighting players, through swinging, smashing sticks that, in noise and movements, resemble a threshing machine—a desperate jump, or a block of the puck, at the expense of a sore punishment, to score or save a single goal, and the risk must be run.

The cringer, the man who waits outside of a scrimmage until by chance the puck slides to him, the man who fears an opponent, is not a hockey player. It is, of course, scientific play on certain occasions to wait until the puck is shoved out of a crowd, or from the side, but reference is made above to the time when a “dive” is needed. Even if a man knows that an opponent is mean, unfair, this should be but a poor excuse to fear him, because the referee is on the ice for the protection of all the players.

A hockey player must necessarily be strong physically and constitutionally. If his muscles be well developed, well trained, and his constitution weak, so violent a game as this will do him an irreparable injury. Hockey is so fast, so trying on a forward player, who is rushing continually from the opening to the closing of a match, that, in order to play without hurting himself, he must be in perfect condition. This condition means both the state of his health and the condition of his mind and muscles.

Training for the game of hockey is the simplest, perhaps, of any, and consists for the most part in careful practice.

Nothing prepares a player for the opening of a hockey season so well as a thorough course in gymnastics. This to do properly, it is



1, Kirby; 2, Rosenthal, Treas.; 3, J. W. Smith; 4, Shillington; 5, Butler, Pres.; 6, Greene; 7, Sparks; 8, Bate, Vice-Pres.; 9, W. H. Hutton; 10, Mutchmor, Sec.; 11, D. G. Gilmour; 12, H. L. Gilmour; 13, A. T. Smith, Coach; 14, McGillon, Trainer; 15, Spittal; 16, McGee; 17, Kirby; 18, Moore; 19, Pulford, Capt.; 20, S. C. Gilmour; 21, Westwick; 22, Fraser; 23, Wood; 24, Sims; 25, J. B. Hutton.

Photo by Pittaway.

OTTAWA HOCKEY CLUB.

Champions of the World and Holders of the Stanley Cup, 1903.

necessary to make use of every appliance that the gymnasium affords (except the heavy weights), because the game of hockey calls into play every muscle that a complete gymnasium develops, which is attested to by the stiffness in every muscle after a good, hard game. Exercises that aid in enlarging and hardening the muscles in the arms, back, chest and stomach are specially recommended. The legs are quickly brought into condition by skating and walking.

In developing the wind a punching bag is the most efficient exercise. Skipping, too, is most beneficial, because it develops the muscles in the legs and increases the wind.

It is, perhaps, advisable to give up smoking. A cigar or a pipe occasionally can cause but little injury to a man, but cigarettes are decidedly injurious. The following extract, borrowed from a newspaper, illustrates the above:

This was actually heard in the Cracker district of Tennessee.

The mother shouted from the door of the cabin behind the trees:

"Yank Tysan! Zeb Tysan! What yu'uns doin'?"

Two little boys raised their kinky heads over a barrel three hundred yards down the mountain.

"Foolin'," was the reply.

"Be yu'uns smokin'?"

"Ye'um."

"Be yu'uns chawin' twist and smokin' cob-pipe?"

"Ye'um."

"Thet's a'right. But if yo' let me kotch yo' smokin' them cigareets, I'll gi' yo' the wust lammin' yo' ever hed in yo' lives. Yo' heah yo' ma?"

"Ye'um."

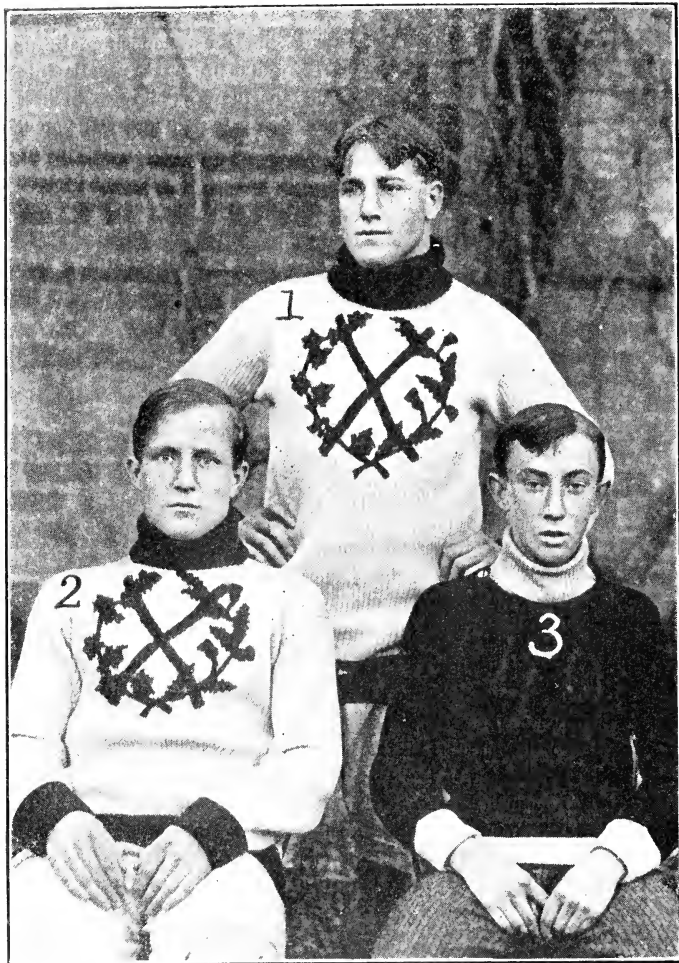
As smoking even in ordinary life is, to a certain extent, an injury to a man, it is not necessary to further mention it.

Alcoholic drinks, with the possible exception of an occasional glass of porter, should be strictly eschewed.

Warm baths taken too often, or indulged in for too long a time, have a strong tendency to render a man weak and slow, and even a dip every morning in cold water is injurious to a man in training.

It is said that more graves are dug with the teeth than with the spade. If this be true, a hockey player should be careful to eat only digestible foods, and in a manner that will not injure his digestion.

A hockey player who wishes to put himself into the pink of condi-



1, Sale; 2, Allen; 3, Gayfer.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE STARS.

tion should, difficult as it may be, avoid eating pies and pastry of any description. All trainers advise against the use of these.

Practice makes perfect.

The rule that is applied to other things stands good in hockey.

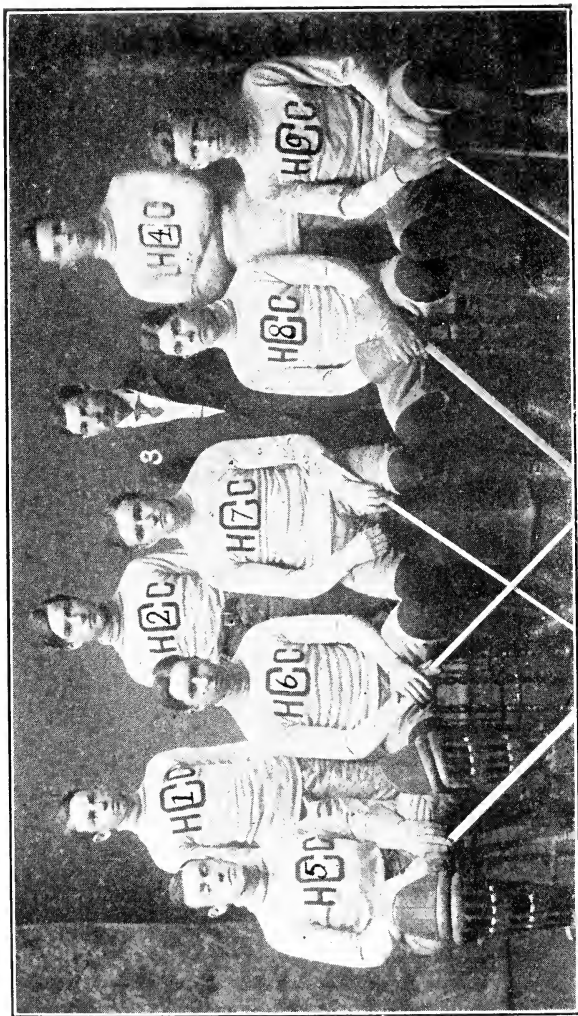
It is wrong to imagine that a great deal of practice will make a perfect player out of any man, but careful, assiduous work will enable a person to approach the degree of perfection to which his powers, as a physical and a thinking athlete, will allow him to attain, and will make perfect that man who has the qualities necessary to a perfect athlete. Besides strengthening his muscles, increasing his wind, helping him in his confidence, sharpening his eye, training his judgment, adding to his speed, practice assists a player, on each occasion, to become proficient in the necessary art of stick-handling, and to regard himself and the other members of his team as one well-lubricated piece of machinery.

It is difficult to lay down rules regulating the manipulation of the stick. What there are of them are few and undefined. The stick should be held in both hands. The right hand should hold it firmly at the end of handle and the left lower down, according to the reach of the player, because, even if most plays are made with both hands on the stick, there are times when it is necessary to use only one, in which case, holding the stick as above, the right hand is already in place without any change.

The stick should be held in both hands, because in that position a man is always ready to shoot for the goals or to pass the puck. Besides, he can check better, dodge better, resist a heavy check more easily and sustain his position on his skates more securely when he has the stick thus held upon the ice.

Stick-handling, like confidence, coolness, strength and speed, is acquired by practice, and by practice alone.

The more you play the sooner you will become an adept in the art, and the better you can handle your stick the more effective a player you will be, because stick-handling is one of the essentials of the game.



CUTLER SCHOOL, NEW YORK.
Interscholastic Champions, 1904.

A HOCKEY SONG

Come, cross your blades upon the ice,
 The air is keen, the watchers wait;
 And eager as a cat for mice,
 Around the puck the forwards skate.
 Line up! In goal! The game is faced!
 The puck's in play, the ice doth ring
 Beneath the skates that seem to sing:
 We have no time to-night to waste!

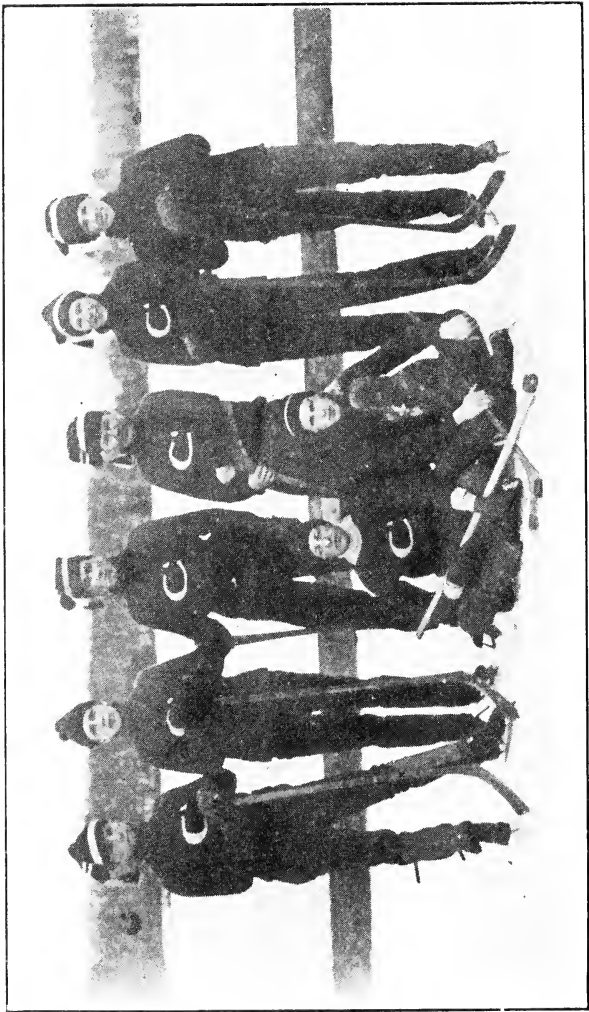
Away! away! the roof doth ring,
 Above the roar of party mirth;
 From side to side supporters fling
 Winged wit that mocks each other's worth.
 And brown and blue eyes flash with pride,
 And cheeks are red, and white teeth gleam,
 And kerchiefs wave, and lassies scream
 To see the forwards dash and glide!

Fleet Mercury goes hand in hand
 With Zero through the air to-night;
 They write their names upon the land,
 They set their seal on windows white.
 But *here* they'd come not if they could;
 'T would set their icy souls aflame,
 They'd melt the ice, they'd mar the game—
 We would not have them if they would!

Now over all, and in between,
 And fast as sudden thought can steer,
 Our dashing cover-point hath been
 Ere yet the forwards deemed him near.
 They charge, they check; they ply their powers
 Of skill and strength—but 'tis in vain;
 He cheats them all—the goal is plain
 Shoot! shoot! Hurrah! the game is ours!

Oh! land half-wed to ice and snow,
 If I may praise ye in my rhymes,
 It is to pity those who show
 Concern for us in burning climes.
 With such strong sons, we well may sing
 Our Roman worth, that all may see
 A strong Olympic monarchy,
 And our old lusty Winter—king!

CHARLES GORDON ROGERS.



HARRIET HOCKEY TEAM, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE SCIENCE OF HOCKEY

What is the objective point, the central idea, in the game of hockey? To score—to lift, slide, push or knock the puck through your opponents' goals.

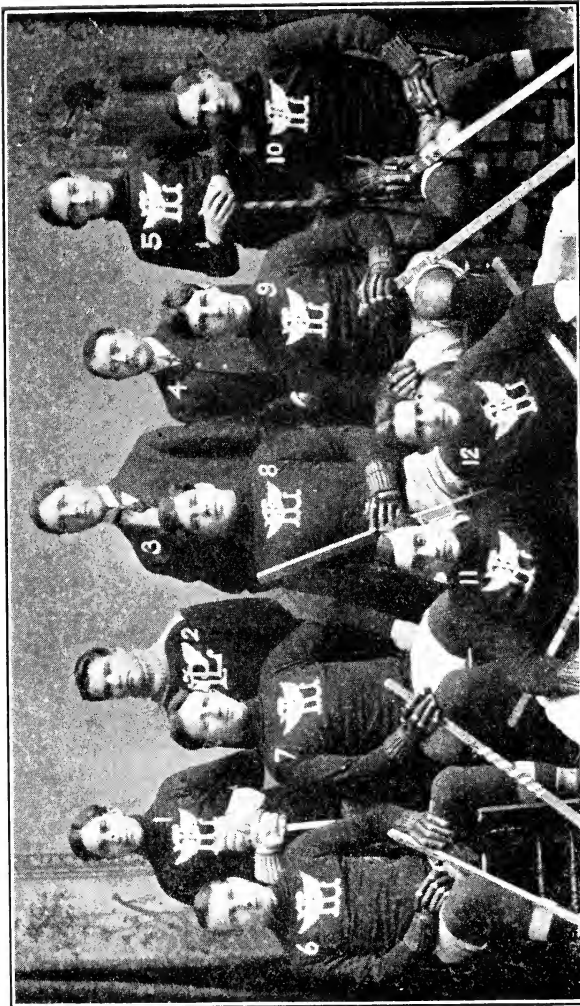
A team, and each individual member of a team, should concentrate every idea, every thought on this one desire, and each play, each move should point to it, as the rays of the sun are converged through a glass to the focus.

That play is vain which does not tend to bring a team, or a member of a team, to a position from which the desired point can be gained—a useless move effects the position of a team, throws the players out of poise.

The fancy play, the grand-stand play, is a waste of energy, childish, worthless. The play that counts, the play that shows the science of the man who makes it, is the immediate execution, in the simplest manner, of the plan that a player conceives when he considers the object of his playing. In other (**geometrical**) words the shortest distance between two points is a **straight line**, and applied to the science of hockey, it means that a player should take the shortest and quickest way of obtaining the desired effect, which, by analysis, is oftentimes the most scientific.

When it is said that every player of a team should strain nerve and muscle to score a goal, the meaning is not that each individual member should strive to do the act himself, but that he should use every effort to assist him to score who is in the most advantageous position to do so. The selfish desire on the part of even one man to make the point oftentimes entails the loss of a match.

Although by nearing his opponents' defence with the puck a player naturally approaches the position from which to shoot, he will invariably confuse his adversaries more successfully, and often secure for himself or his partner a much more desirable vantage ground, by



1, N. F. Westcott; 2, Duggan, Trainer; 3, Webb, Mgr.; 4, Dee, Pres.; 5, Linder; 6, Morrison; 7, Shields; 8, Gibson, Capt.; 9, W. H. Stuart; 10, C. B. Stuart; 11, C. E. Westcott; 12, Hern.

PORTAGE LAKE HOCKEY TEAM, HOUGHTON, MICH.

Photo by Wortley.

passing the puck to the latter before reaching the cover-point. Indeed, if the question of praise be mentioned, there is often more due to the player who assists by a clever bit of combination work than to the man who scores the game.

The secret of a team's success is combination play, in other words, unselfishness. It means the giving of the puck to a player of one's own side who is in a better position to use it than the man who first secures the rubber. It is the science of mutual help. As in lacrosse and foot ball, it is a "sine qua non." The team that indulges most in this scientific play has the less hard work to do and is necessarily the freshest when the trying end of the match comes round, because combination play minimizes the work in this arduous game.

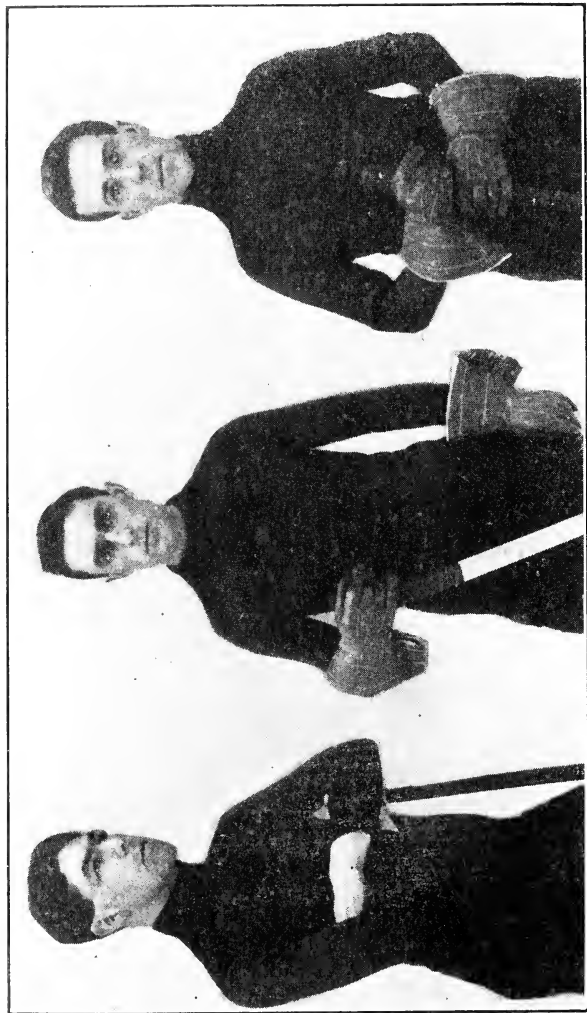
As soon as a player secures the puck he should first look for an opening and then size up, at a glance, the position of his confreres. It is, indeed, a question whether it be not more scientific, more successful to first look for a good opportunity to pass the puck to a partner, and then, if none such presents itself, to force a clearing.

It happens that a fast forward can, by his own personal efforts, score one, two or perhaps three goals, but toward the close of the game he is no longer able to do effective work, because his selfish exertions have played him out, and when necessity demands that, because of poor assistance from his partners, a good man should indulge in individual work, such may be permissible, but the team thus handicapped cannot expect to win from a well-balanced aggregation.

Combination in hockey is the scientific means to the end at which the players aim, viz., the placing of a man of the team that makes the play in the best obtainable position to shoot a goal, and should be carried on only until that position is attained.

It is possible to indulge even too much in combination work, necessary as it is on most occasions, and thus the virtue may be turned into a vice. It should not be played too freely by men in front of their own goals, and as it is merely a means to an end, an over indulgence in it is a loss of time, of which hockey is too fast a game to allow.

In close quarters the puck should be passed to a man's stick, and not in a line with his skates. A scientific player, rushing down the ice with a partner, will give the puck to the latter, not in a direct



EDDIE ROBERTS,
Forward,
Victoria Hockey Team.

WILLIAM DUVALL,
Cover-point,
Victoria Hockey Team.

CHARLES SPITTALL,
Point,
Victoria Hockey Team.

line with him, unless they are very close together, but to a point somewhat in advance, so that he will have to skate up to get it. The advantage in this style of passing is that the man who is to receive the rubber will not have to wait for it, but may skate on at the same rate of speed at which he was going before the puck was crossed and proceed in his course without loss of time.

The puck should be passed in such a manner that it will slide along the ice and not "lift," because it is difficult to stop and secure the rubber when it comes flying through the air. There are times, of course, when a "lifted" pass is necessary; for instance, when the line on the ice between the passer and the receiver is obstructed, but otherwise the "sliding" pass is advisable.

When two "wing" men play combination together in an attack, the puck should scarcely ever be passed directly to each other, but should be aimed at the cushioned side of the rink, some distance in advance of the man, so that he may secure it on the rebound. The rink is so wide that it is difficult to pass the puck accurately from one side to the other, especially during a rush, so the above means is recommended.

When three or four forwards are making a rush, the puck should be held by one of the centre players until the cover-point is reached, because in such a play the latter does not know to which man the rubber is to be passed, for it may be given to the right or the left wing or even to the other centre player, but when, in an attack, a wing man has the puck, the cover-point knows that he must necessarily cross it out to the centre and is prepared for the play.

When the forwards of a team are operating around their opponents' goals and cannot get an opening, it is sometimes advisable for them to slide the puck to their cover-point if he is well advanced towards the middle of the rink, because this will probably coax out the defence, and the change of positions may create the desired effect.

One of the most successful, and, perhaps, the most neglected of combination plays is the following: when a player secures the puck behind or to the side of his opponents' goals, he should, if he has time, slide it to his assistant who is in the best position to receive it, or, if not, to the side where he knows that one of his men, by a pre-concerted, practiced arrangement, awaits it, but he should never send



LEON CAMPBELL,
Bankers Team, Pittsburg.

"RUBE" MELVILLE,
Keystone and P. A. C. Team.

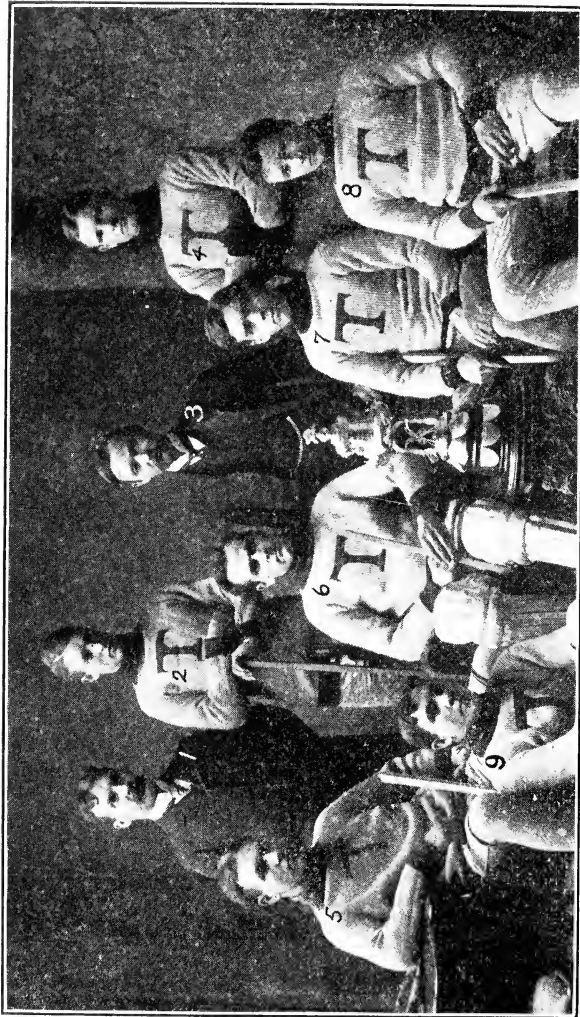
it, with a blind, trust-to-luck shot directly in front of the goals, because the point and cover-point should be, and usually are, stationed there. This simple play is often attended with great success. To guard against this play the defence men and forwards of the attacked goals should see that, when the puck is around the goal line, each of their opposing forwards is carefully checked.

Each player should be careful to remain in his own position, and in order to acquire the habit of so doing, every man should make it a point in each practice, however unimportant, to cling to the particular position on the team which he is intended to fill. It is a grievous mistake for a wing man to leave his position and play in the centre of the ice or on the side to which he does not belong, or for a centre player or rover to wander to the wings, because as each man has a cover, a check, on whom, in turn he should bestow his attention, he gives his opponent, when he leaves his place, an opening that the latter should not, and would not have if he were properly watched, besides, the forwards and the defence men of an experienced team ought to be able to know where their assistants are or, rather, should be by judging from their own positions. When a man strays from his own territory, a brilliant combination play may easily be lost through his absence from his proper place.

Each player of a team should occupy his position so unfailingly in practice, and the team should indulge in combination work to such an extent, that, in a match, a forward ought, at times, to be able to slide the puck to an assistant without even having to look to know where the latter is. If perfection be aimed at, and it should, the point of following up should be so regular, so systematic that this play may be successfully indulged in, because, with every man working in his position, like so many movements in a clock, a forward with the puck, in advance, should know without looking, where each of his partners follows.

The prettiest spectacle afforded by a good hockey match, is the rush down the ice, four abreast, of the forwards. This play to a man of sporting instincts, verges on the beautiful.

When four men in a line, racing at lightning speed, approach the defence of their opponents, it is then that the goal-keeper of the attacked party sees danger signals floating in the air, because the



1, Geale, Sec.-Treas; 2, Wylie; 3, Beggs, Pres.; 4, McKay; 5, Holland; 6, Parkes, Mgr.; 7, Gray, Capt.; 8, Clemes; 9, McCallum.

THE BANK OF TORONTO HOCKEY CLUB,
Champions of the Bank Hockey League, Toronto.

assistance he will receive from his defence men, is, on these occasions, problematical. If they crowd in upon him, his view of the play is obstructed; if the cover rushes out he may not use the body-check, because he does not know which man will have the puck, and therefore cannot afford to waste time and energy on one who has already passed the rubber, or who will do so, and the point man must necessarily keep his position unless some fumbling occurs. But should the forward line advance four abreast? This is a serious question.

When such a rush is being made, one slip, one fumble, a fraction of a second lost, will throw at least three of the forwards off-side, out of play. It is a good deal safer and more satisfactory for one man, say the rover, to follow the three other forwards, slightly in the rear, so that if such a slip, such a fumble occurs, he will be close on hand to recover the puck, and quickly place his men in play.

More than two forwards should never be behind their opponents' goals at the same time, because it is necessary that some should be in front, in case the puck should be passed out to them, and, moreover, if it be lifted down by their adversaries, they have a chance of stopping it in a good position to shoot for the goals.

At least two men should be in front, in order to follow up any attack that their opponents might make on their goals. It is surprising how much trouble can be caused a forward line by a persistent forward who nags at them from behind. He can often break up a combination, and create more confusion among them than a defence man, because they know what to expect from the latter and are on the lookout for him, but find it difficult to deal with a fast man who bothers them in this way. It is in this work that a fast skater shows to advantage.

Should a forward who has gone down the ice alone attempt to pass the cover-point and point of the opposing team, before shooting? Yes and no. If the cover-point is well up towards the middle of the rink and the point is not too near the goals, let him strain every nerve and muscle to dodge them both and then shoot, but if the defence men are bunched in front of the poles, he should lift without trying to pass the cover-point. His shot, in this case, will often prove effective, because, having his two assistants directly in front of him, obstructing his view of the play, the goal keeper cannot easily stop a



Photo by Gillespie & Sons, Thessalon, Ont.

1, F. Shaw; 2, Rutherford; 3, A. Shaw; 4, Simon, Vice-Pres.; 5, Town; 6, Cullis;
7, N. McKay; 8, R. McKay; 9, Rothera; 10, Wigg; 11, Glanville, Pres.

THESSALON HOCKEY CLUB,
New Ontario Champions, 1903-'04.

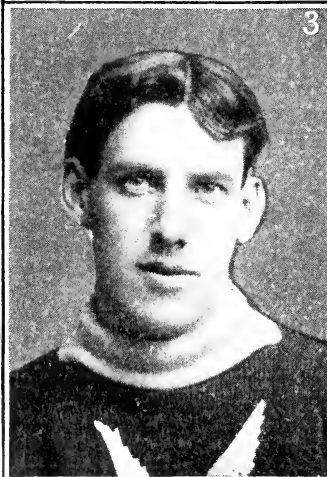
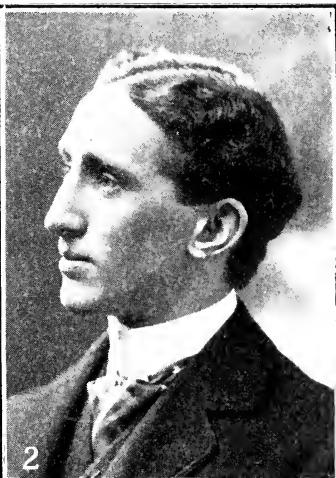
low, hard, well directed "puck," besides, he will deprive the cover-point of the pleasure of "using his body."

On approaching the cover-point, a forward, before passing the puck, should incline a good deal towards the opposite side to which he is going to send it, because in so doing he will force the cover-point to leave his place, and thereby create a better clearing for action.

It is a peculiar fact that defence men, in their positions, are usually less apt than forwards to get excited, which might be accounted for by this that it is a great deal easier for them to prevent a man from scoring than it is for him to score, and, besides, they are in their own territory moving at comparative ease, whilst the rushing forward tears down at full speed and has time enough only to think of how he may pass the puck or how elude the cover-point. The forward player has more to think of, more to do in order to score, than the defence men have in preventing him.

It is in the attack on goals that a forward's coolness will assist him. For a man to know what to do, when he is near his opponents' defence, requires thought. The ever-varying changes in conditions and positions prevents a man from having any set line of action in an attack. Every rush is confronted by a different combination of circumstances, and a forward must know, on each separate occasion, the play that is best calculated to effect the desired result. This knowledge is the attribute of an experienced player and must go hand in hand with coolness. Practice teaches a man what to do, coolness enables him to do it.

It is singular, but remarkably true, that a forward who could not win even a "green" skating race, can excel as a lightning hockey player. It is one of the ingenious paradoxes of the game, that cannot be explained. A man who can beat another in a race is not necessarily a faster forward than that man. Examples on every team prove the contention. Perhaps the possession of the puck, the excitement of the game, the attraction that an assistant has when skating near him, gives to the man who may not claim distinction as a racer, a power, a speed, that a simple race cannot make him exercise; perhaps the superior science of a player who cannot skate as well as another, may enable him to surpass that man in general speed, by minimizing his work and by allowing him to husband his strength



1—Lal Earls, captain of last year's Marlboros; now with Calumet team in International Professional League. 2—M. W. Doherty, Ontario Agricultural College, for many years president of the W. O. H. A. 3—Thomas Hodge, clever Montreal player. 4—Edward J. Giroux, goal-keeper last year's Champion Marlboros; now with Rat Portage.

for the great efforts that occur at different stages of the game.

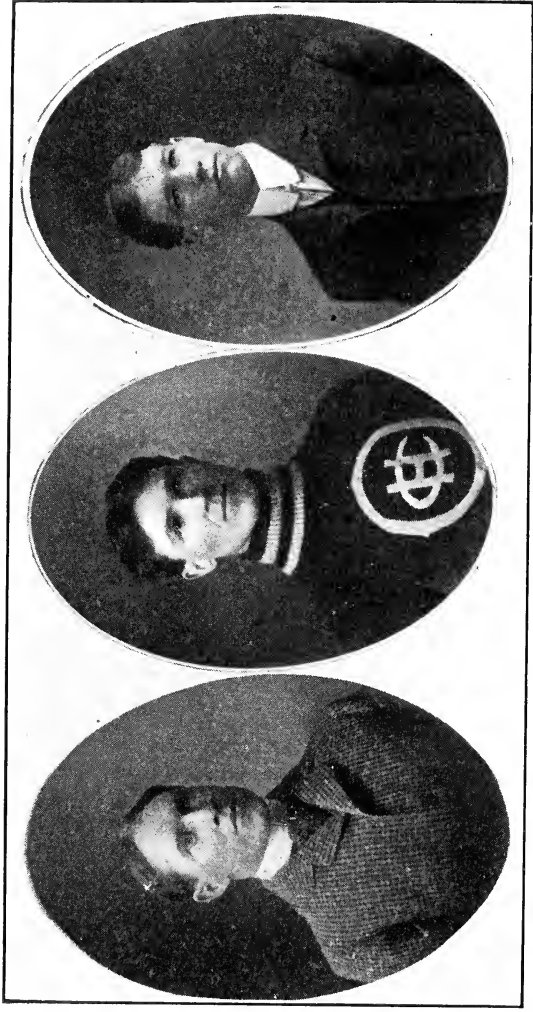
When a forward skates down the rink near the side, his easiest way of dodging an opponent is by caroming the puck against the boards, which act as a cushion, passing his man on the outside, and recovering the puck which bounces out to meet him. In this play the puck should invariably be lifted, because the dodge is expected, and if the puck slides along the ice to the side it may often be easily stopped.

When a forward, rushing down the ice, is well followed by another of his side, he should not try to dodge the cover-point, but should draw out that man by inclining to the side, and pass the puck to his partner, taking care to then place himself in the best possible position to receive it back, if the latter cannot shoot.

A man should check his opponents' stick heavily, as a gentle stroke, an easy check, has seldom any effect.

Experiences teaches that in a low, bent position, a man can get up speed a good deal quicker than when he keeps his body upright, and, moreover, he is less liable when skating thus, to suffer from the body check of an opponent.

A body check means the striking of a man with your hip or shoulder in order to cause him to stop or even fall. The most effective check of this kind is striking a man with the hip, upon his hip, because this is more or less the centre of gravity in a human being, and a good, solid weight catching a person in this spot, especially when that person is balancing on his skates or rushing up the ice, seldom fails in the desired result. The forward player who indulges in body-checking makes a fatal mistake, for although he may gain a momentary advantage, he wastes so much energy in the act, that in the long run he is a heavy loser. This is an incontrovertible fact, the testimony any forward will bear out the statement. He should avoid body-checking with even greater care than he should being checked, because the former requires a great effort, and the latter only seldom injures the man who is encountered. A defence man, however, who has but few rushes up the ice, can afford to enjoy the pleasure of "throwing" himself at an opponent, and often to great advantage. He is in a good position to catch his adversary "on the hip," especially when the latter is "on the wing," as it were, and can thus often put a short stop to a dangerous run. The effect of a body-check is



CHRIS GRAHAM,
Star player of Peterborough team.

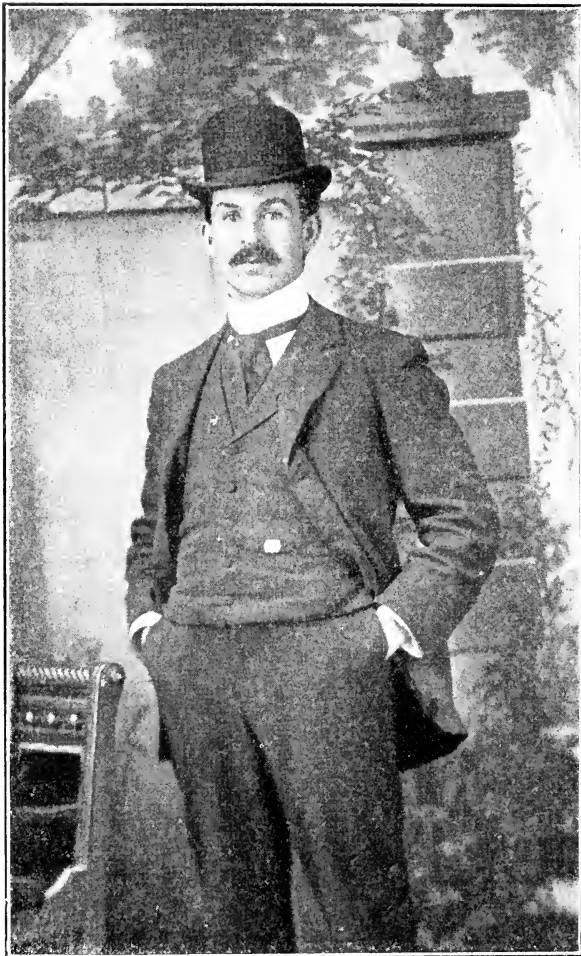
W. McMILLAN,
Port Hope, Ontario.

D. BRUCE RIDPATH,
One of the Marlboro stars this season.

not so "striking" when the object of it steadies himself in as low a position as possible, while the man who is using the play attains his end better by catching his opponent, as stated above, in the centre of his weight, or higher, when the latter is not steadily placed. This practice of body checking is permissible, and, to a certain degree, scientific, but it is questionable whether it be not a less noble way of overcoming a dangerous opponent, than by expert stick handling, or by some gentler means. It cannot be said to be directly in accordance with the strictest, the highest sense of polished, fair, scientific play. It certainly is a feat, difficult of accomplishment, to stop a man who is rushing towards you with the speed of an express train, and upset him without the slightest injury to yourself, but is this the fairest way of defending your flags? It savors too much of roughness, and can be the cause of a serious accident, because a fall on the ice, at any time is usually painful and dangerous enough, without any additional impetus from without. If it is allowable, it is most unfair to "body" a man into the side of the rink.

Among some of the senior teams the practice of interference is becoming prominent, and should be severely checked, because it is an unfailing cause of unnecessary roughness. No player, however mild, who is rushing down the ice to secure an advantageous position, will allow himself to be deliberately interrupted, stopped by an opponent who has not, and should not have the right to oppose his course, without picking a bone or two with him. Another innovation that is calculated to injure the game, is mass plays. This rupture of the rules was conspicuous among certain teams last year. It might be hard to imagine or detect such a thing in hockey, but it, nevertheless, occurs. It is practically, "concentrated interference," in technical terms, and, as in foot ball, is used by the team which attempts to score, a point which distinguishes it from simple interference as used by an attacked team to prevent scoring. To be properly carried out it involves the disregard for the rule regulating on-side movements, and is therefore, though difficult to detect, a breach of the same. The teams in cities where the practice of interference in foot ball is more popular, are the most given to this play.

It is essential that the two centre men and the right wing should be able to shoot the puck as well from the right side as from the left.



JOSEPH CORBETT
Ottawa, Canada.

because the chances of scoring in either ways are about equal. As for the left wing, he is called upon so seldom to shoot from the right, that is presuming that he holds his stick correctly, with the blade to his left side, that it is not so important for him.

The most dangerous, successful lift for the goal, is raising the puck about to the level of the knee. This height is too great to allow the goaler's stick to be of any use, and is not high enough to be stopped by his bulky body.

The lift is not obtained by strength, but by knack and a good stick. Of course the more strength there is in the act of lifting the greater will be the velocity of the shot. But strength minus knack is not so successful as knack minus strength.

To lift the puck, the edge of the blade of the hockey stick must touch the puck lower than half its thickness, and the practiced "twist of the wrist" accomplishes the rest. This form of ridding yourself of the rubber is most important, because by a lift the puck travels farther and faster than it would along the ice, which gets cut up soon after the opening of a match, besides, it is much harder for an opponent to stop a lift than an ordinary sliding puck.

It is a mistake to lose courage because your opponents score the first three or four goals.

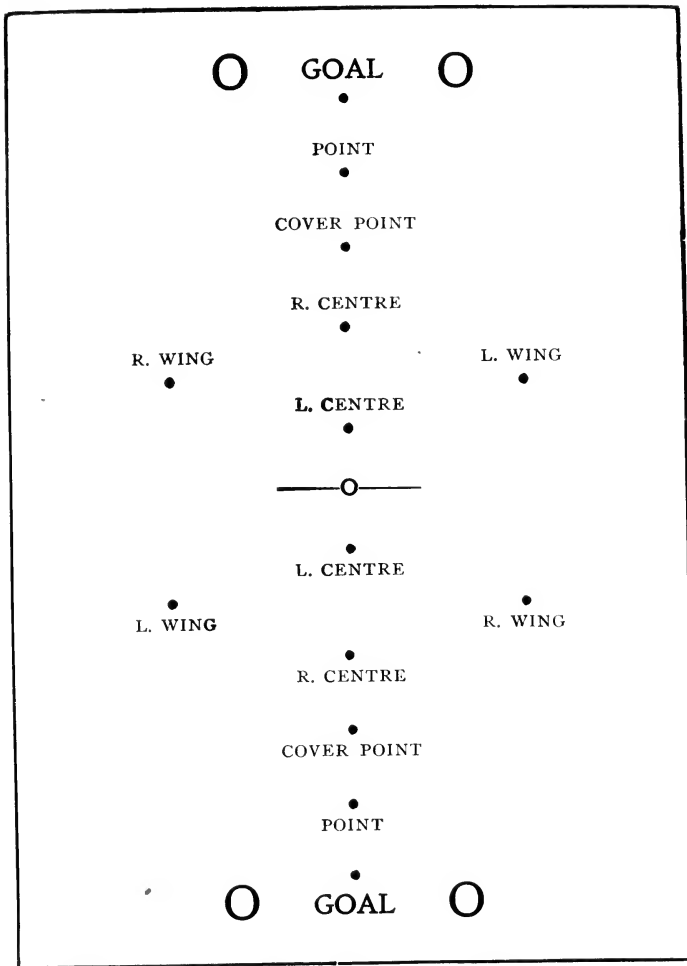
Do not begin to play roughly because you are losing; and do not purposely and ostentatiously avoid scoring against a team that has already lost, because even if a bad beating does discourage them they would rather suffer it than be humiliated by any such show of pity.

Do not imagine that after winning a few games the match is won, because "accidents" occur, and do not dream of laurel wreathes and championships on account of your success in the opening of the series.

Attend every practice but do not become overtrained.

A man should not lose his temper because he suffers a sore knock. A display of "fireworks" is often the cause of an undesirable rest among the spectators.

Do not question the decision of the umpire or referee. Let your captain plead the case.



POSITIONS OF THE TEAM.

THE TEAM

The hockey team is composed of seven players, each of whom has his own, distinct position to fill, and the success that attends a well balanced aggregation, depends a great deal upon the systematic way in which these positions are looked after.

Each man has his particular place to fill, his own work to do, and each position on the team, from the goal-minder's to that of the centre forward, differing essentially from the others in the duties that it entails, calls for work that may not be used in any other.

I.—THE GOAL-MINDER.

Of all the responsible positions on a team, that of the goal-minder is perhaps the most difficult satisfactorily to fill. It is so hard to stop a strong, well-directed shot, and so many of them pour in during the course of a match, that in the exercise of his work, even though it occurs only periodically, the goaler is called upon to use the greatest skill and coolness. A forward may miss a good chance to score, and the effect is only negative; a point or cover-point man may make a mistake, but there is usually an assistant around to help him; but when the goal minder makes a blunder, the whistle is blown and a point is placed to the credit of his opponents.

Mr. F. S. Stocking, goal-keeper of the Quebec team, and generally recognized throughout Canada as the peer of his position, has kindly contributed the following hints on goal-minding:

“Goal-keeping is one of the easiest and at the same time one of the most difficult positions to fill successfully on the team.

“It is simple because it is not altogether essential to be an expert skater or stick handler. It is difficult because it requires a quick and true eye together with agility of motion and good judgment.

“Besides keeping his eye on the puck, he must have a good idea where his opponents are placed so as to be prepared to stop a shot resulting from a sudden pass in front of goals.

“I am of the opinion that the goaler should only leave his goal under the following conditions :—First, when he is quite sure that he can reach the puck before an opponent, and when none of his own team are near enough to secure it instead ; secondly; when one of the attacking side has succeeded in passing the defence and is coming in (unsupported) towards the goal, then the goaler, judging the time well, may skate out to meet him, being careful that he is directly in line between the shooter and goal. This sudden movement surprises the man and he is liable to shoot the puck inaccurately or against the goaler's body.

“In stopping the puck, the feet, limbs, body and hands are all used according to the nature of the shot. The stick is used to clear the puck from the goals after stop has been made, but rarely to make the stop.

“Some goalers use the hands much more frequently than others and make splendid stops in this way. But this depends on the individual's handiness, those accustomed to play base ball and cricket excelling.

“The most difficult shot to stop results from a quick pass in front of goals at the height of about one foot off the ice.

“Goalers should use a good broad bladed skate, not too sharp, so as to allow easy change of position from one side to the other of the goal. He should dress warmly and protect his body and limbs with the usual pads which at the same time help to fill up the goal.

“He must not get ‘rattled’ by the spectators and never lose confidence in himself.”

Many a goal is scored by an easy, lazy, slide, or by a long lift, when the goaler is not expecting danger, therefore the man in this position should be careful to follow the movements of the puck even when it is at the other end of the rink, and cautious in stopping the easiest shot, because “there's many a slip.” Nothing should fluster a goal keeper, nothing discourage him. If one of his opposing forwards dodges every one of his opponents, and has a clear, dangerous opening for the goals, even then let the goaler retain his self-possession and confidence, because, nine times out of ten, the forward who is making the attack is more excited over the peculiar circumstances of his rush than the former possibly could be, and will often shoot

less accurately than he would under less favorable conditions. It is a mistake for a goal-minder to imagine that he is not doing his duty because three or four or more points have been scored against him, because the fault may, and very often does, rest upon the poor assistance he receives from his defence and forwards.

He should insist upon his defence men keeping at a reasonable distance from the goals, but if they do crowd in upon him, he should crouch down as low as the law allows and carefully watch the puck.

When the play is to his left, he should incline to that side in his goals, touching the pole with his leg and his side, and, if to the right, vice versa, but when it is directly in front, let him be right in the centre of his goal, occupying as much space as possible. He should never rely upon his assistants to stop any shot, but should always be prepared for an emergency. As soon as he stops the puck he should clear to the side, not waiting to be attacked, or if he has plenty of time, lift it towards his opponents' goals, although it is advisable to give it to one of his defence men to deal with, because, through practice, they can usually lift better than he, and, besides, are in a position to start a rush by passing it to their forwards.

A poor skater who is a good goal-minder would be a better goal-minder if he were a good skater. His skates should be made in such a manner, or fastened with straps in such a way, that the puck may not pass between the plate and the blade, and his stick should be short in the handle so that he may manage it easily when the puck is near his skates.

II.—THE POINT.

Mr. "Mike" Grant, the best known player in Canada, captain for years of the erstwhile invincible Victorias, in speaking on general defence work, says:—

"The defence of a successful team must necessarily be as proportionately strong as the forward line. Although their territory, their sphere of action, is more limited than that of their forwards, the defence men have work to do that is, in its effect, as important as the rushes of the latter.

"The goal-keeper should consider that he is enclosed in a magic circle, and should scarcely ever leave his position, but if he does he should return to it as soon as possible. He should not depend upon

his defence to stop the puck. The point and cover-point should play as if they were one man in two positions. The position of the point should be determined by that of the cover-point. If the cover-point is on one side, the point should be on the other to such an extent only, though, that each may have an equally good view of the play, and that a forward who advances toward their goals will have two distinct men to pass, instead of two men, one directly and close, behind the other.

“When two forwards approach their goals, the cover-point should devote his attention to the man who has the puck and block him as well as he may, and the point should advance slightly to meet the other, and, incidentally, to intercept any pass that may be attempted.

“During a tussle behind or to the side of the goals, the point and cover-point should never leave their positions vacant. If the one leaves his place the other should remain in front, but never should both be away, because the absence of these two men from their proper positions is the cause of more games being lost, than any other fault they may commit.

“The position of the point man is essentially defensive. The distance between him and the goaler is determined by the proximity of the play. He should not stray too far from his place, because oftentimes he is practically a second goal-minder, able, through the practice that his position gives him, to stop almost equally well as the latter, but although he should remain close to his goal-keeper, he should never obstruct that man's view of the puck. Whenever it becomes necessary for the goaler to leave his place, it is the duty of the point man immediately to fill it, and remain there until the latter returns.

“He should, as a rule, avoid rushing up the ice, but if he has a good opening for such a play he should give the puck to one of his forwards on the first opportunity and then hasten back to his position, which has been occupied in the interim by the cover-point.

“When it is absolutely necessary, combination play may be carried on by the point and cover-point in front of goals, but only with the greatest care.

“When three or four forwards skate down together it is advisable for the defence men to retire towards their goals and block them until assistance from the forwards arrives.

“The defence men should not allow themselves to be coaxed, drawn out, by their opponents.

“A lifting competition between the defence men of the opposing teams is fatiguing to the forwards, and very tiresome to look at.

“The position of the cover-point is the best adapted for the capturing of a team, because a man in this place is in touch with the defence and the forward players.”

III.—THE COVER-POINT.

Mr. Hugh Baird, captain and cover-point of the Montreal Hockey team, contributes the following in connection with the position, in which he has risen to such high distinction :

“The cover-point is a combination of a defence man and a forward, and is allowed, in virtue of the fact, more latitude with respect to leaving his position than any man on the team, except the rover.

“In his capacity of a defence player he should linger around his goals as long as the puck is near, and be very careful when he secures it in front of the poles. When the play is at the other end of the rink, the cover-point should advance to about the middle, so that when the puck is lifted down he may return it without loss of time, in order to keep the game centered around his opponents' goals and to save his forwards the trouble of skating up to him so that they may again ‘get into play.’ It is by playing far up under these circumstances that a clever cover-point can shine to the advantage of his team. If he has a good opening, he should shoot well for the goals, but if he has not he should, as I have said, return the puck instantaneously.

“When in this position, far from his goals, a cover-point is suddenly confronted by an opposing forward who rushes down the ice, he should skate towards his defence, watching that man and gradually closing in upon him.

“I am an advocate of legitimate body-checking, and consider that the most successful way of stopping a man who approaches alone is by blocking him—obstructing his course in any way that does not violate Section 8. It requires less effort and is less dangerous to block an opponent than to ‘body’ him.

“A forward player, nine times out of ten, or even oftener, will try

to pass the cover-point by first feinting to the left, then dodging to the right. If this be remembered, the cover-point will not bother about that feint to the left, which is to his right, but will almost invariably expect to be passed on his left, or the forward's right, and will act accordingly.

“He should be as careful to prevent a forward player who is advancing towards him from sliding the puck between his feet, a common and successful dodge, which, however, in its execution requires a good deal of confidence on the part of the man who attempts it.

“The puck should be stopped, from a lift, by the hand, and in such a way that it will drop ‘dead’ and not bound forward.

“In lifting the puck, attention should be given to direct it so that it shall not be sent to an opponent, but to the side or to an opening, in order to enable the forwards to follow it up and block the return.

“It is advisable for the defence to be so placed that if the cover-point is directly in front of the goal-minder the point will be either to the left or right, between the two, because they will thus all have a clear view of the play. On no occasion should the three defence men be in Indian file—one directly in front of the other.

“A cover-point, in lifting the puck, should be guided by the positions of his players. If they are around his opponents' defence, he should quickly lift the puck in their direction, in order to keep the play in that territory. In this case he should lift, and not dribble or slide the puck, because a lift is more difficult for his adversaries to secure. If his forwards are around his own defence and he is forced clear, he should shoot the puck in such a direction that will cause his opponents the most trouble to recover it, thus enabling his forwards to follow up with a chance of securing the return.

“When the cover-point secures the puck, and only a short distance exists between himself and his forwards, he should advance, pass the puck to them and bring them all into play, then return to his post.

“He should attempt an individual rush only when an exceptional opportunity offers itself. In the early part of a match the cover-point should not leave his position more than is absolutely necessary, but towards the end, when his opposing forwards are played out he may assume, to great advantage, a decidedly offensive position.

“The stick of a cover-point should be somewhat heavier than a

forward's. It should be long in the handle, in order to increase a man's reach, and the blade should taper, becoming thinner towards the end, which aids in raising the puck. His dress and skates are the same as used by the forwards."

IV.—THE FORWARD.

Mr. Harry Trihey, of the Shamrock Hockey Team, and perhaps the most effective forward player in the game, gives the following as his opinion regarding forward playing :

"The essentials of a forward are science, speed, coolness, endurance and stick-handling, which embraces shooting, and the success of a forward line is combination play. Science and speed are exercised at all times during the game ; coolness is essential, especially when a forward is near his opponents' goals ; endurance is taxed in the second half of the match, and stick-handling is a necessary quality whenever the player has the puck.

"The centre player, the right and the left wing men must stick closely to their positions, but the rover, as his name indicates, may use his judgment as to what particular place is most in need of extra help. If the defence be weak or crippled, the rover should lend his aid to that part of the team when he is not absolutely needed by the forwards, but he should also follow up every rush that is made by the latter. He should be the busiest man on the team, because, as a forward, he must attack, and follow up every attack on his opponents' goals ; he should also be the particular player to return to help his own defence against every rush by his adversaries.

"It is necessary that a forward should be in the 'pink of condition,' and that he should take great care of himself in practice, because even the slightest injury will proportionately lessen his usefulness. Besides the ordinary training, it is advisable to diet, in order to get into the proper condition. 'Early to bed, early to rise,' should be a player's maxim, because sleep before midnight is much more beneficial than it is after that time.

"Dodging depends upon the ingenuity of a player, and no rule can be laid down to regulate the science, because each separate dodge

must be adapted to the circumstances of his own and his opponents' positions.

“To resist a body-check a player should take care to make himself as solid on the ice as he can, but at the same time allowing the upper part of his body to remain limber, so that the shock may not be so strongly felt. When advancing towards a man who, he knows, is going to body-check him, a player should, on meeting him, slide the puck forward to such a place, and in such a manner, that after the encounter, he may have a better chance of recovering it. I think, however, that a clever forward can nearly always avoid a body-check, because, advancing at a high rate of speed, he has the advantage over an opponent who awaits him. The forward should never body-check, because this exhausts his strength.

“The most successful shot for the goals is a lift which raises the puck only as high as the goal-minder's knee. A player should accustom himself to shoot from both sides.

“Most goals are scored on a rush, not from a scrimmage, and for this reason it is advisable not to lose too much energy in tussling for the puck behind the goal-line.

“It is a mistake to attempt to score a game when too far removed from the goals, or at too great an angle to the side.

“The forwards should be careful not to ‘bunch,’ not to crowd around the puck, which can be avoided if each man plays in his own position.

“A forward's dress and skates should be light.

“His stick should be strong, light and not too flexible, having a long blade and handle, which will increase his reach. It should be made of second growth ash, which is the most serviceable wood, because it combines strength with lightness, and does not, like most other woods, absorb the water which frequently appears on the ice. When a player gets a stick that suits him, he should carefully note its particular points, so that when that one breaks, he may secure others of the same shape. A player should use the stick that he himself prefers, and should not be guided by the choice of others, although, of course, he should always look for an improvement of his own.”

THE REFEREE.

In describing the qualifications and duties of a referee, Mr. Gordon Lewis, of the Montreal Victorias, whose efficient services in this position make him a competent judge on the subject, has this to say :

“ The man who accepts this important position should, above all, have a thorough knowledge of the rules of the game, because, in his capacity of referee, he must judge the play and carefully guard against any infringement of the rules. His decision is final, his authority supreme, and although he should listen attentively to any objection that a captain of a team may have to his ruling, he must judge conscientiously according to his own interpretation of the rules. A referee should never argue with a player, because the captain is the only man on the team who is entitled to raise an objection. It is my opinion that a referee cannot very well be too strict. It is his duty, it is to the interest of the game, to exact that the game be played according to the rules.

“ He should follow the play from one end of the rink to the other, keeping in the centre, when the puck is near the side, and *vice versa*, but always near enough to follow it well, without ever obstructing the way.

“ He should be strictly impartial, and should be guided, in his decisions only by stern justice ; besides, he should be careful that the crowd does not in any way influence him. Even a losing team should be allowed no advantage, however slight.

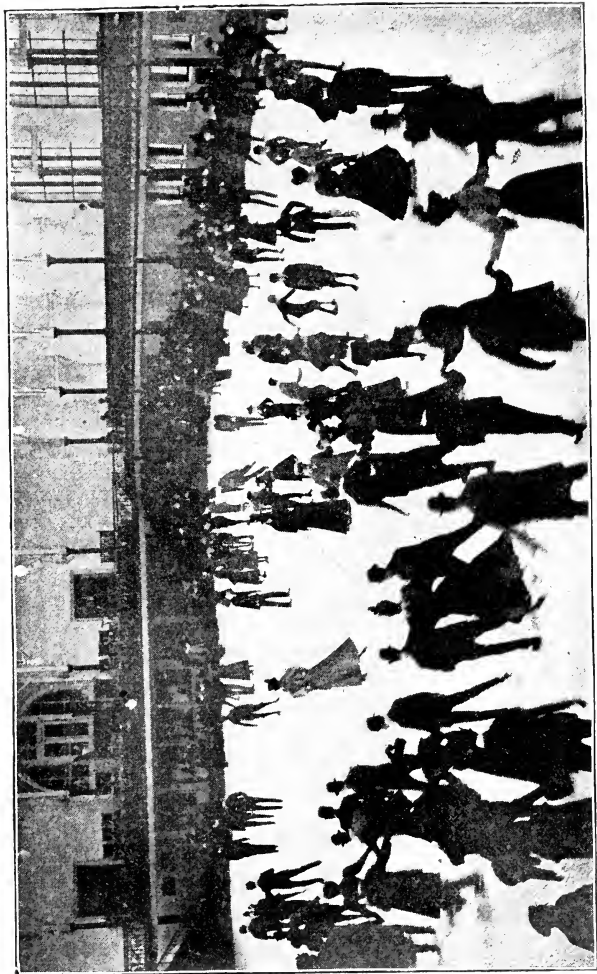
“ Before the match begins, the referee ought to warn the players against rough and foul play—and afterwards deal out his punishment to an offender commensurately with the grievousness of the foul.

“ Loafing off-side should be strictly dealt with, as also should deliberate rough play. A referee in enforcing the rules should give his decision only after careful consideration, but then he should remain firm, obdurate, unless, perhaps, he plainly sees that he has made a mistake, which even a referee may do, in which case it might be well for him to reverse his ruling.

“ If the two centre men will not face correctly, let them be changed, and if the next couple are bothersome, they should be ruled off.

“ If the referee sees evidence of unfairness on the part of the umpires it is his duty to warn the captains.

“As a general rule, the referee should be very strict on the ‘off-side’ question, but I think that in the case where the off-side is a matter of only a few inches, and the play is not in the vicinity of the goals, a little leniency in this respect will make the game more interesting.”



SCENE IN ST. NICHOLAS RINK, NEW YORK.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE

ARTICLE I.

The name of this organization shall be "The American Amateur Hockey League."

ARTICLE II.

Its object shall be to improve, foster and perpetuate the game of Hockey in the United States; protect it from professionalism; and to promote the cultivation of kindly feeling among the members of Hockey Clubs.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. Its officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and an Executive Committee not exceeding four, to be elected annually by ballot, who shall be entitled to vote the same as delegates by virtue of their office. They shall hold office until their successors are appointed. No Club shall be allowed to have more than one representative as an officer or member of the Executive Committee of this League.

SEC. 2. Any vacancy occurring in the Executive Committee may be filled at a regular meeting of the said Committee.

SEC. 3. All officers shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 4. Two members of the Executive Committee shall be appointed by the Executive to be a Special Committee, which shall be known as the Governing Committee.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and Executive. He shall have a vote in the election of officers and the admission of new Clubs, and the casting vote in a tie. He shall call special meetings of this League whenever he deems them necessary, or when requested in writing to do so by any two Clubs in the Association, who shall specify their reasons for desiring such meeting.

SEC. 2. The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President in his absence.

SEC. 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the League and the Executive Committee, a register of the clubs in the League, and the names of office bearers, and the address of the Club Secretary. He shall conduct all correspondence of the League and the Executive, keep a record of the decisions of the latter on all points of appeal, protest and complaint. He shall notify all officers and clubs of their election, issue all notices of meetings, keep a correct account of moneys received and disbursed by him, and report to the League. He shall bank all funds in trust.

SEC. 4. The Executive Committee shall view and decide upon all business submitted to them and shall generally manage the Association; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall give the Executive Committee jurisdiction over matters coming within the scope of the Governing Committee, unless same come before the Executive Committee in appeal.

SEC. 5. The Governing Committee shall hear all appeals, protests and complaints, and decide all questions, arising during the championship season, relative to the eligibility of players, disputes between contesting clubs or teams, appeals against rulings of match officers or otherwise, and generally take full charge, control and management of the championship games and all club members of this League.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The convention shall be composed of two dele-

gates from the several Amateur Hockey Clubs in the United States, which have been duly admitted to membership, each delegate shall have one vote.

SEC. 2. Delegates must be in good standing in the Club they represent.

SEC. 3. No delegates shall be admitted to the convention unless he shall have filed with the Secretary a certificate of his appointment signed by the President and Secretary of the Club he represents.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. Clubs in this League must be composed exclusively of Amateurs.

DEFINITION OF AN AMATEUR.

SEC. 2. An Amateur is one who has never competed for a money prize or staked bet, or with or against a professional for any prize, or who has never taught, pursued, or assisted in the practice of athletic exercise as a means of obtaining a livelihood; or who has never entered any competition under a name other than his own.

SEC. 3. The Amateur rule of the A. A. U. is adopted by this League and embodied in this Constitution.

SEC. 4. No club shall be admitted to membership in this League unless it adopts in its Constitution the words or sentiments in this article.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. Any Hockey club desiring to join this League shall send to the Secretary an application for membership, not later than November 1st, also as many copies of its Constitution and By-Laws as there are clubs in the League, a list of its officers, and number of members, together with membership fee as prescribed in Article VIII.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. The annual fee for each club member of this

League shall be \$10.00, payable when applications for membership in the League is made and at each annual meeting thereafter.

SEC. 2. Any club whose fee shall remain unpaid later than January 1st in any year shall not be entitled to representation or to vote at any meeting; nor be represented by any team in the Championship series; and shall be considered to have forfeited all right to membership in this League.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. Any club wishing to make an appeal, protest or complaint to the Governing Committee, must within three days from the time at which the cause of complaint, appeal or protest occurred, submit to the Governing Committee in writing (in duplicate), a full and detailed account of the matter in appeal, protest or complaint signed by the President and Secretary of the complainant club. All such appeals, protests or complaints shall be accompanied by the sworn statements of all witnesses in support thereof. Such complaint shall be mailed postage prepaid by registered letter to the Chairman of the Governing Committee, who shall within one day of receipt of same, mail one copy thereof in like manner to the Secretary of the club complained against. Within three days of the receipt of any such appeal, protest or complaint, the answer of the responding club must be in the hands of the chairman of the Governing Committee duly signed by the President and Secretary of such club, accompanied also by the sworn statement of all witnesses to be used in reply to such appeal, protest or complaint. A failure to make appeal, protest or complaint, or to answer as hereinbefore provided, shall finally and absolutely debar the defaulting club of a hearing.

SEC. 2. The Governing Committee shall at once meet and consider the appeal, protest or complaint and within three days after receipt of reply render its decision in the premises and forthwith notify both clubs by registered letter as above provided. Such decision shall in all cases be final, and without appeal, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. Any club wishing to appeal from the decision of the Governing Committee may within three days after receipt of de-

cision as provided in Section 2 of this article, take appeal to the Executive Committee, in the following manner:

The club so desiring to appeal shall at the same time furnish the Secretary of the Association with two copies of its appeal, protest or complaint (with sworn statements of its witnesses) signed by the President and Secretary of such club, and shall deposit with him the sum of \$25.00.

Upon these conditions being complied with, the Secretary of the Association shall immediately forward one copy to the club complained against, which shall within three days make reply to such appeal, protest or complaint, and submit sworn statements of its witnesses. The Secretary of the Association shall then call a meeting of the Executive to be held within three days, stating the object of such meeting.

Both clubs shall submit their briefs of evidence at this meeting and the decision of the Executive on a two-thirds vote of those present on the hearing of the appeal, protest or complaint shall be final. If the decision be in favor of the complaining club, the deposit of \$25 shall forthwith be returned, but if the decision be adverse, the deposit shall be forfeited to the League.

SEC. 4. The Executive on motion may direct both clubs to appear with their witnesses for examination orally by the Executive, or any such appeal.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. The Governing Committee may suspend or expel any player or any club for notorious or continued foul play, or unfair conduct, or for any persistent infringement of the laws of the game or the rules of the League.

SEC. 2. Any player or any club so suspended may be readmitted by making an ample official apology in writing to the Executive Committee, and promising future compliance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the League.

ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. The League shall hold its annual convention on the second Thursday in November in the City of New York.

SEC. 2. Clubs shall be notified of time and place of meeting at least two weeks previously.

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 1. No amendment or alteration shall be made in any part of the Constitution, except at the Annual Convention of the League and by a three-fourths vote of the members present. Notice of and full particulars of any proposed alterations or amendment must be made to the Secretary of the League, in writing, and by him communicated to the clubs in its membership, in writing, at least two weeks before it can be voted upon. When notice of alteration or amendment has been given as above, both the notice and amendment thereto may be voted upon at the annual convention.

SEC. 2. Eight delegates shall form a quorum at the annual convention.

SEC. 3. The League shall have the privilege of limiting the number of clubs in the League.

LAWS OF HOCKEY

SECTION 1. A team shall be composed of seven players who shall be bona fide members of the clubs they represent. No player shall be allowed to play on more than one team in the same series during the season.

SEC. 2. The game shall be commenced and renewed by a face in the center of the rink. Rink must be at least 112 feet by 58 feet. Nets shall be six feet wide and four feet high.

DEFINITION OF A FACE.

The puck shall be faced by being placed between the sticks of two opponents and the referee then calling "play."

The goals shall be placed at least ten feet from the edge of the ice.

SEC. 3. Two twenty minute halves, with an intermission of ten minutes between, will be the time allowed for matches; but no stops of more than five minutes shall be allowed. A match

will be decided by the team winning the greatest number of games during that time. In case of a tie after playing the specified two twenty minute halves, play will continue until one side secures a game, unless otherwise agreed upon between the captains before a match. Goals shall be changed after each half.

SEC. 4. No change of players shall be made after a match has commenced, except for reasons of accidents or injuries during the game.

SEC. 5. Should any player be injured during the first half of the match and compelled to leave the ice, his side shall be allowed to put on a spare man from the reserve to equalize the teams; should any player be injured during the second half of the match, the captain of the opposing team shall have the option of dropping a player to equalize the teams or allow his opponents to put on a man from the reserve. In the event of any dispute between the captains as to the injured player's fitness to continue the game, the matter shall at once be decided by the referee.

SEC. 6. Should the game be temporarily stopped by the infringement of any of the rules, the captain of the opposing team may claim that the puck be taken back and a "face" take place where it last was played from before such infringement occurred.

SEC. 7. When a player hits the puck, anyone of the same side, who at such moment of hitting is nearer the opponent's goal line is out of play, and may not touch the puck himself or in any way whatever prevent any other player from doing so, until the puck has been played. A player should always be on his own side of the puck.

SEC. 8. The puck may be stopped, but not carried or knocked on, by any part of the body, nor shall any player close his hand on, or carry the puck to the ice in his hand. No player shall raise the stick above his shoulder, except in lifting the puck. Charging from behind, tripping, collaring, kicking or shinning shall not be allowed, and for any infringement of these rules, the referee may rule the offending player off the ice for that match or for such portion of actual playing time as he may see fit.

SEC. 9. When the puck goes off the ice or a foul occurs behind the goals, it shall be taken by the referee to five yards at right angles from the goal line and there faced. When the puck goes off the ice at the sides, it shall be taken by the referee to five yards at right angles from the boundary line and there faced.

SEC. 10. The goal keeper must not during the play, lie, kneel or sit upon the ice, but must maintain a standing position.

SEC. 11. A goal shall be scored when the puck shall have passed between the goal posts from in front.

SEC. 12. Hockey sticks shall not be more than three inches wide at any part.

SEC. 13. The puck must be made of rubber, one inch thick all through and three inches in diameter.

SEC. 14. The captains of the contesting teams shall agree upon a referee, two umpires (one to be stationed behind each goal, which positions shall not be changed during a match) and two timekeepers. In the event of the captains failing to agree on umpires and timekeepers, the referee shall appoint same.

SEC. 15. All disputes during the match shall be decided by the referee, and he shall have full control of all players and officials from commencement to finish of matches, inclusive of stops, and his decision shall be final.

SEC. 16. All questions as to games shall be settled by the umpires, and their decision shall be final.

SEC. 17. In the event of any dispute as to the decision of an umpire or timekeeper, the referee shall have the power to remove and replace him.

SEC. 18. Any player guilty of using profane or abusive language to any official or other players shall be liable to be ruled off by the referee as per Section 8.

SEC. 19. A goal net shall be used.

CHAMPIONSHIP RULES

SECTION 1. The season shall be from the 15th of December to the 15th of March, both days inclusive.

SEC. 2. The Championship shall be decided by a series of

games, a schedule of which shall be drawn up by one delegate from each club at the annual convention. The club winning the most matches shall be declared champion.

SEC. 3. All Championship matches shall be played on rinks arranged for by the home club, subject to the jurisdiction of the League.

SEC. 4. The League shall offer a championship trophy, the winning club to hold same and be recognized as Champions of the United States. The trophy shall be delivered to the winning club within seven days after the close of the season.

SEC. 5. Any club holding the Championship for three years in succession shall become absolute owners of the Championship trophy.

SEC. 6. Any team making default shall forfeit its right to compete for the Championship for that season, and be liable to a fine of \$100 unless good reasons can be given for defaulting. All matches played by defaulting teams shall be count and future matches be awarded to opposing teams.

SEC. 7. In the event of any two clubs failing to agree upon a referee four days before the match, the Governing Committee shall appoint a referee on receiving notice from either club that an agreement is impossible.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the captains of the contesting teams to hand to the referee the names of the players, for each match, previous to the start, on forms supplied by the Secretary of the League. The referee shall then fill in the date of the match, names of contesting clubs, the score at the finish, with names of umpires and timekeepers, the whole duly signed by himself and forwarded to the Secretary of the League.

SEC. 9. A player must be a bona fide member of the club he represents at least thirty (30) days before he is eligible to compete in Championship games. No player shall play in an Amateur Hockey League scheduled game who, during the then current season, has played with another club in a recognized Hockey Association, without special permission of the Executive.

LAWS OF HOCKEY

OF THE

CANADIAN AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE

SECTION 1. A team shall be composed of seven players who shall be bona fide members of the clubs they represent. No player shall be allowed to play on more than one team in the same series during a season, except in a case of bona fide change of residence.

SEC. 2. The game shall be commenced and renewed by a face in the centre of the rink. Rink must be at least 112 feet by 58 wide. Goals shall be six feet wide and four feet high, and provided with goal nets, such as approved of by the League.

DEFINITION OF A FACE.

The puck shall be faced by being placed between the sticks of two opponents, and the referee then calling "play."

The goals shall be placed at least ten feet from the edge of the ice.

SEC. 3. Two half-hours, with an intermission of ten minutes between, will be the time allowed for matches, but no stops of more than fifteen minutes will be allowed. A match will be decided by the team winning the greatest number of games during that time. In case of a tie after playing the specified two half-hours, play will continue until one side secures a game, unless otherwise agreed upon between the captains before the match. Goals shall be changed after each half-hour.

All matches must be started at the advertised time, and if, for any reason, there be more than fifteen minutes delay in the commencement of a match the club at fault shall pay to the League as a penalty the sum of \$10, unless good reason be given for such delay. The referee is to see that this rule is observed, and to notify the League within two days should any breach of it occur.

SEC. 4. No change of players shall be made after a match has commenced, except for reasons of accidents or injury during the game.

SEC. 5. Should any player be injured during the first half of the match and compelled to leave the ice, his side shall be allowed to put on a spare man from the reserve to equalize the teams; should any player be injured during the second half of the match the captain of the opposing team shall have the option of dropping a player to equalize the teams or allow his opponents to put on a man from the reserve. In the event of any dispute between the captains as to the injured player's fitness to continue the game, the matter shall at once be decided by the referee.

SEC. 6. Should the game be temporarily stopped by the infringement of any of the rules, the captain of the opposite team may claim that the puck be taken back and a face take place where it was last played from before such infringement occurred.

SEC. 7. When a player hits the puck, anyone of the same side, who at such moment of hitting is nearer the opponent's goal line is out of play, and may not touch the puck himself or in any way whatever prevent any other player from doing so, until the puck has been played. A player should always be on his own side of the puck.

SEC. 8. The puck may be stopped but not carried or knocked on by any part of the body, nor shall any player close his hand on, or carry the puck to the ice in his hand. No player shall raise his stick above the shoulder, except in lifting the puck. Charging from behind, tripping, collaring, kicking or shinning shall not be allowed, and for any infringement of these rules, the

referee may rule the offending player off the ice for that match, or for such portion of actual playing time as he may see fit.

SEC. 9. When the puck goes off the ice or a foul occurs behind the goals it shall be taken by the referee to five yards at right angles from the goal line and there faced. When the puck goes off the ice at the sides it shall be taken by the referee to five yards at right angles from the boundary line and there faced.

SEC. 10. The goal keeper must not during play, lie, kneel or sit upon the ice, but must maintain a standing position.

SEC. 11. Goal shall be scored when the puck shall have passed between the goal posts from in front below an imaginary line across the top of posts.

SEC. 12. Hockey sticks shall not be more than three inches wide at any part.

SEC. 13. The puck must be made of vulcanized rubber, one inch thick all through and three inches in diameter.

The Spalding hockey puck, the official puck of the League, must be used in all matches. The home club to furnish the referee with a new puck previous to the match.

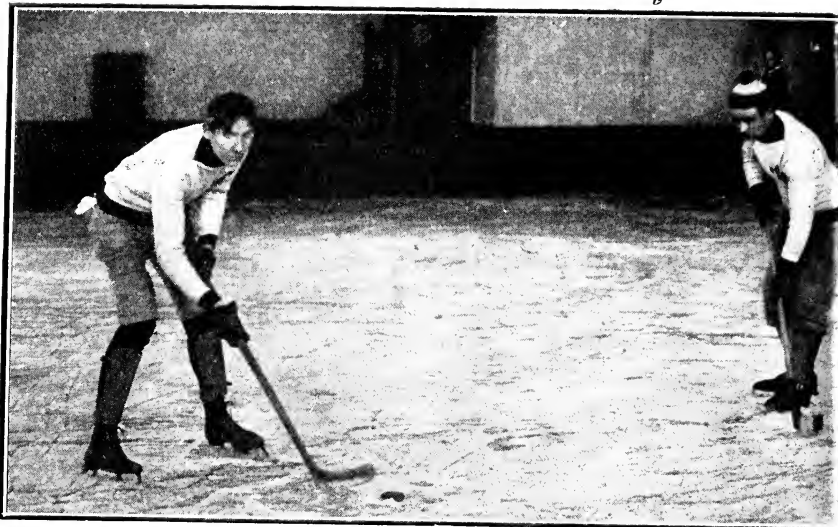
SEC. 14. The captains of the contesting teams shall agree upon a referee and two umpires (one to be stationed behind each goal), which position shall not be changed during a match, and two timekeepers. In the event of the captains failing to agree on umpires and timekeepers the referee shall appoint same.

SEC. 15. All disputes during the match shall be decided by the referee, and he shall have full control of all players and officials from commencement to finish of matches, inclusive of stops, and his decision shall be final.

SEC. 16. All questions as to games shall be settled by the umpires, and their decision shall be final.

SEC. 17. In the event of any dispute as to the decision of an umpire or timekeeper the referee shall have power to remove and replace him.

SEC. 18. Any player guilty of using profane or abusive language to any officials or other players shall be liable to be ruled off by the referee, as per section 8.



From N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A PLAY FOR A GOAL.



THE PLAY-OFF



PROTECTING THE GOAL

CHAMPIONSHIP RULES

SECTION 1. The season shall be from the 1st of January to the 5th of March, both days inclusive.

SEC. 2. The Championship shall be decided by a series of games, a schedule of which shall be drawn up by one delegate from each club, at the annual convention. The club winning the most matches shall be declared Champions.

SEC. 3. All Championship matches shall be played on rinks arranged for by the home club, subject to the jurisdiction of the League. The visiting clubs shall be allowed traveling expenses (by the home clubs) limited to the following amounts:

Montreal to Ottawa, and vice versa.....	\$85.00
Montreal to Quebec, and vice versa.....	100.00
Ottawa to Quebec, and vice versa.....	125.00

SEC. 4. The League shall offer a Championship trophy, the winning club to hold same and be recognized as Champions of Canada. The trophy shall be delivered to the winning club within seven days after the close of the season.

SEC. 5. Any club holding the Championship for three years in succession shall become absolute owners of the Championship trophy.

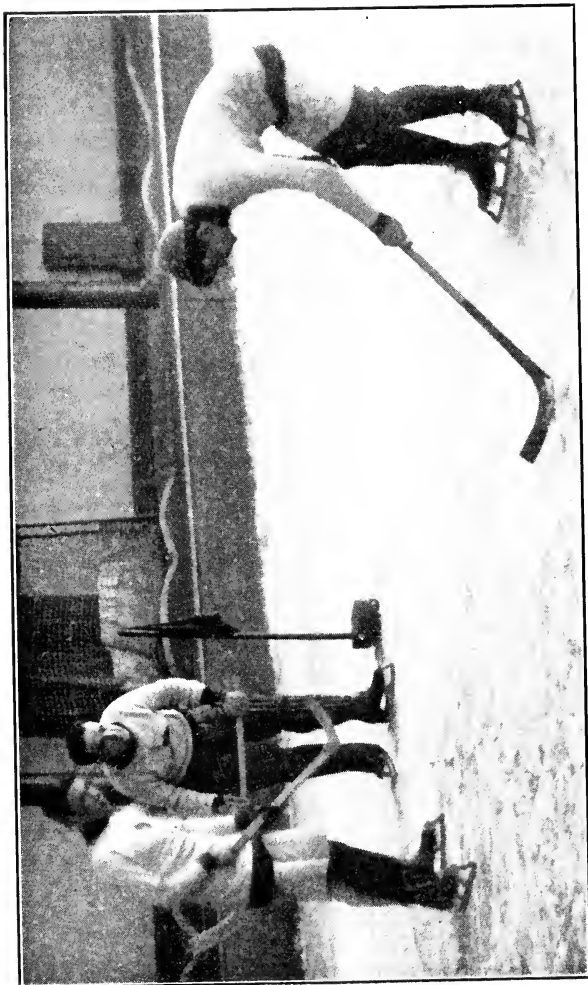
SEC. 6. Any team making default shall forfeit its right to compete for the Championship for that season, and be required to pay to the opposing team (within 30 days) a fine of \$100, unless a previous notice of five days be given to the opposing team and to the League of such club's intention to default. Such notice must be in writing and be signed by the President and Secretary of the defaulting club.

All matches played with defaulting club shall count, and previous matches be awarded to opposing teams.

SEC. 7. In the event of any two clubs failing to agree upon a referee four days before a match, the President shall call a meeting of delegates (one from each club), to be held in Montreal, in the event of any two clubs failing to agree upon a referee four days before a match, the President shall call a meeting of delegates (one from each club), to be held in Montreal, with the view of choosing a referee for the match in question.

Such delegates shall have no other power than to select such referee for the match named.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the captains of the contesting teams to hand to the referee the names of the players, for each match, previous to the start, on forms supplied by the Secretary of the League. The referee shall then fill in the date of the match, names of contesting clubs, the score at the finish, with the names of umpires and timekeepers, the whole duly signed by himself and forwarded to the Secretary of the League.



SHOOTING AT GOAL WITH GOAL-KEEPER AND POINT DEFENDING.

HOCKEY IN THE UNITED STATES

BY THOMAS A. HOWARD,

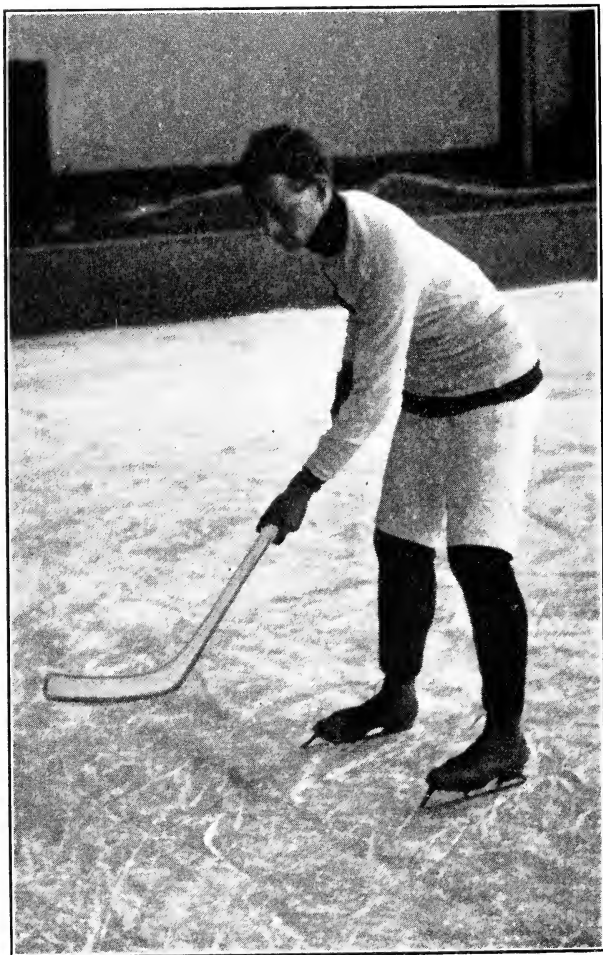
Former Captain of the Victorias of Winnipeg and of the New York A. C. Team; former cover point of the famous Wanderers of New York, Champions of the United States; and now cover point of the Brooklyn Skating Club Team.

Hockey is making rapid strides in the United States. The game as played to-day is so far above that of six or eight years ago as to make the difference plainly evident to an observing eye. Even in the last four years the changes for the better in hockey as played in the United States are striking to one who has watched carefully the development of the pastime. It can truthfully be said that since 1898 and 1899 the game has advanced fifty per cent. over its previous form.

This is an evidence that the people of the United States seek for the best in athletics and that they use every endeavor to become as accomplished as possible in everything they adopt, whether it be as sport or a more serious subject.

The hockey players of the United States have many Canadians among their numbers and consequently it is a difficult matter to tell just where the influence of the natives of the Dominion leaves off, and where the effect of the methods of the Americans begins. Frequently we hear discussions of, and comment on, the relative merits of Canadian and American teams. These comparisons (for often the remarks are of such a nature) could be carried to more definite conclusions if the sevens of this country were made up entirely of men born and reared in "the States."

However, the strictly American players of hockey in this country are increasing markedly and there does not seem to be



POSITION OF STICK FOR LIFTING PUCK.

much doubt that the time will come when this thrilling, fascinating sport will rank as high in public favor in winter as does foot ball in the fall of the year.

So far as the relative merits of the teams of Canada and the United States are concerned, probably the situation can best be summed up by stating that the Canadians excel in games played in their own territory and that the men playing on the sevens of this country have held their own in contests occurring in the rinks of the United States.

The statement can justly be made that the visiting Canadian teams seldom are in a position to exhibit their greatest strength when in the United States. It is not always possible for all of their best men to leave their homes and business for the length of time required for a trip to the hockey playing cities here. Many of the visiting contestants come down largely bent on sight-seeing, and it is natural that men would not be in their best playing trim under such circumstances.

Then, too, the artificial ice of the American rinks is more difficult to play on than the natural ice to which Canadians are accustomed. It takes them some little time to adapt themselves to the former, and the atmosphere in the artificial ice rinks in the United States is more trying to a player unaccustomed to it. In fact, the general climatic conditions here, differing from those of Canada, tend to place visitors at a certain degree of disadvantage.

The increase in the patronage of hockey in the United States is of course gratifying to every team and all players. The exciting and varied features of the pastime are undoubtedly the cause of its attraction. The American public has an inherent fondness for scenes in which dash and action predominate, and surely a well-played hockey match reveals all the movement one could reasonably desire.

In New York hockey is a prime favorite, although there are many other amusements to divert public attention. Each team in the American Amateur League and in the college league has its own following, and consequently these enthusiastic partisans turn out in large numbers to cheer their favorites in the champion-



POSITION OF STICK FOR SHOOTING PUCK.

ship races. When the teams are well matched the crowds, of course, are largest.

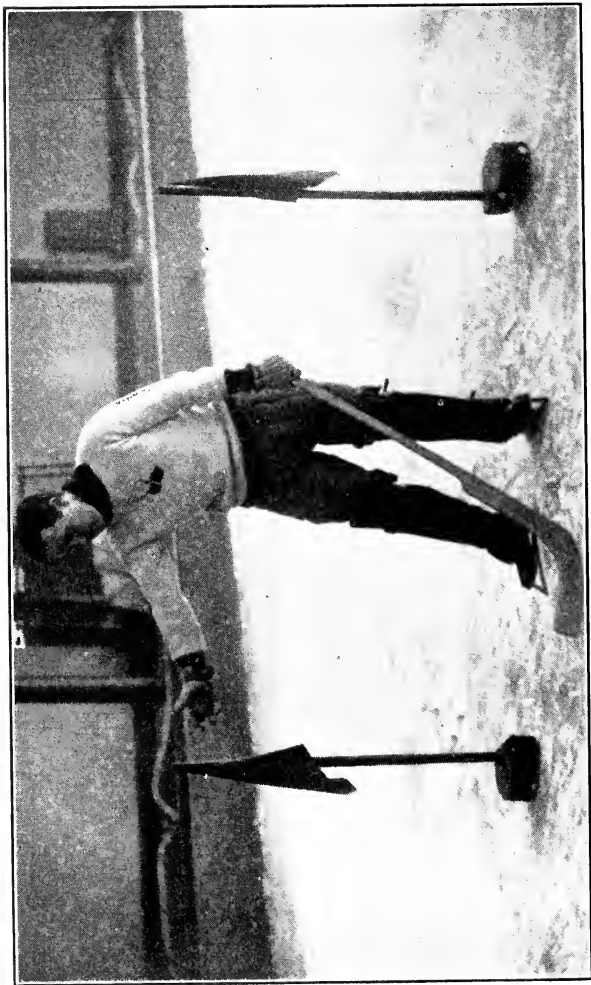
The spectators at the games in the United States, it is agreed by people that have witnessed matches in both Canada and here, are inclined to be less charitable toward the players than are the Canadian audiences. Down here a man is criticised harshly oftentimes for happenings that across the border would not call forth even passing comment. When a man is ruled off the ice by the referee in American cities, the onlookers invariably consider that player to have done something deserving of condemnation. Hockey is such a fast game—one of the fastest in existence—that a player cannot help infringing on the rules at times. There are many ways for a man to commit accidental offenses against the regulations of hockey, and the spectators will do well to remember this.

Even if a player is ruled off many times in a match he may not be deserving of a "roast." If the onlooker were to be placed in the position of a player he would find that with the very best of intentions he would be unable to keep from committing a breach of the rules. In hockey, as in other spirited pastimes, a man will occasionally be intentionally unfair. But he is easily to be distinguished from those who accidentally offend. Therefore it is evident that spectators should endeavor to discriminate, and to be judicious and temperate in forming their opinions.

In Canada the fact that a man is put out of a game temporarily does not prejudice public opinion against him in the least.

One of the rules not enforced strictly enough in the United States is the off-side rule.

The off-side rule is the foundation of hockey playing. The game is dependent on it to a great extent. There is more lingering off-side without penalty in the United States than in the Dominion. The referees here show a tendency to be more lenient and as a result the game, when such a situation exists, does not conform to the strict interpretation of the rules. When lingering off-side is carried to an extreme the game is harmed considerably and too much care cannot be taken to render a contest free from it.



DEFENCE OF THE GOAL.—Stopping the puck with the hand.

To become a successful hockey player a man must make up his mind to work long and hard in preparing himself. The game is not child's play by any means. Some men readily adapt themselves to practically every phase of the game, while others play for years without mastering some of its branches. It cannot be said that hockey players are born and not made, neither can it be truthfully stated that any man can become an expert by long and arduous practice, for he may not follow the right methods in his work.

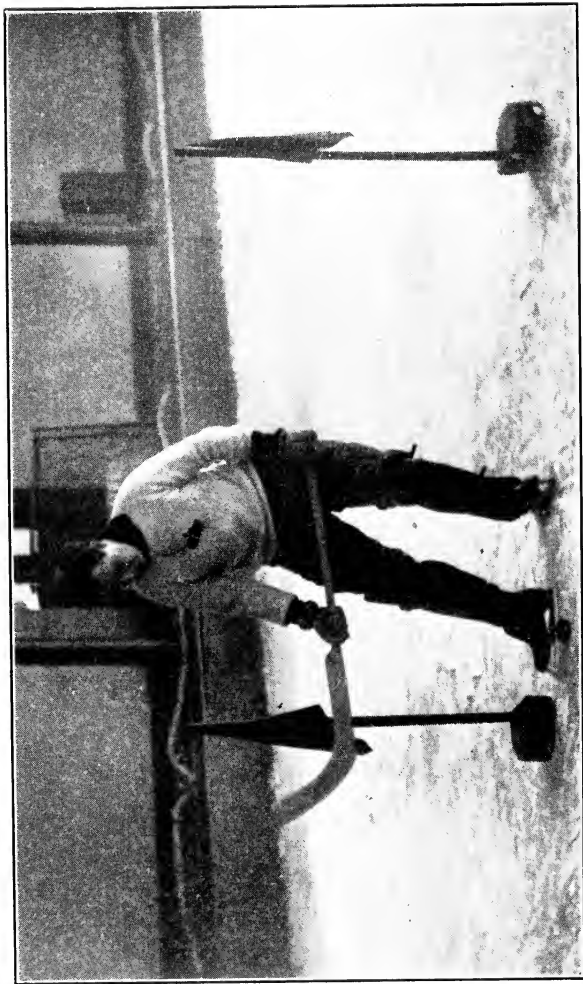
A man's value to his team depends naturally on several things, rather than on any one particular element, yet it is evident that he is performing a most valuable service when he subserves his own interests to those of the team as a whole. In other words, the seven is best aided by players who develop effective team work, and not by those who seek individual glory above everything else.

When a man gets the idea that he is the bright particular star of the game and that he must show every one how really great he is, he shows that he has a mistaken idea regarding his duty to his team. A seven should be nothing more or less than a machine, each member of which is a wheel in the mechanism. There is nothing more damaging to a team than grandstand players. We have all seen them. They consider a game of no account unless they have had chances to win rounds of applause, no matter how the game may have suffered by the exploits in question.

Team work is difficult to define, simply because it consists of so many different elements, and because its effect is shown in so many different ways.

Team work in hockey is much like team work in foot ball or base ball, for in every one of these games when team work is developed the players support each other whenever necessary and possible.

The positions of goal keeper and of cover point are said by players to be the most difficult to fill acceptably. Steady, reliable and quick men are usually chosen to mind the goal. Their



DEFENCE OF THE GOAL—Stopping the puck with the skate.

steadiness serves them well when strong attacks are made on the goal and quickness is necessary in stopping the puck in its flight toward the space between the flags.

The cover point should use considerable discretion in playing his position, and he should be well aware of the characteristics of his individual opponents so that he can vary his style of play to suit conditions.

The point and cover point often work in combination, and thus save themselves much hard checking. Checking of a violent description takes more strength and energy out of a man than does the actual skating back and forth.

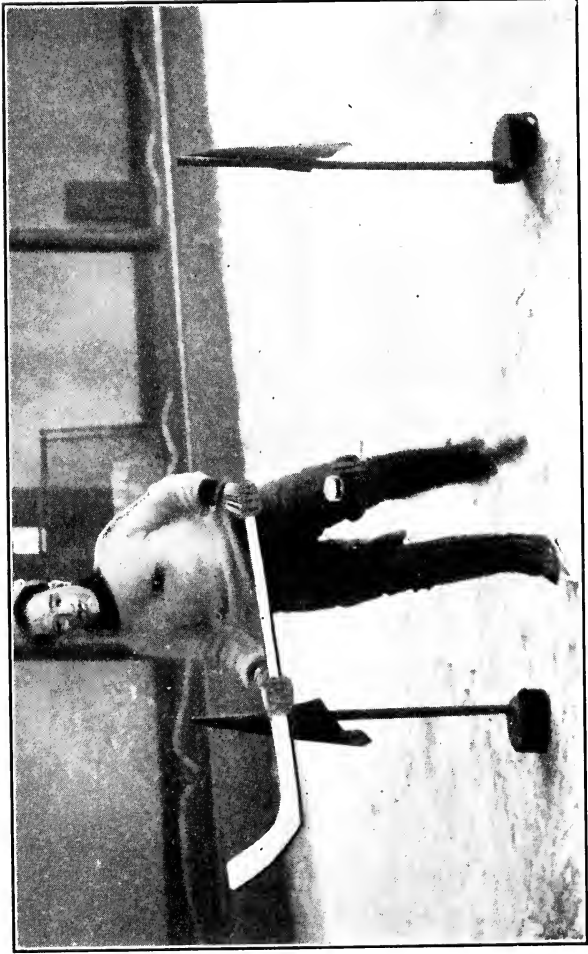
A capable cover point usually plays half an offensive game, and half a defensive, according to conditions. It is difficult to apply hard and fast rules to the playing of the position.

He has many opportunities to rest, and therefore he does not have so trying a time as do some of his fellow players, although his responsibility in emergencies may be greater. He bears the brunt of many attacks and often holds the key to critical situations. He has splendid opportunities to display whatever ability he may possess.

While the cover point is seen to participate in both defensive and offensive tactics, the point is judged by hockey critics to be primarily a defense man. At times he governs his position according to the location of the cover point, and again he supports the goal keeper.

The forwards combine offensive work with defensive tactics, the former predominating. While attacking they resist attack. Two of the forwards cover the wing positions (right and left), and the remaining two are the centers, one being rover. Good physical condition is considered of the utmost importance for forwards, because of the rapid work that frequently falls to their share.

Every player on a team, in fact, finds good condition a decided help. Each man also increases his ability by holding strength in reserve. Men who start in a game with tremendous activity find that before the match ends their utility is considerably im-



DEFENCE OF THE GOAL—Stopping the puck with the leg.

paired. If a player is careful he can husband his strength so that even at the finish of a warmly fought contest he will not be badly exhausted. Games sometimes are seen in which a seven is greatly helped in winning simply by the habit of saving energy, thus permitting a strong finish.

Players that are over-anxious are sometimes as much of a hindrance to a team as men who exhaust their strength and wind early in a match. Over-anxiety often leads to mistakes that materially affect the score. Over-confidence is another feeling that players and teams have suffered from. Like over-anxiety it sometimes causes a team to lose a match they might otherwise have won.



DEFENCE OF THE GOAL—Stopping the puck with the hockey stick.

AMERICAN AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE

The great game of hockey has made such rapid strides in the United States in the last few years that it has now become looked on as one of our national pastimes. Like all other games, hockey has made its most beneficial advances while under regularly organized direction. The game is primarily one for amateurs, although in some parts of the country professionalism of a more or less marked degree has taken root from time to time. The game as conducted by the American Amateur Hockey League is pleasingly free from evidences of professionalism, and this organization it is that is responsible for the healthful growth of hockey, particularly in the eastern part of the United States.

The American Amateur Hockey League was formed in 1896, and many of the men who aided in its inception had won repute as patrons of the sport during several years preceding that date.

The clubs originally forming the Hockey League were the New York Athletic Club, Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, the St. Nicholas Skating Club of New York, and the Brooklyn Skating Club. Bartow S. Weeks was elected the first president and Carroll Post was made vice-president.

During the season of 1896-97 the New York Athletic Club seven displayed the best form and won the championship.

During the season of 1897-98 the Hockey Club was admitted, as also was the Montclair Hockey Club. In 1897-98 the New York A. C. team again won the championship.

Throughout the next season, 1898-99, the Crescent Athletic Club remained in the league, but its team did not participate in the matches. The Brooklyn Skating Club captured the championship with the creditable total of eight wins and no defeats.



THE PROPER METHOD OF STRIKING THE PUCK.

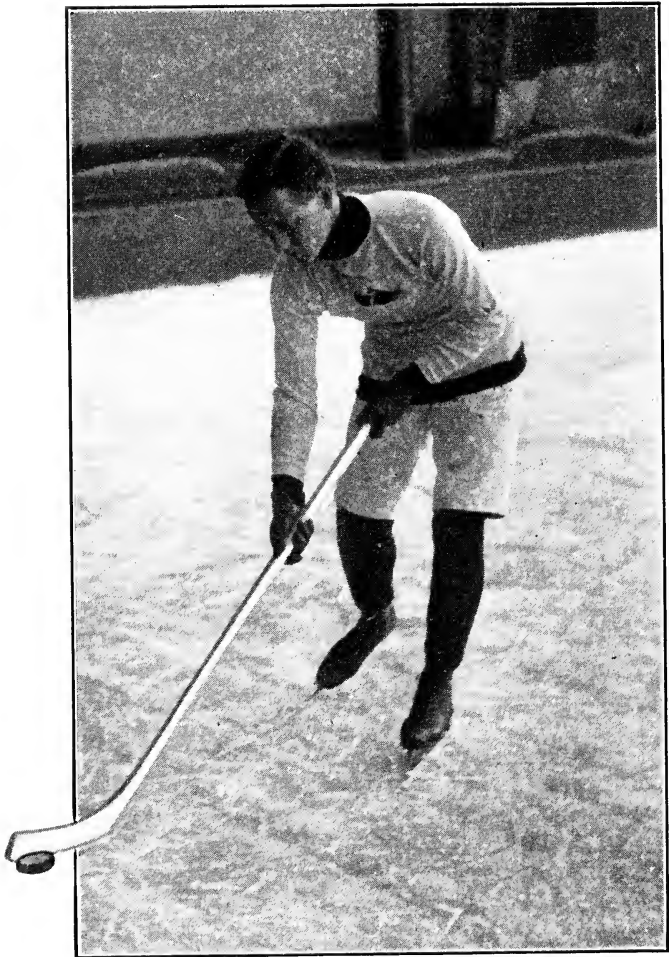
During the next season, that of 1899-1900, the Crescent Athletic Club re-entered the game with redoubled energy, and won the championship of the league. Montclair had no team entered in the game, but nevertheless retained its membership, as the Crescents had done during the season before. In place of the Montclair seven, the team of the New York Naval Reserves was admitted.

The Naval Reserves retired in the following season, that of 1900-01. The Quaker City team of Philadelphia was admitted to the league. The home games of that club were played in the Ice Palace rink. The Quakers remained in the league one year, finishing last. During this season the Crescents again captured the championship by winning eight games and losing two. The seven of the New York A. C. finished second.

In the next two seasons, that of 1901-02 and that of 1902-03, the Crescents were also victorious. No new teams were admitted during these two seasons, nor were any dropped.

Dissatisfaction arose among hockey players of the New York Athletic Club and in the season of 1903-04 certain players of the Mercury Foot organization transferred their allegiance to the St. Nicholas Skating Club. It happened that some of the directors of the St. Nicholas Skating Club were also prominent officials in the New York Athletic Club and consequently they objected to the presence of the New York Athletic Club men on the St. Nicholas team. Consequently they, these men from the New York Athletic Club and various members of the St. Nicholas Club, cut loose from the last-named organization and formed a new hockey club. To this hockey club was given the name Wanderers.

Through the action of the men who became the Wanderers the St. Nicholas Skating Club lost men on whom it placed much dependence and consequently the club went without a team during this season. Throughout the season, however, the St. Nicholas Club retained its membership in the league. The Wanderers played strongly during the season and won the championship.



THE IMPROPER WAY OF STRIKING THE PUCK.

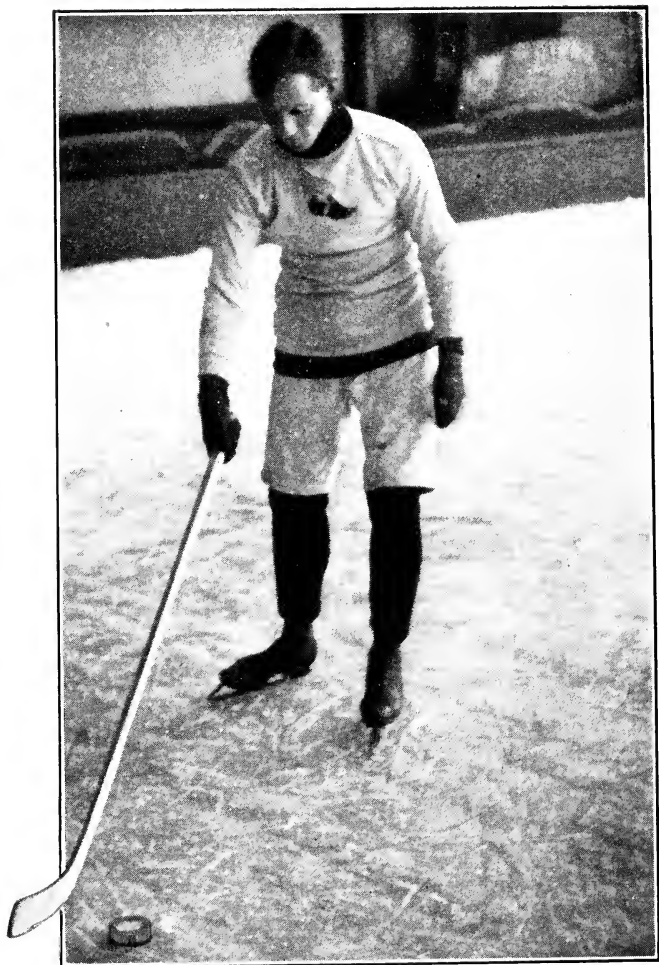
The St. Nicholas Hockey Club was formed this season to take the place of the Wanderers.

Before the American Amateur Hockey League was formed the game was played by many able skate manipulators on McClane's Pond, about a mile above Van Cortlandt Park. Many games were played there in the early 90's. The Montclair team came over from New Jersey to play, and a team from Baltimore frequently journeyed there. The New York Hockey Club, the St. Nicholas Skating Club, and the Metropolitans were prominent New York organizations. Later the New York Athletic Club adopted the entire New York Hockey Club team and started a hockey seven for the purpose of playing the St. Nicholas team. The Metropolitans and the New York Hockey Club afterwards amalgamated and became the Hockey Club of New York.

The New York Athletic Club and the St. Nicholas Club had their headquarters at the St. Nicholas Rink. The Montclair team and the Hockey Club of New York then entered at the Ice Palace in 107th street. Now all the games of the Amateur League are played in the St. Nicholas (New York) and the Clermont (Brooklyn) rinks.

Howard Drakely of the Crescent A. C. continues as President of the Amateur Hockey League.

The Amateur Hockey League season of 1905-06 opened with a widespread display of interest and with many new candidates for places on the various teams. Prior to the initial games announcements found credence to the effect that the Brooklyn Skating Club, because of its poor showing in the season of 1904-05 (failing to win a single contest), would not enter a team. However, these rumors proved groundless, and the Brooklyns were ready at the "sounding of the gong." The make-up of the league showed five new teams, as heretofore, to be competing. The once champion Wanderers were replaced by a new organization, the St. Nicholas Hockey Club. The other four sevens were those of the Hockey Club of New York, the New York Athletic Club, the Brooklyn Skating Club, and last, but far



WRONG WAY TO HANDLE STICK—Using one hand instead of two.

from least, the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, the champions of the league.

Team of the Crescent A. C.

The champion Crescent team has, among others, the following prominent players.

Hallock, goal; O'Flynn and McKenzie, points; Wall and Nichols, cover points; Sherriff, O'Rourke, Liffiton, Kennedy, Shiebler, and Dobby, forwards.

The Crescents recently defeated, in Montreal, the crack Montreal seven; score, 2 to 1. Kennedy was twice injured.

Team of the Hockey Club of New York.

Included in the training squad of the Hockey Club of New York are "Billy" Russell, "Benny" Phillips, L. B. Huntington, Hazleton L. Forest, Louis S. de Casanova, H. M. Douglas, Bryan, C. R. Skinner, formerly a forward on the Quaker City Hockey Club team of Philadelphia; the Regensburger brothers, and Shannon and Spielman.

Team of the New York A. C.

The New York Athletic Club contingent are:

Captain Hunt, Wallace Stewart, Hugh Bullen, Oscar Cooligan, Peabody, White Reilly, Arthur Williamson, Lock, McArthur, Robert G. Castleman, Dillaburg, Harry Connolly, Robert Strange, Bert White and "Eagle Eye" Jim Fenwick.

Team of the St. Nicholas Hockey Club.

The new St. Nicholas Hockey Club has a strong aggregation, including several men who contributed to the success of the Wanderers.

Kenneth Gordon is captain and other players are H. B. Souther, Hardy, Bernuth, Hayward, Carruthers and Bobby Leake. Leake was formerly captain of the Princeton University hockey team.

Brooklyn Skating Club.

The Brooklyn Skating Club had a stormy existence during the opening weeks of the season, and then withdrew its team from



FACING OFF AT BEGINNING OF PLAY.

the League. The team was an improvement over that of a year ago, but even so, impartial critics agreed that it had no chance for a position among the leaders at the close.

Among the men connected with the Brooklyn team were: Tom Howard, the famous Canadian coverpoint, who formerly played on the champion Wanderers; Edward Jennison, the manager; Alcock, Kiernan, Ritchie, Gaul, Henderson, Smith, Johnson, etc. Internal dissensions, and trouble with the Amateur Hockey League authorities, were ascribed as causes of the club's disruption.

The season of 1904-05 in the Amateur Hockey League was one of engrossing interest from start to finish, and in addition, it was the most successful from a financial viewpoint, ever known in the history of the league. It soon became evident that public interest in the game was largely increasing, and this fact was sufficient to encourage the hard-working club officials and players.

At the opening of the season, and prior to the inaugural games, the Wanderers, champions of the year previous, were looked on as the probable winners of the campaign. As the Wanderers had their strong aggregation of 1903-04 practically intact, general opinion was to the effect that the Wanderers and the Crescent Athletic Club (second the year before) would settle the question of supremacy between themselves, leaving third, fourth and fifth places to be distributed among the teams of the New York A. C., the Hockey Club of New York and the Brooklyn Skating Club. But the prophets were far from right. Although the Wanderers opened the fray successfully, by defeating the New York A. C. 3 to 1 in the opening game of the season, December 20, they were greatly shocked and received a severe setback two weeks later, when the Hockey Club of New York dealt them a crushing defeat (January 3), the score being 7 to 3. Greatly elated at their victory, the Hockey Club of New York gathered increased energy and won four of the remaining seven games, thereby gaining second place in the race at the close. The Crescents won first place after an unbroken series of victories, winning all of their eight games, and, of course, equaling the best records of the league. The excitement prevailing at some of the

matches may well be imagined when it is remembered that the Crescents won three of their games by margins of but one goal. Throughout the season the Crescents scored a total of 46 goals.

The Wanderers failed absolutely to show the form expected of them. Their play lacked much of the effect noticeable in the year previous. They lost to the Crescents both their scheduled matches, as follows: January 27, Crescent A. C., 2, Wanderers, 1; February 28, Crescent A. C., 6, Wanderers, 2. They also lost their two contests with the Hockey Club of New York, but they won the two matches with the New York A. C. and the two with the Brooklyn Skating Club.

The New York A. C. made a brilliant showing against the Crescent A. C., although losing both games. In each case an extra period was made necessary to decide the contest, and only one goal separated the winners and losers at the two finishes.

The team of the Brooklyn Skating Club was hopelessly out-classed from start to finish. The club lost several good players at the opening of the season. The Brooklynites failed to win even a single game, and had the enormous total of 94 goals scored against them. The team tallied but 19 goals throughout the entire season, averaging but a fraction over two goals to a game.

The make-up of the teams last season was as follows:

Crescent Athletic Club—Goal, Raymond or McKenzie; point, O'Flynn; cover point, Wall; forwards, Shiebler, Sheriff, Kennedy, Liffiton; substitute cover point, C. Smith.

Hockey Club of New York—Goal, Ellison; point, Dr. McKenzie; cover point, C. de Casanova; forwards, Rupert Howard (captain), Ben Phillips, Russell, Bryan.

Extra men were Dr. Shannon, Huntington, Newberry and Spielman.

The Wanderers.—Goal, Hayward; point, Carruthers; cover point, T. A. Howard; forwards, Max Hornfeck (captain), Hardy, Gordon, Clark.

Extra men were Souther, Callaghan, Dufresne and A. C. Ayres.

The New York Athletic Club—Goal, Williams; point, Hunt; cover point, Fenwick; forwards, Hoblitz, Coolican, Bullen, H. White.

Extra men were C. White, Stewart and Henderson.

The Brooklyn Skating Club—Goal, Kellum; point, Shailer; cover point, Holton; forwards, Burns, Brown, W. Blake, A. Blake.

OFFICIAL CONTESTS FOR THE AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1904-05.

The results in the full league series are shown in the accompanying table:

FIRST HALF OF THE SEASON.

Dec. 20—Wanderers	3,	New York A.C.	1
Dec. 21—Crescent A.C.	12,	Brooklyn S.C.	1
Jan. 3—Hockey Club of N.Y.	7,	Wanderers	3
Jan. 6—New York A.C.	6,	Brooklyn S.C.	4
Jan. 10—Crescent A.C.	10,	Hockey Club of N.Y.	6
Jan. 12—Wanderers	9,	Brooklyn S.C.	1
Jan. 17—Hockey Club of N.Y.	17,	Brooklyn S.C.	0
Jan. 19—Crescent A.C.	2,	New York A.C.	1
Jan. 25—Hockey Club of N.Y.	6,	New York A.C.	4
Jan. 27—Crescent A.C.	2,	Wanderers	1

SECOND HALF OF THE SEASON.

Feb. 2—Wanderers	6,	New York A.C.	1
Feb. 3—Crescent A.C.	9,	Brooklyn S.C.	3
Feb. 7—Hockey Club of N.Y.	5,	Wanderers	3
Feb. 10—New York A.C.	13,	Brooklyn S.C.	0
Feb. 16—Crescent A.C.	3,	Hockey Club of N.Y.	0
Feb. 20—Wanderers	18,	Brooklyn S.C.	3
Feb. 21—Crescent A.C.	2,	New York A.C.	1
Feb. 24—Hockey Club of N.Y.	10,	Brooklyn S.C.	4
Feb. 28—Crescent A.C.	6,	Wanderers	2
Mar. 3—New York A.C.	6,	Hockey Club of N.Y.	5

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE PERCENTAGE TABLE FOR SEASON OF 1904-05.

The standings of the various clubs of the league at the close of last season, the games won and lost and the resultant percentages, were as follows:

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Crescent A.C.....	8	8	0	1.000
Hockey Club of N.Y.....	8	5	3	.625
Wanderers	8	4	4	.500
New York A.C.....	8	3	5	.375
Brooklyn S.C.....	8	0	8	.000

ANNUAL CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS IN AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE.

The table of championship teams since the founding of the Amateur Hockey League is shown by the attached schedule:

- 1896-97—New York Athletic Club.
- 1897-98—New York Athletic Club.
- 1898-99—Brooklyn Skating Club.
- 1899-1900—Crescent Athletic Club.
- 1900-01—Crescent Athletic Club.
- 1901-02—Crescent Athletic Club.
- 1902-03—Crescent Athletic Club.
- 1903-04—Wanderers Hockey Club.
- 1904-05—Crescent Athletic Club.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY LEAGUE

The Intercollegiate Hockey League had one of the most exciting series of contests in its history last season, and the Harvard University seven again fulfilled expectations by capturing the championship title once more in impressive fashion. Harvard's superiority in hockey is explained in a measure by the splendid facilities offered its players for ice exercise, and in addition, the university draws many students from Boston and vicinity, where skating and hockey have long had almost unlimited vogue. The players are coached and trained in the most effective manner at the university. The new rink in the Stadium is now complete and practice games are held there whenever there is ice. Harvard has now won the intercollegiate championship three times.

Yale University's team put up a hard fight for first honors last season, but Harvard proved the more effective in almost all departments of the game, and the best the New Haven contingent could do was to finish in second place. Princeton finished in the third position.

As was the case last season, the Intercollegiate League for 1905-06 is made up of five teams, and the colleges represented are the same—Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia and Brown. Both Yale and Harvard were fortunate this year to have large squads of candidates from which to pick a team. Harvard was helped considerably by the return to college of Captain D. A. Newhall, of last year's team, and also of E. Wilder, R. S. Townsend and C. C. Pell. W. MacLeod and M. H. Ivy, both of whom played on the team two years ago, are in the law school and are eligible. There is also good available material from last year's strong second and freshman teams. A. Winsor, '02, is coach of the team. In addition to the usual class and league games, it is planned to institute this year a scrub series at Harvard.

Yale called the hockey candidates together and started practice earlier than in years past. Seven of last year's team are eligible, but there is need of heavy men. Yale has lost to Harvard in this sport for the past three years, and, it is believed, largely on account of the differences in weight of the two sevens. For this reason men of weight and strength were especially urged to come out.

Those of last year's Yale team who returned are: Captain A. R. Flinn, W. E. Marcees, Jr., J. B. Cornell, K. H. Behr, F. W. Lang, P. R. Stinson, R. B. Shepard.

Princeton, which secured third place in the league last season, has only fair prospects for a seven. Of last year's team, Captain R. H. Leake and A. F. King have graduated, and F. R. Holland and F. M. Winter did not return to college. Of last season's team and substitutes, the following men are in college: Captain A. J. Zahniser, cover point; E. L. Rafferty, point; J. R. Chislett, goal; P. F. Chew, forward; C. C. Levis, forward; G. A. Walker, forward; R. D. Osborne, forward; F. Leage, forward; R. Stockton, cover point. It is very unlikely that the Carnegie Lake will be completed in time to afford skating this winter, and the team has been obliged to practice on Stony Brook, as in former years.

All the games in the intercollegiate schedule are played as usual in the St. Nicholas rink, in New York. The schedule consists of ten games.

The opening game occurred January 6 between Princeton and Columbia. Columbia won; score, 4 to 2. The Columbia team was as follows: Eaton, goal; Harrington, cover point; Jackson, point; Armstrong, forward; Knight, forward; Miller, forward; Brady, forward.

Princeton's line-up—Chislett, goal; Tenney, point; Zahniser, cover point; Chew, forward; Osborne, forward; Levis, forward; Dillon, forward.

The Columbias had a bit the better of it on both individual and team scores, and their victory was in consequence deserved, though toward the close Princeton pressed them very hard and appeared to have a fair chance of gaining a tie, but the clever

work at goal of Easton, who four times in succession stopped well-aimed shots at goal, prevented, and the game ended with the score 4 to 2 in Columbia's favor.

The first half was better played than the second. In the first period Miller scored a goal from scrimmage after six minutes' play, and although both teams had excellent opportunities, neither was able to place the puck within the net. In the second half Columbia started off with a rush. In three minutes Armstrong shot a goal from scrimmage, and a minute later Knight took the puck the length of the rink and cleverly placed it within the goal. Three minutes after this Knight again shot a pretty goal from scrimmage, after taking the puck down the ice on two occasions only to lose well-directed shots by the good work of Chisholm at goal.

With the score 4 to 0 against them the Princetonians seemed suddenly to awaken. They displayed more speed and accuracy and greater skill in passing and following the puck, with the result that they pressed Columbia very hard for a score. Four times shots were narrowly missed and twice stopped when a goal seemed assured. Finally, Chew placed the puck directly through Easton's guard and won the Tigers' first score. Three minutes elapsed when Zahniser placed a second shot in the net, but their several well-directed efforts went for naught after that, through Easton's cleverness.

Carleton Doderer of the Columbia squad is a most promising player. He was a star at Cornell and should strengthen Columbia.

The intercollegiate schedule was announced as follows:

Jan. 6—Princeton vs. Columbia.

Jan. 10—Princeton vs. Brown.

Jan. 13—Harvard vs. Columbia.

Jan. 17—Yale vs. Brown.

Jan. 20—Princeton vs. Harvard.

Jan. 27—Yale vs. Columbia.

Feb. 3—Columbia vs. Brown.

Feb. 10—Harvard vs. Brown.

Feb. 17—Yale vs. Harvard.

Feb. 24—Yale vs. Princeton.

HOCKEY IN CANADA

Hockey is essentially a Canadian game and as such holds sway during the winter months in almost every city, town and village in the Dominion of Canada. Where closed rinks are not available, open rinks, creeks, or ponds are used, and the small boy, as soon as he can learn to navigate a pair of skates, invariably takes to a hockey stick as a duck takes to the water. There are innumerable leagues in Canada, especially in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. The game is also played in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the Territories, and British Columbia. In Quebec the two principal leagues are the Canadian Amateur Hockey League and the Federal Hockey League. In Ontario, the Ontario Hockey Association far surpasses all other leagues in point of numbers. There are other minor leagues in Ontario composed of from ten to twenty teams including town and city leagues. In Manitoba the Manitoba League is the principal one. Nova Scotia has an amateur hockey league. There is also an Intercollegiate Hockey League.

The rules in all the leagues are practically the same, with one exception. That is the off-side rule. In the Ontario association, with nearly one hundred clubs, a player having last played the puck can skate ahead and put a player on side. In the eastern intercollegiate and western rules the player who wishes to play the puck must always have been behind the player of his side who last touched the puck. The Ontario rule is a better one where the rinks are smaller.

The chief emblem of hockey in Canada is the Stanley Cup. This cup, which is now held by the champion Ottawa team, is a challenge trophy, open for competition by the winners of any recognized hockey association.

Ontario Hockey Association Champions

SENIOR SERIES.

1891	Ottawa—Queen's University	4—1
1892	Ottawa—Osgoode Hall	10—4
1893	Ottawa—Queen's University	6—4
1894	Osgoode Hall—Queen's University	3—2
1895	Queen's University—Trinity University	17—3
1896	Queen's University—Stratford	12—3
1897	Queen's University—Toronto University	12—7
1898	Osgoode Hall—Queen's University	7—3
1899	Queen's University—Toronto University	19—11
1900	Toronto Wellingtons—Queen's University	6—4
1901	Toronto Wellingtons—Queen's University	7—2
1902	Toronto Wellingtons—Cornwall	12—6
1903	Toronto Wellingtons—Cornwall	6—5
1904	Toronto Marlboros—Perth	28—9
1905	Toronto Marlboros—Smith's Falls	9—3

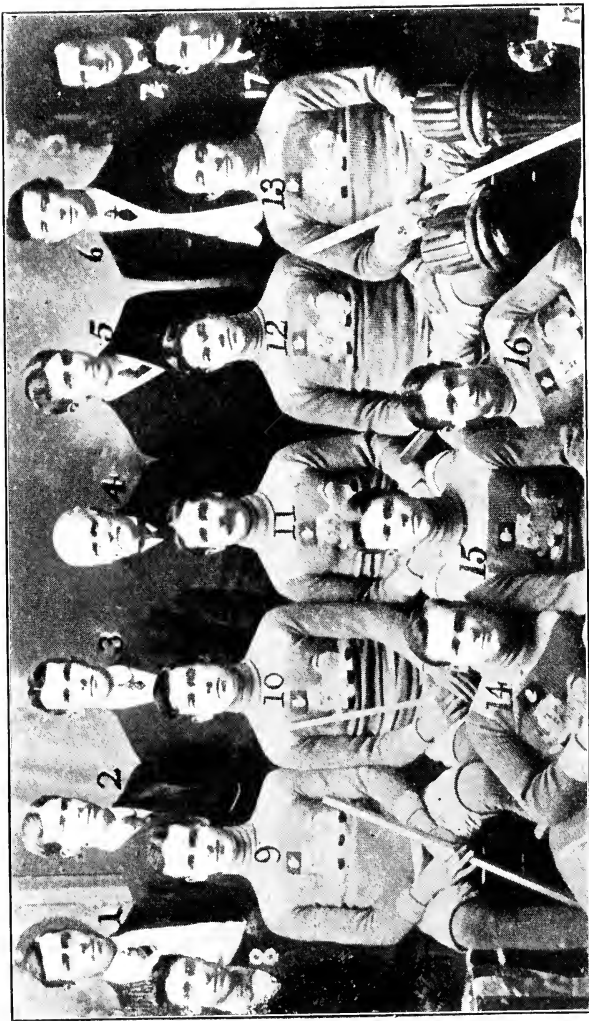
INTERMEDIATE SERIES.

1897	Berlin—Frontenac	3—0
*1898	Listowel—Waterloo	4—10
1899	Frontenac—National	5—2
1900	London—Belleville	3—1
1901	St. George's, Toronto—Port Hope	10—8
1902	Peterboro—Galt	7—6
1903	Paris—Marlboros, Toronto	12—7
1904	Stratford—Midland	13—11
1905	Victoria Harbor—Berlin	9—6

*Listowel won through the disqualification of the Waterloo Club.

JUNIOR SERIES.

1893	Kingston Limestones—Galt	12—1
1894	Peterboro—Toronto Granites	14—0
1895	Peterboro—Toronto Granites	7—6
1896	Toronto Granites—Peterboro	7—3
1897	Wellingtons—Guelph Victorias	10—8
1898	U. C. C.—Stratford Juniors	8—2
1899	St. George's—U. C. C.	7—2
1900	Stratford—Peterboro	12—9
1901	Peterboro—Stratford	12—7
1902	Upper Canada College—Stratford	11—10
1903	Marlboros—Frontenac-Beechgroves	11—10
1904	Frontenac Beechgroves—Listowel	9—5
1905	Stratford—St. Andrew's College	12—10



1, T. Harman, Third Vice-Pres.; 2, A. H. Birmingham, Treas.; 3, R. J. Burns, Pres.; 4, Jno. Earls, Hon. Pres.; 5, F. St-
 Ledger, First Vice-Pres.; 6, T. A. Welch, Sec.; 7, T. Marriott, Mgr.; 8, W. Slean, Trainer; 9, H. Armstrong; 10, B.
 Andrews; 11, P. Charlton; 12, E. Winchester; 13, C. Tyner; 14, R. Young; 15, H. F. Birmingham, Capt.; 16, B. Ridpath;
 17, W. Smith, Trainer.

MARLBORO HOCKEY CLUB OF TORONTO.

Senior Champions O. H. A., 1903-4-5.

Ontario H. A. Rules

1. The game is played on ice by teams of seven on each side, with a puck made of vulcanized rubber, one inch thick all through and three inches in diameter.

STICKS.

2. Hockey sticks shall not be more than three inches wide at any part, and not more than thirteen inches long at the blade. They shall consist entirely of wood, with tape binding permissible.

GOAL.

3. A goal is placed in the middle of each goal line, composed of official goal nets supported by two upright posts, four feet in height, placed six feet apart, and at least five feet from the end of the ice. The goal posts shall be firmly fixed. In the event of a goal post or net being displaced or broken, the referee shall blow his whistle, and the game shall not proceed until the post or net is replaced. It shall be the duty of the referee before each match to measure the goals.

MATCH.

4. Each side shall have a captain (a member of his team), who, before the match, shall toss for choice of goals.

5. Each side shall play an equal time from each end, a ten minutes' rest being allowed at half time. The duration of championship matches shall be one hour, exclusive of stoppages. The team scoring the greater number of goals in that time shall be declared the winner of the match, subject to the qualifications contained in Rules of Competition, No. 15. If at the end of that time the game is a draw, ends shall be changed and the match continued for ten minutes, each side playing five minutes from each end with a rest of five minutes between such five minute ends, and if neither side has then scored a majority of goals, similar periods of ten minutes shall be played in the same way until one side shall have scored a majority of goals.



1, Darcy Regan; 2, Con. Corbeau; 3, Guss Goodwin; 4, Geo. Goode; 5, Harry Corbeau; 6, Ed Drolett; 7, Ed Switzer, Capt.

VICTORIA HARBOR.
Intermediate Champions O. H. A., 1905.

TIME-KEEPERS.

6. Two time-keepers shall be appointed, one by each 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. They shall immediately report to the referee any variance in their time, and the matter shall be at once decided by him. The referee also shall appoint a time-keeper, who shall keep the time of penalized players, and shall direct them to enter the game. The time-keepers shall be under the control of the referee. A gong shall be kept for their use.

REFEREE.

7. There shall be only one referee for a match, and in no case shall he belong to either of the competing clubs, and he may be an amateur or a professional. He is to enforce the rules; adjudicate upon disputes or cases unprovided for by rule; appoint or remove goal umpires; control the time-keepers; keep the score, announcing each goal as scored; and at the conclusion of the match declare the result. The puck shall be considered in play until the referee stops the game, which he may do at any time, and which he must do at once when any irregularity of play occurs, by sounding a whistle. His decision shall be final.

SCORE.

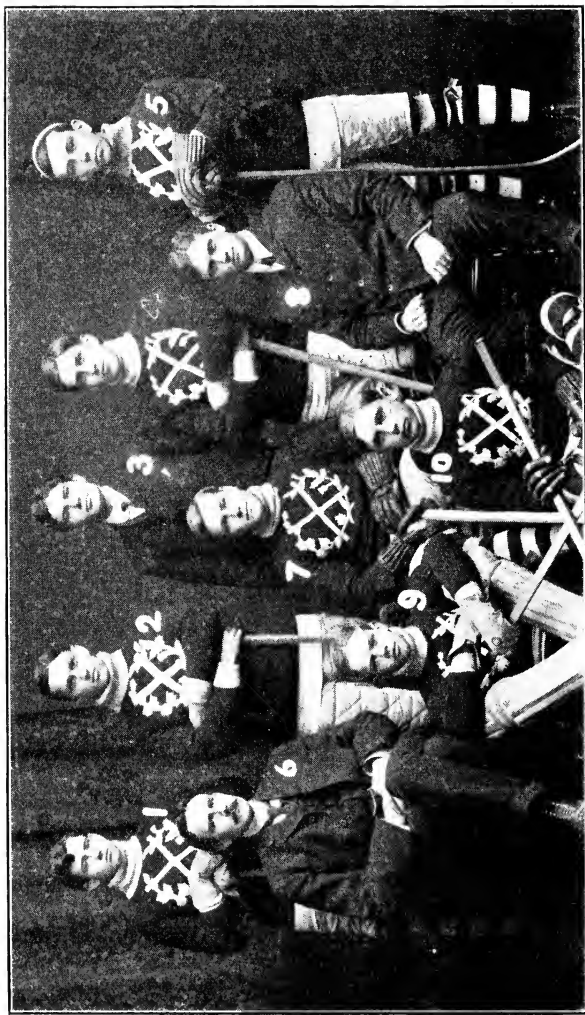
8. A goal shall be scored when the puck shall have passed between the goal posts from in front and below the tops of the posts.

GOAL UMPIRES.

9. There shall be one umpire at each goal; they shall inform the referee when the puck has been put into the goal from the front.

FACE.

10. The game shall be started and renewed by the referee blowing his whistle or calling "Play" after dropping the puck in the centre of the ice between the sticks of two players, one from



1, L. Crossen; 2, A. M. Douglas; 3, A. E. Alison, Mgr.; 4, C. B. Grier; 5, J. D. Cotton; 6, Mr. Macdonald; 7, J. Sale; 8, Mr. Cooper; 9, R. L. Warden; 10, H. F. Bronson.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, 1905.
Runners-up, Junior O. H. A.

each team, who are to face it. After a goal has been scored the puck shall be faced in like manner in the centre of the ice.

OFF-SIDE.

11. A player shall always be on his side of the puck. A player is off-side when he is in front of the puck, or when the puck has been hit, touched or is being run with, by any of his own side behind him (i. e., between himself and the end of the rink near which his goal is placed).

A player being off-side is put on-side when the puck has been hit by, or has touched the dress or person of any player of the opposite side, or when one of his own side has run in front of him, either with the puck or having played it when behind him.

If a player when off-side plays the puck, or annoys or obstructs an opponent, the puck shall be faced where it was last played before the off-side play occurred. A player on the defending side shall not be off-side when he takes a pass from or plays the puck as it bounds off his goal-keeper within a space of three feet out from goal and extending to the side of the rink.

KNOCKING-ON.

12. The puck may be stopped with the hand but not carried or held or knocked on by any part of the body.

CHARGING, TRIPPING, ETC.

13. No player shall raise his stick above his shoulder. Charging from behind, tripping, collaring, kicking, cross-checking, or pushing shall not be allowed. And the referee must rule off the ice, for any time in his discretion, a player who, in the opinion of the referee, has deliberately offended against the above rule. If a player makes any unfair or rough play, or disputes any decision of the referee or uses any foul or abusive language, the referee may rule him off for the remainder of the game or for such time as he may deem expedient, and no substitute shall be allowed.



1, Dave Thompson, Com.; 2, Alex McIver, Sec.-Treas.; 3, W. E. Kelly, Vice-Pres.; 4, Dan McDonald; 5, H. Carr Harris; 6, Norval Davis, Mgr.; 7, Hy. McGaw, Capt.; 8, Donald McIver; 9, J. Wiggins; 10, John Campbell; 11, Alex McIver.

GODERICH HOCKEY CLUB,

Winners of No. 12 District O. H. A. Championship, 1904-5.

WHEN THE PUCK LEAVES THE ICE.

14. When the puck goes off the ice behind the goal line it shall be brought out by the referee to a point five yards in front of the goal line, on a line at right angles thereto, from the point at which it left the ice, and there faced.

When the puck goes off the ice at the side, it shall be similarly faced three yards from the side.

GOAL-KEEPER.

15. The goal-keeper must not during play, lie, sit or kneel upon the ice; he may stop the puck with his hands, but shall not throw or hold it. He may wear pads, but must not wear a garment such as would give him undue assistance in keeping goal. The referee must rule off the ice, for any time in his discretion, a player, who, in the opinion of the referee, has offended against this rule.

CHANGE OF PLAYERS.

16. No change of players shall be made after a match has commenced. Should any player be injured during a match, break his skate, or from any other accident be compelled to leave the ice, the opposite side shall immediately drop a man to equalize the teams and the match proceed, without such players until such time as the player so compelled to leave the ice is ready to return. In event of any dispute, the matter shall at once be decided by the referee.

STOPPAGES.

17. Should any match be stopped by the referee by reason of any infringement of any of the rules or because of an accident or change of players, the puck shall be faced again at the spot where it was last played before such infringement, accident or change of players shall have occurred.

Grand Prize—Paris, 1900

In competition with the world's makers of Athletic Goods, A. G. SPALDING & BROS. were awarded a Grand Prize for the finest and most complete line of Athletic Goods.

Spalding Official Hockey Pucks



The Spalding Official Trade-Mark Puck has been adopted as the official puck of "The Canadian Amateur Hockey League," composed of the following world-famed teams: Montreal, Shamrock, Quebec, Victoria and Westmount.

No. 13. "Official" Hockey Puck, 50c.

The Spalding "Practice" Puck is regulation size and really better than the so-called official pucks turned out by other manufacturers.

No. 15. Spalding "Practice" Puck, 25c.

EXTRACT FROM OFFICIAL RULES OF THE
CANADIAN AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE.

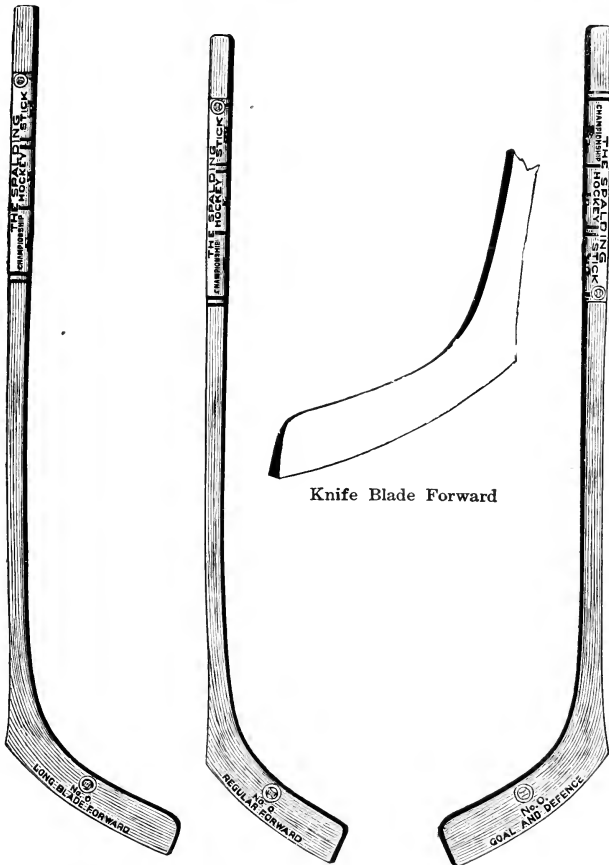
SEC. 13. *The Spalding Hockey Puck, the official puck of the League, must be used in all match games.*

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

New York	Chicago	Washington	Syracuse	Philadelphia
Boston	Minneapolis	Kansas City	San Francisco	Cincinnati
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Denver	Montreal, Can.	London, England	Hamburg, Germany	

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were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.



Knife Blade Forward

Long Blade Forward Regular Forward

Goal and Defence

Grand Prize—Paris, 1900

In competition with the world's makers of Athletic Goods, A. G. SPALDING & BROS. were awarded a Grand Prize for the finest and most complete line of Athletic Goods.

SPALDING CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY STICKS

Made of the finest selected Canadian rock elm, and exclusively used and endorsed by the Ottawa team, of Ottawa, champions of the world and holders of the Stanley Cup; by the Victoria team, of Winnipeg, and the Shamrock team, of Montreal, former champions, in addition to the famous Rat Portage team and many other well-known teams. These sticks will not fray at the bottom where they come in contact with the ice and will retain their shape under all conditions. The very important matter of weight and balance has been carefully considered, and the Spalding Sticks are much lighter, yet stronger than any others on the market.

No. O.

Championship Stick, Regular Forward Model.
Each, 60c.

No. O.

Championship Stick, Long Blade Forward Model.
Each, 60c.

No. O.

Championship Stick, Goal and Defence Model.
Each, 60c.

No. OK.

Championship Stick, Knife Blade Forward Model.
Each, 60c.

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SPALDING HOCKEY STICKS

These sticks are made of the finest selected Canadian rock elm, only the most perfect being selected at our factory to be finished, stained and polished. No detail of manufacture has been neglected in making them up, and we recommend them without reserve as the most perfect sticks on the market.

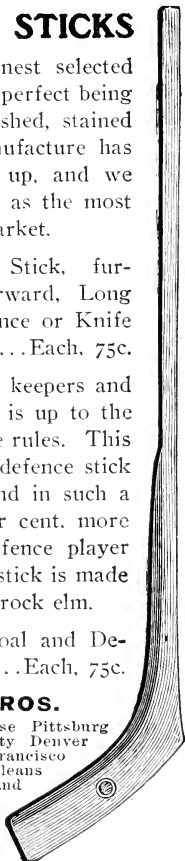
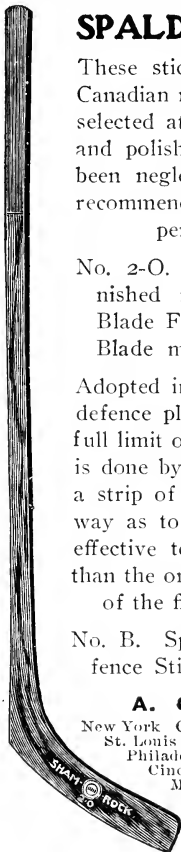
No. 2-O. Spalding Shamrock Stick, furnished in either Regular Forward, Long Blade Forward, Goal and Defence or Knife Blade models.....Each, 75c.

Adopted in order to provide goal keepers and defence players with a stick that is up to the full limit of size allowed under the rules. This is done by adding to the regular defence stick a strip of elm, attached firmly and in such a way as to make the stock 50 per cent. more effective to a goal keeper or defence player than the ordinary style. Body of stick is made of the finest selected Canadian rock elm.

No. B. Spalding's "Built Up" Goal and Defence Stick.....Each, 75c.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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Spalding's "Regulation" Hockey Sticks

Made on the lines of our best grade Regular Forward Stick and of selected and well-seasoned timber.

Very popular as an all-around stick.

No. 1. Spalding's "Regulation" Hockey Stick.

Each, 50c.

Spalding's "Wigwam" Hockey Sticks

Indian hand-made stick. Made of yellow birch and noted particularly for rigidity and lightness. The product of a tribe of Indians in Canada, who, for years past have been turning out sticks that have become famous there. Made only in regular model.

No. W. Spalding "Wigwam" Indian-made Hockey Stick. Each, 50c.

Spalding's "Practice" Hockey Sticks

Regulation size and made of good quality timber. A very serviceable stick.

No. 2. Spalding's "Practice" Hockey Stick.

Each, 25c.

Spalding's "Youths'" Hockey Sticks

Smaller than Regulation and painted red. A very strong and serviceable stick for boys.

No. 3. Spalding's "Youths'" Hockey Stick.

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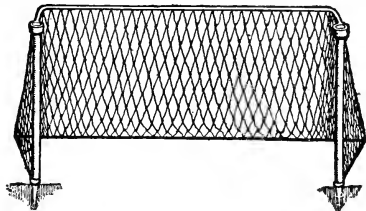
WIGWAM

REGULATION

Grand Prize—Paris, 1900

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Regulation Ice Hockey Goals



The importance of having goals that are substantially made and which conform exactly to the rules cannot be disregarded. Those that we furnish are duplicates of those used in the best rinks in Canada.

Per pair, \$20.00.

Spalding Hockey Gloves



No. K. The only really perfect hockey glove ever made, giving ample protection to all bones and joints in the player's hand, at the same time being extremely light and comfortable to wear. Made of brown leather with horsehide ventilated palm.

Per pair, \$3.00.

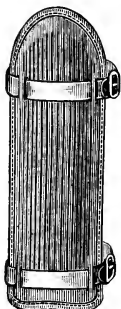
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HOCKEY SHIN GUARDS



No. 30

No. 30. Made of heavy sole leather, corrugated and molded to shape, but flexible so that they will conform to any size leg. The new method of attaching the light but strong straps permits the guards to be bound tightly to leg and prevents them from getting loose or shifting. A very light guard, but gives absolute protection to the shins.

Per pair, \$1.75

No. 60. Made with covering of black leather backed up with real rattan reeds and felt padding. Leather straps and binding. Light in weight and well made. . . . Per pair, \$1.50

No. F. Canvas shin guards, 10 inches long, equipped with ankle protectors.

Per pair, \$1.00

No. 40. Leather shin guards, 10 inches long, equipped with ankle protectors.

Per pair, \$1.75

No. 8. Canvas. Length 9 inches, reed and felt padding. Per pair, 35c.

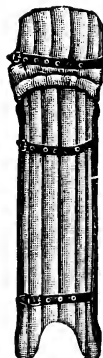
No. 9. Canvas. Length 11 inches, reed and felt padding.

Per pair, 50c.

No. 11. Cotton mole-skin, backed up with real rattan and felt padding; strongly made. . . . Per pair, 50c.



Nos. F, 40



No. 4

HOCKEY LEG GUARDS

No. 4. Leather. Per pair, \$2.50

No. 5. Canvas. Per pair, \$2.00

A SPECIAL AWARD AND A GRAND PRIZE

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

SPALDING HOCKEY SHOE



No. 336

No. 336. Material is of fine quality calfskin, made to lace extra low at toe and is specially reinforced inside over ankle, doing away altogether with cumbersome straps, but at the same time giving needed support where required by hockey players. This shoe is especially suitable for "forwards."

Per pair, \$5.00

SPALDING "SPECIAL" HOCKEY SHOE

No. 335. This shoe is made after the design of a prominent Canadian hockey player and admirably supplies the demand for a shoe made specially for this game, the tongue being well padded and the ankles reinforced. Material is fine quality calfskin, machine sewed.

Per pair, \$4.00



No. 335

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

New York	Chicago	Washington	Syracuse	Philadelphia
Boston	Minneapolis	Kansas City	San Francisco	Cincinnati
Buffalo	St. Louis	Pittsburg	New Orleans	Baltimore
Denver	Montreal, Can.	London, England	Hamburg, Germany	

Grand Prize—Paris, 1900

In competition with the world's makers of Athletic Goods, A. G. SPALDING & BROS. were awarded a Grand Prize for the finest and most complete line of Athletic Goods.

"SPECIAL" SKATING SHOE



No. 336

No. 336. Material is of fine quality calfskin, made to lace extra low at toe and is specially reinforced inside over ankle, doing away altogether with cumbersome straps, but at the same time giving needed support where required by skaters.

Per pair, \$5.00

SPALDING HOCKEY SHOE

No. 335. This shoe is made after the design of a prominent Canadian hockey player and admirably supplies the demand for a shoe made specially for this game, the tongue being well padded and the ankles reinforced. Material is fine quality calfskin, machine sewed... Per pair \$4.00



No. 335

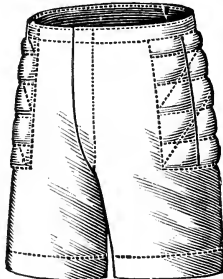
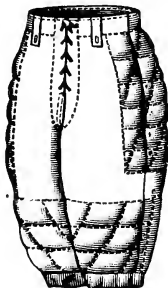
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

New York	Chicago	Washington	Syracuse	Philadelphia
Boston	Minneapolis	Kansas City	San Francisco	Cincinnati
Buffalo	St. Louis	Pittsburg	New Orleans	Baltimore
Denver	Montreal, Can.	London, England	Hamburg, Germany	

A SPECIAL AWARD AND GRAND PRIZE

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HOCKEY PANTS



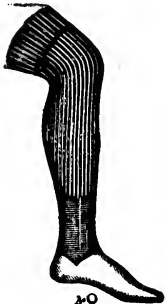
- No. 2H. Heavy brown canvas, padded hips and kneesPer pair, \$1.00
- No. 1H. Special quality brown canvas, hips and knees well padded.....Per pair, \$1.75
- No. 3H. Special quality. Lightest and strongest brown canvas manufactured used in these pants. Hips and knees properly padded. Thighs have cane stripsPer pair, \$2.00
- No. 5H. Goal Tenders' Pants. Made of Moleskin; hips and knees padded with fine curled hair; the thighs covered with cane strips....Per pair, \$3.00
- No. 5B. Special Pants for Forwards. Made of heavy brown canvas, padded lightly on hips and very loose fitting.....Per pair, \$1.00
- No. X.H. Pants. Made of heavy white drill, padded hips and knees.....Per pair, 75c.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

New York	Chicago	Washington	Syracuse	Philadelphia
Boston	Minneapolis	Kansas City	San Francisco	Cincinnati
Buffalo	St. Louis	Pittsburg	New Orleans	Baltimore
Denver	Montreal Can.	London, England	Hamburg, Germany	

Grand Prize—Paris, 1900

In competition with the world's makers of Athletic Goods, A. G. SPALDING & BROS. were awarded a Grand Prize for the finest and most complete line of Athletic Goods.



Spalding Hockey Stockings

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

No. 3-O. Plain colors, white feet. . . . Per pair, \$1.50
 Colors: Black, Navy and Maroon. Other colors to order only. Prices on application.

No. 3OS. Striped white feet, made to order only, any color Per pair, \$1.75

Striped Ribbed Stockings

Best quality, all wool; stripes 2-inch, alternate. Colors: Scarlet and Black, Navy and Red, Orange and Black, Maroon and White, Royal Blue and White, Navy and White. Other colors to order only; prices on application.

No. 1RS. Heavy weight, \$1.25. No. 2RS. Medium weight, \$1.00. No. 3RS. Good weight, 75c.

Striped Cotton Stockings

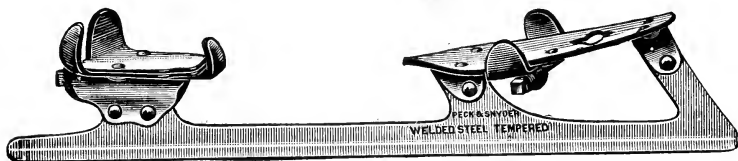
No. 4RS. Cotton striped. Same combinations of colors as above, but made only with one 4-inch stripe of second color mentioned around calf of leg. Per pair, 35c.

Plain Colors

No. 1R. Heavy weight, all wool. . . . Per pair, \$1.00
 No. 2R. Medium weight, all wool. . . . Per pair, 80c.
 No. 3R. Good weight, wool legs and cotton feet. 60c.
 No. 4R. Cotton Per pair, 25c.

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

Peck & Snyder's Hockey Skate—Full Clamp



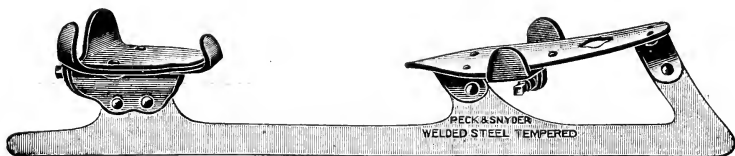
The full clamp fastenings for hockey skates introduced by us some seasons ago has proven by its great popularity to be the style most adapted to the uses of players who do not find it convenient to keep a separate pair of shoes particularly for their hockey skates.

The grades listed below are all made in this style.

No. **9H**. Full clamp fastening. Extra heavy nickel-plated and specially polished throughout. Blades of absolutely best quality three-ply welded steel, highly tempered, with ribbed flange at bottom. Made in both men's and women's models. Each pair in box, neatly wrapped. Sizes 9 to 12 inches. Per pair, **\$5.00**

No. **9HL**. Ladies'. Like above, but small heel plate and narrow toe plate. Sizes 9 to 11 inches. . . . Per pair, **\$5.00**

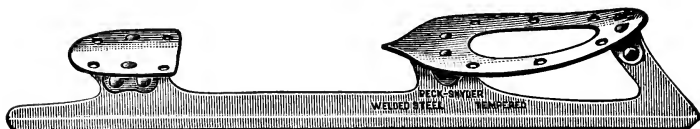
No. **7H**. Nickel-plated throughout, not polished; ribbed runners. Sizes 9 to 12 inches. . . . Per pair, **\$4.00**



No. **CH**. Full clamp fastenings. Highly tempered and hardened three-ply welded steel runners. Each pair in paper box. Sizes 9 to 12 inches. . . . Per pair, **\$3.00**

No. **CHL**. Ladies'. Like above, but small heel plate and narrow toe plate. Sizes 8 to 11 inches. . . . Per pair, **\$3.00**

Peck & Snyder's Hockey Skate—Canadian Pattern



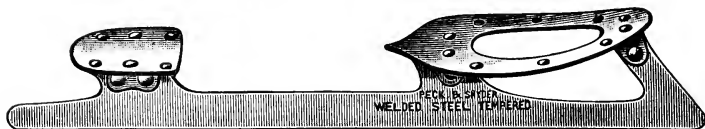
No. 5H

Canadian hockey pattern. Finest quality three ply welded steel runners. Carefully hardened and tempered. Each pair in paper box.

No. **5H**. Nickered and buffed, ribbed runners. Sizes 9 to 11 1-2 inches. Per pair, **\$3.50**

No. **5HL**. Ladies'. Nickered and buffed, ribbed runners, small heel plate and narrow toe plate. Sizes 8 to 10 1-2 in. Pair, **\$3.50**

Peck & Snyder's Hockey Skate—Canadian Pattern



No. 4H

No. **4H**. Canadian hockey pattern. Plain runners of welded and tempered steel; nickel-plated and buffed throughout. Each pair in paper box. Sizes 9 to 11 1-2 inches. Per pair, **\$2.50**

No. **3H**. Canadian hockey pattern. Runners of best cold rolled steel. Entire skate full nickel-plated. Each pair in paper box. Sizes 9 to 11 1-2 inches. Per pair, **\$1.00**

A SPECIAL AWARD AND GRAND PRIZE

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

SPECIAL RACING SHOE



Last season, on the suggestion of some of the most prominent speed skaters in this country, we got out a special shoe which included their ideas as to what a really perfect racing shoe should be. We are making this now as our regular No. 337 and we confidently believe it will prove to be one of the greatest improvements to the speed skater's out ever manufactured.

No. 337. Finest quality material throughout, reinforced inside over ankles. Leather very soft and easy.

Per pair, \$5.00

No. 338. We have gotten this out as a racing shoe at a moderate price, made after the design of our higher priced shoes, only differing in quality of material and construction. Light in weight, well and substantially made..Per pair, \$3.00

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

New York	Chicago	Washington	Syracuse	Philadelphia
Boston	Minneapolis	Kansas City	San Francisco	Cincinnati
Buffalo	St. Louis	Pittsburg	New Orleans	Baltimore
Denver	Montreal, Can.	London, England	Hamburg, Germany	

Peck & Snyder's "Championship" Hockey Skate

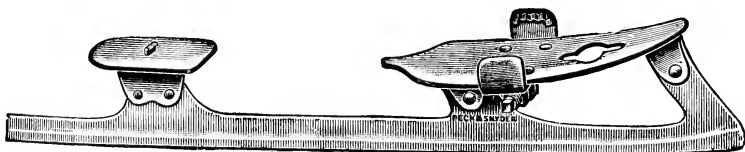


No. A1

No. **A1**. The same model as used by the leading hockey players in Canada and the United States. The blades are of the finest quality three-ply razor steel, hand forged and highly tempered. Extra heavy electro-nickel-plated and highly polished throughout. Each pair in box containing a piece of Selvyt polishing cloth for keeping the skates in perfect condition. Made in sizes 9 to 11 1-2 inches. . . . Per pair, **\$5.00**

No. **A1-L**. Ladies'. Like above, but small heel plate and narrow toe plate. Sizes 9 to 11 1-2 inches. . . Per pair, **\$5.00**

Peck & Snyder's Hockey Skate—Button Heel



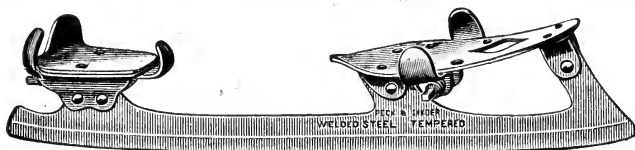
No. 6H

Half clamp fastenings, button heels, highly tempered and hardened three-ply welded steel runners. Each pair in paper box.

No. **6H**. Nickered and buffed, ribbed runners. Sizes 10 to 12 inches. . . . Per pair, **\$4.00**

No. **6HL**. Ladies'. Nickered and buffed, ribbed runners, small heel plate and narrow toe plate, button heel. Sizes 8 to 10 1-2 inches. . . . Per pair, **\$4.00**

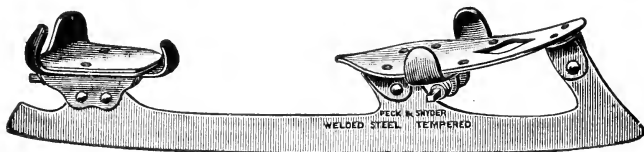
Peck & Snyder's Rink Skate for Fancy Skating—Full Clamp



No. 16

No. 16. Full clamp fastenings; highly tempered and concaved, three-ply welded steel ribbed runners. All parts heavily nickel-plated and highly polished. Specially designed for fancy skating. Sizes 9 to 12 inches. Per pair, **\$5.00**

No. 16L. Ladies'. Same as above, but with small heel plate and narrow toe plate. Sizes 8 to 10½ inches. Per pair, **\$5.00**



No. 14

No. 14. Nickel-plated, full clamp fastenings, runners of cast steel, hardened beveled edges. Sizes 9 to 12 inches. Per pair, **\$2.00**

No. 14L. Ladies'. Same as above, but with small heel plate and narrow toe plate. Sizes 8 to 11 inches. Per pair, **\$2.00**

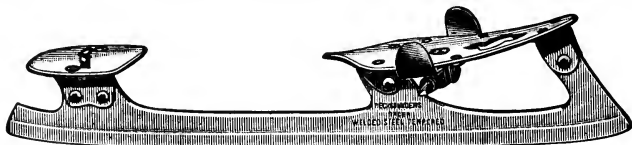
Scabbards for Blades of Racing Skates



We had quite a call last season for leather scabbards to protect blades of racing skates. Made in three sizes, to fit 14, 15 and 16-inch blades. Mention size when ordering.

Per pair, **75c.**

Peck & Snyder's Rink Skate for Fancy Skating—Button Heel

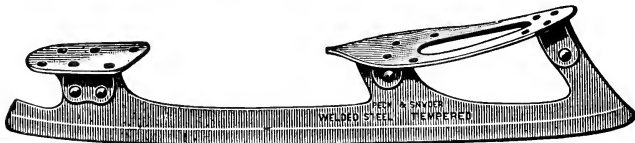


The runners of these skates are absolutely the hardest made and have curved bottoms, as adopted by the leading skating clubs of this country.

No. 17. Highly polished, nickel-plated and buffed; heel buttons; finest three-ply welded steel ribbed runners, extremely well tempered and concaved. Specially designed for fancy skating. Sizes 9 to 12 inches. Per pair, **\$5.00**

No. 17L. Ladies'. Same as above, but with small heel plate and narrow toe plate. Sizes 8 to 11 1-2 inches. Per pair, **\$5.00**

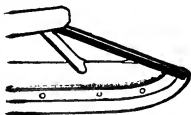
Peck & Snyder's Rink Skate For Fancy Skating—Canadian Pattern



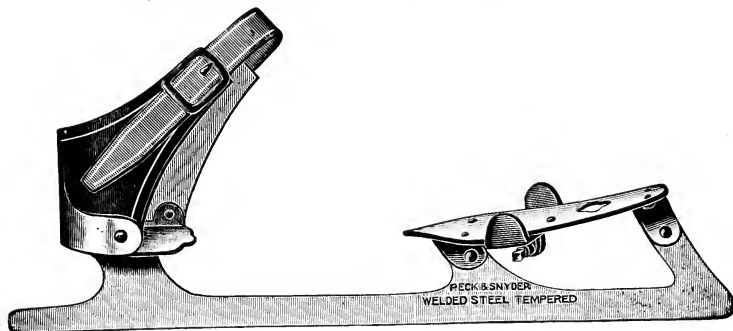
No. 18. Foot plates same as on our Canadian pattern hockey skates; highly polished, nickel-plated and buffed throughout. Finest three-ply welded steel ribbed runners, well tempered and concaved. Specially designed for fancy skating. Sizes 9 to 12 inches. Per pair, **\$5.00**

Toe Attachment for Rink Racing

Where racing skates are to be used in rinks indoors it is generally made a rule that an extra attachment shall be worn to cover the unprotected point of the skate. This is made of soft steel, with screw to attach to blade, and is long enough to permit adjustment to various sizes of skates. Per pair, **25c.**

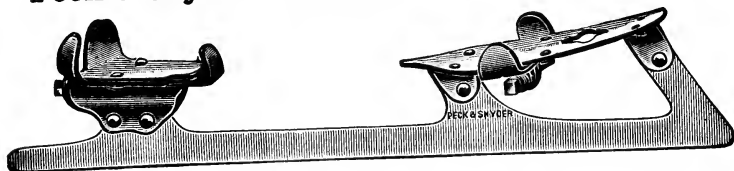


Peck & Snyder's "Special Ladies'" Hockey Skate



No. **CHLS.** Peck & Snyder's "Special Ladies'" Hockey Skate. Made with key clamp fastening in front and best quality leather heel strap. Flat runners of highly tempered and hardened three-ply welded steel. Each pair in paper box. Sizes 8 to 10 1-2 inches. . . . Per pair, **\$3.00**

Peck & Snyder's Hockey Skates—Full Clamp

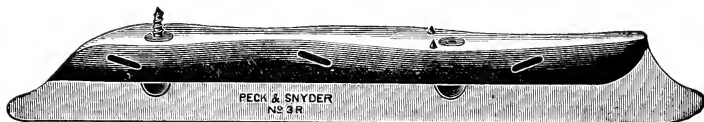


No. **DH.** Full clamp fastenings. Runners of best cast steel, hardened. Entire skate full nickel-plated and buffed. Each pair paper wrapped. Sizes 9 to 12 inches. . Per pair, **\$2.00**

No. **EH.** Full clamp fastenings. Flat runners of best cold rolled steel. Entire skate full nickel-plated. Each pair in paper box. Sizes 9 to 12 inches. . . . Per pair, **\$1.50**

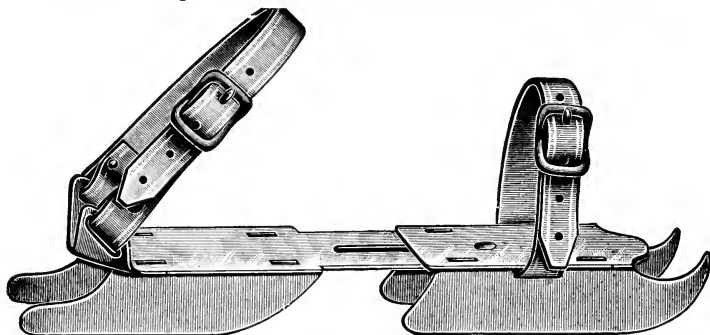
No. **EHL.** Ladies'. Like above, but with small heel plate and narrow toe plate. Sizes 8 to 10 1-2 inches. . Per pair, **\$1.50**

Peck & Snyder's Wood Top Hockey Skate



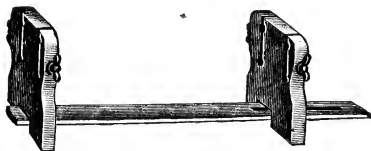
No. **3R**. Varnished beechwood top. Runners of cast steel, 1-4 inch thick, straight on bottom. Lengths of wood top 10, 11 and 12 inches. Complete with straps. . . . Per pair, **\$1.50**

Peck & Snyder's Double Runner Sled Skates



No. **DR**. By using these skates it is possible to take a child on the ice without fear of injury. The runners are so wide apart that any child can stand on them easily. They are adjustable from 6 to 9 1-2 inches and furnished with straps complete. Each pair in paper box. Per pair, **50c.**

Holder for Sharpening Racing Skates



With the aid of this arrangement racing skates can be kept in perfect condition with an oil stone. The holder will fit either 14, 15 or 16-inch skates of tubular construction and is extremely simple to manipulate.

Each, **\$1.00**

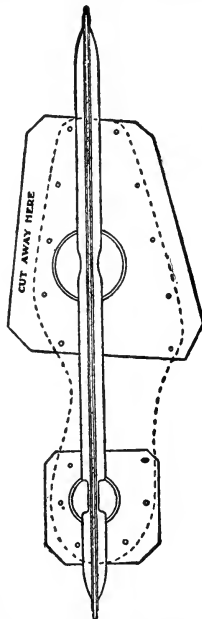
The Spalding Tubular Steel Racing Skate

FOR years past racing men have been looking for a skate that could be depended upon absolutely. Ordinary solder is not always sufficient to stand the strain at certain points when a man is turning a corner at full speed, and this is one reason why the Spalding Tubular Steel Skate, with every joint brazed like a bicycle frame—not soldered, jumped into such great popularity immediately upon its introduction late last season. We claim that this skate embraces more good points necessary to a first-class racing skate than any other style on the market to-day. We have the opinions and practical experience of some of the most prominent racing men in this country to go by, notably Mr. Sam See, who passed on most of the details of construction, and every pair is backed up with a positive guarantee of quality. If it gives way through any fault of its construction, we will gladly replace with a new pair or refund the money.

Some Good Points about the Spalding Tubular Steel Racing Skate

Absolutely guaranteed; very light weight, all tubular steel construction; every joint brazed, not soldered, making it the strongest racing skate manufactured; blades very thin, made of 1-16 in. Norway tool steel, hardened; toe and heel plates made of the best partly hardened steel, left full size so that they can be cut to fit any size shoe. In three lengths of blade, 14, 15 and 16 inches.

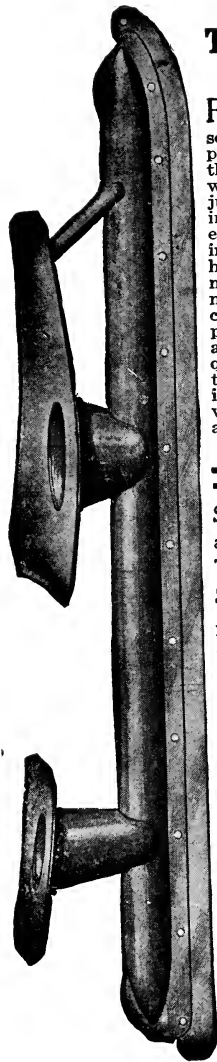
Pair, \$6.00



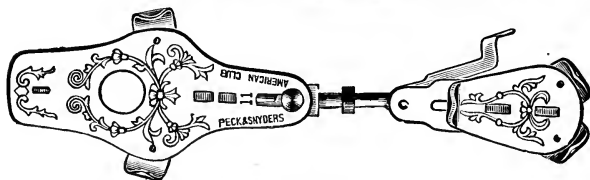
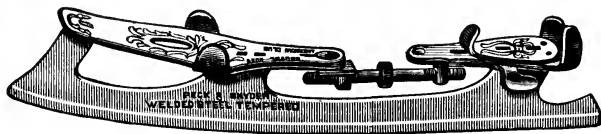
Showing method of cutting to fit sole of shoe. Full directions for attaching with either lacing or rivets, enclosed with each pair of skates.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

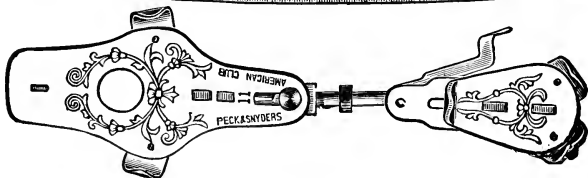
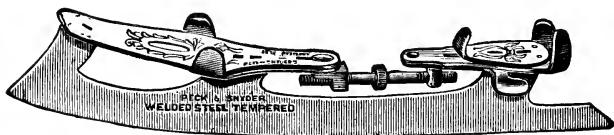
New York	Chicago	St. Louis	Washington
Boston	Minneapolis	Baltimore	Kansas City
Buffalo	Philadelphia	Denver	Pittsburg
San Francisco	Montreal, Can.	London, England	



Peck & Snyder's "American Club" Skates

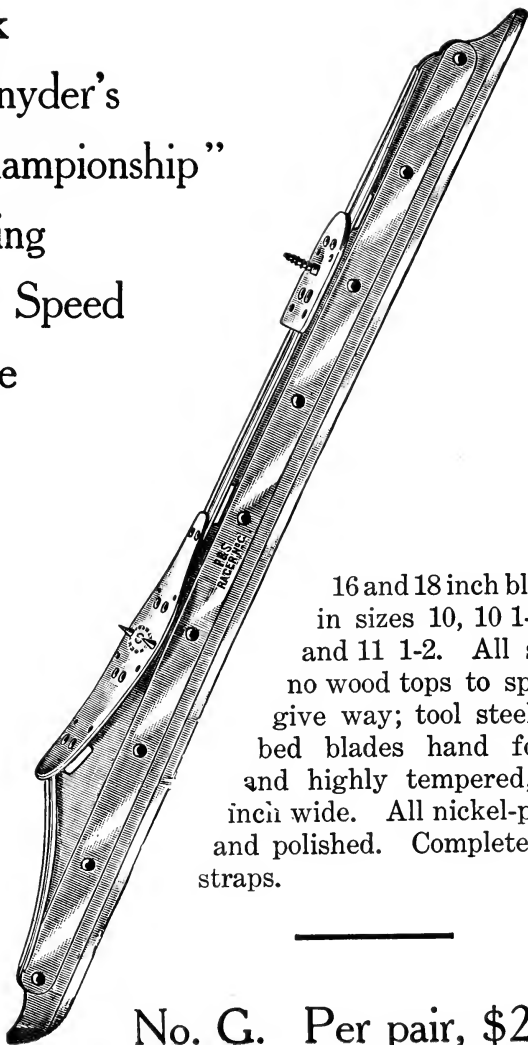


No. 5. Heel and toe plates of highest quality cold rolled steel, with bevel edges. Ribbed runners of best welded tool steel, tempered. Toe and heel plates handsomely engraved. The whole skate highly polished, nickel-plated and buffed. Each pair in paper box. Sizes 8 to 12 inches. . Per pair, **\$5.00**



No. 2. Heel and toe plates of best quality cold rolled steel. Finest grade welded tool steel runners, tempered, and edges beveled. Engraved toe and heel plates. Entire skate nickel-plated. Each pair in paper box. Sizes 8 to 12 in. Pair, **\$3.50**

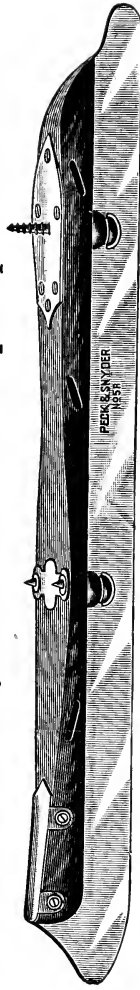
Peck
& Snyder's
"Championship"
Racing
and Speed
Skate



16 and 18 inch blades,
in sizes 10, 10 1-2, 11
and 11 1-2. All steel;
no wood tops to split or
give way; tool steel rib-
bed blades hand forged
and highly tempered, 1-8
inch wide. All nickel-plated
and polished. Complete with
straps.

No. G. Per pair, \$2.50

Peck & Snyder's Wood Top Speed Skate



No. 5R. The speediest wood top racer. Beechwood top, rosewood finish, with nickel-plated heel, centre and toe plates. Runners of welded steel, highly tempered and hardened, 1-8 inch thick, nickel-plated. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 inch runners. Complete with straps. . . . Per pair, **\$4.00**

No. 4R. Nicely varnished beechwood top, with nickel-plated heel, centre and toe plates. Runners of best cast steel, hardened, 1-8 inch thick; bright finish. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 inch runners. . . . Per pair, **\$2.50**

Scale of Sizes on Skates

The following will show the relative sizes of shoes and skates

Size of Shoes, No.	Length of Skate, In.	Size of Shoes, No.	Length of Skate, In.
11, 11 1-2	8	5, 5 1-2, 6	10 1-2
12, 12 1-2, 13	8 1-2	6 1-2, 7, 7 1-2, 8	11
1, 1 1-2, 2	9	8 1-2, 9, 9 1-2	11 1-2
2 1-2, 3	9 1-2	10, 10 1-2, 11	12
3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2	10		

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were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

The Spalding Double End Bag

The Bladders Used in all our Striking
Bags are Made of Pure Para Rubber
and are Fully Guaranteed

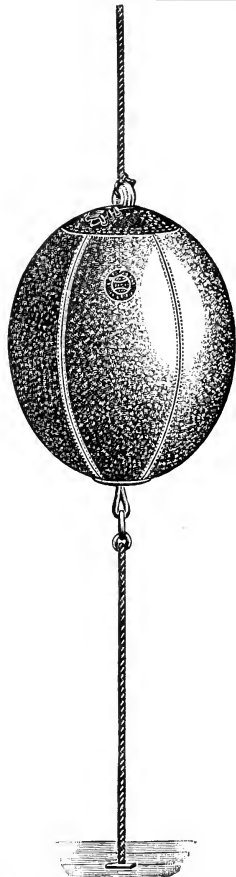
We are making all of our double end bags with one-piece top and substantial leather loop. Really the strongest construction we know of. The bottom loop is also very strongly made.

Made of finest selected olive Napa tanned leather, and workmanship of same quality as in our "Fitzsimmons" Special Bag No. 18. Double stitched, red welted seams.

An extremely durable and lively bag.

- No. 7. Complete. . . . Each, \$5.00
No. 6. Fine olive tanned leather cover, double stitched red welted seams. Extra well made throughout. Complete, \$4.00
No. 5. Regulation size, specially tanned brown glove leather cover, red welted seams, double stitched and substantially made throughout. . . Complete, \$3.50
No. 4 1-2. Regulation size, fine craven tanned leather, and red welted seams. Well finished throughout. . . Complete, \$3.00
No. 4. Regulation size, fine grain leather cover and well made throughout, double stitched. . . . Complete, \$2.50
No. 3. Regulation size, substantial brown leather cover, reinforced and double stitched seams. . . . Complete, \$2.00
No. 2 1-2. Regulation size, good quality, dark olive tanned leather, lined throughout, red welted seams. Complete, \$1.50
No. 2. Medium size, good brown tanned leather, lined throughout. Complete, \$1.00

Each bag complete in box, with bladder, lace, rubber cord for floor, and rope for ceiling attachment.



A SPECIAL AWARD AND GRAND PRIZE

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

The Spalding Striking Bags

The Bladders used in all our Striking Bags are made of pure Para Rubber and are Fully Guaranteed

All our single end bags are made with solid leather top, through center of which rope passes, making them the most certain in action of any. Laces on side at top, so that the bladder can be inflated without interfering with rope. Each bag is most carefully inspected and then packed complete in box with bladder, lace and rope.



No. 19. Made of highest quality Patna kid, the lightest and strongest of leather. Sewed with linen thread, double stitched and red welted seams. Especially suitable for exhibition work, and a very fast bag. . . Each, \$7.00

No. 19S. Same material as in No. 19, but furnished with special light bladder and weighs only 7-oz. complete. The fastest bag made, but very strong and durable. Each, \$7.00

No. 18. The "Fitzsimmons Special." Made of finest selected olive Napa tanned leather, extra well made; double stitched, red welted seams and reinforced throughout. For training purposes particularly this bag will be found extremely satisfactory in every respect. Each, \$5.00

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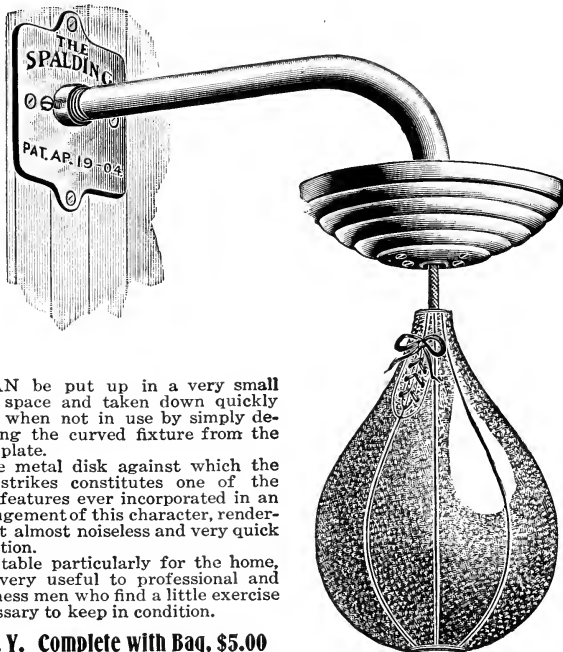
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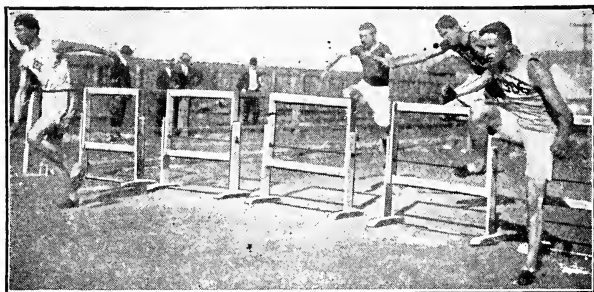
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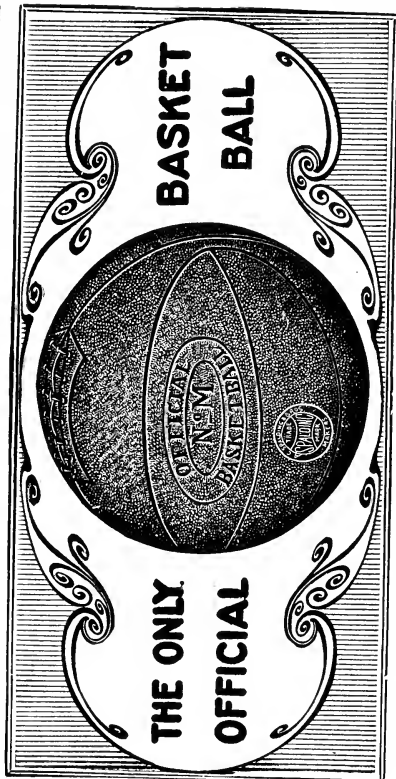
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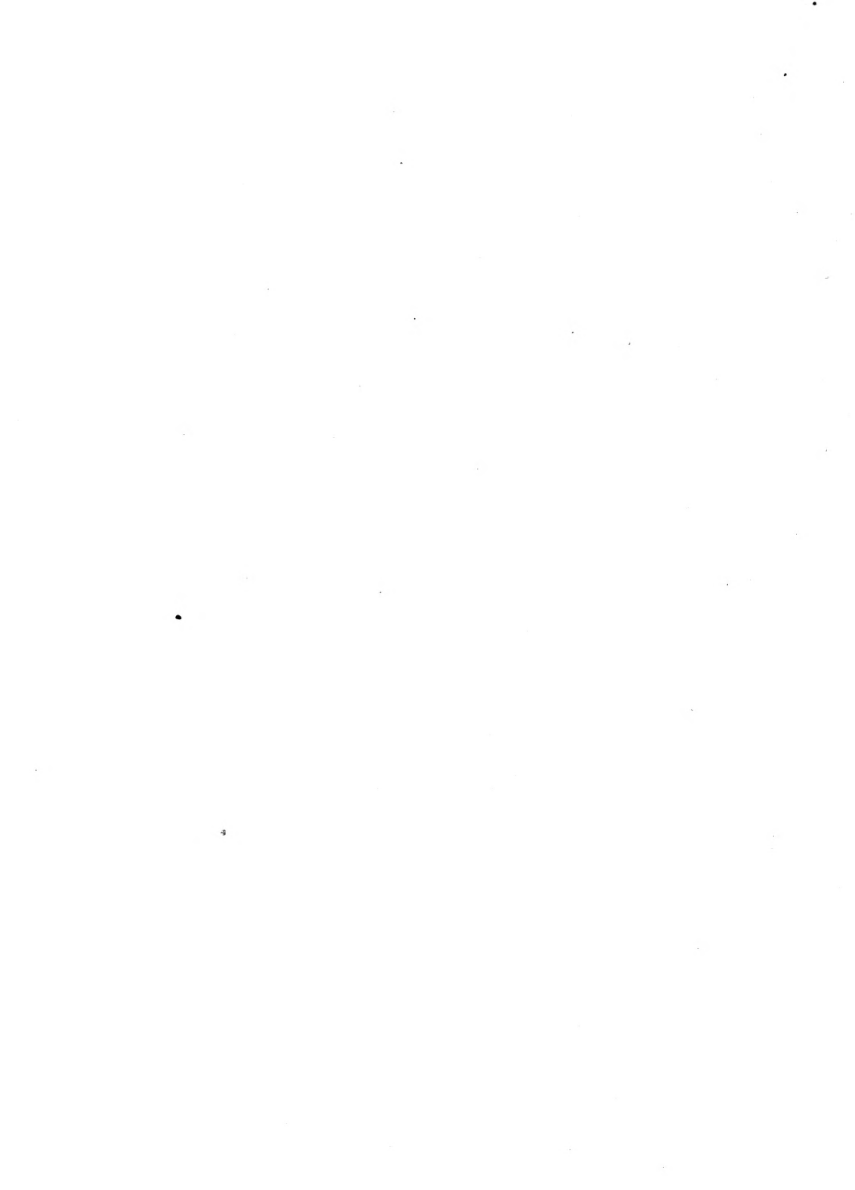
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