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SPALDING "RED COVER" SERIES OF  
ATHLETIC HANDBOOKS  
No. 90R.

Official *rules for*  
Ice Hockey Guide  
and  
Winter Sports Almanac

Official Rules for Ice Hockey, Speed  
Skating, Figure Skating, Curling

GV 847  
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1921  
Set 1

EDITED BY  
TOM HOWARD

1921

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CORNELIUS FELLOWES,  
New York.

President International Skating and Hockey Union and manager of the hockey team which represented the United States at the Olympic Games in Antwerp.

## Hockey in the United States

BY WILLIAM S. HADDOCK,  
President United States Amateur Hockey Association.



WILLIAM S. HADDOCK.

In general, the 1919-20 season was one of the most successful in the history of hockey in the United States. Many large crowds were attracted and keener interest shown in the competitions. Greater advancement was made in placing this exciting winter sport on an organized basis.

The greatest achievement of all was accomplished when an American hockey team was sent to compete in the Olympic games. It had been thought impossible. The players were not first, but they made a very creditable showing and by finishing second established the position of the United States firmly in hockey annals.

Pittsburgh was in a measure the hockey center of the United States in 1919-20. The game thrived in Boston, Cleveland, St. Paul, Calumet, Houghton and the American

Soo. Late in the year a start was made at Philadelphia with bright prospects for coming years.

It was the first season of the new alliance agreement between the International Skating and Hockey Association, which is affiliated with the A.A.U., and the Canadian Hockey Association. This placed the International Skating and Hockey Association in absolute control of hockey in the United States and the Canadian Hockey Association in control of the game in Canada, with mutual recognition of the authority of each. The first team to enroll was the famous P.A.A. team of Pittsburgh. In a short time all the teams in Boston, Cleveland, St. Paul, Calumet, Houghton and the American Soo were under one authorized head, something which had never before been possible in United States hockey. The best teams in Canada came to the United States to play, and there were also exciting inter-city contests.

At a preliminary meeting at Boston in February it was decided, if possible, to send an American team to the Olympic games. An elimination series was arranged between Boston, Pittsburgh and the winning team of the American Hockey Association, which turned out to be St. Paul.

At that time it was intended to send intact whichever team won this series. Five games were played at Boston and Pittsburgh and this series was won by the P.A.A. of Pittsburgh by a score of four games to two. St. Paul then traveled to Pittsburgh and the P.A.A. team again showed its superiority by winning the series by two games to one.

It was then discovered there were ineligible on account of citizenship. At a meeting in Pittsburgh in March, attended by the writer, George V. Brown, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Skating and Hockey Union, who held the proxy of President Cornelius Fellowes, and Roy D. Schooley, Chairman of the Rules Committee and manager of the P.A.A. hockey team, it was decided to pick a team from Boston, Pittsburgh and St. Paul. Mr. Schooley was named as manager, with full authority to make the selections. He selected the following players: Geran, Tuck and Synott of Boston, Weidenborner, Conroy, Goheen and Fitzgerald of St. Paul, and Capt. Joe McCormick, Larry McCormick, Drury and Bonney of Pittsburgh.

The team was brought to Pittsburgh and under his jurisdiction was welded into a first-class organization. They played five games in Pittsburgh before going to the Olympic games.

In efforts to finance the team Pittsburgh raised \$4,000. The remainder of the money was provided by the American-Olympic Committee. At the last moment, due to illness in his family, Mr. Schooley was unable to accompany the team, and President Fellowes was placed in charge. The record of the team at Antwerp was most creditable. It won second place, being defeated by the Canadians by the close score of 2 to 0. The P.A.A. team continued its victorious career, winning an overwhelming majority of victories, and also retained the Fellowes Cup. With a continued firm hold from the governing end and an addition of more cities, hockey for the coming season should be one of the big sports of the United States.

## Olympic Hockey Championships

Canada won the Olympic hockey championships at Antwerp, April 26, with the United States second and the Czecho-Slovaks third. The Belgian, Swiss, French and Swedish teams were unplaced. The best and most skillful game played was that between the Canadian and United States teams. Prior to playing Canada the United States had won from Switzerland, 29 to 0, and in the next game played against Canada lost by the score of 2 to 0. As the rules provided for "sudden death" on the first defeat, the players from the United States had to be content with a fight for second place.

After defeating the United States, Canada played Sweden and won, 12 to 1, the championship going with it. To win second place the United States defeated Sweden, 7 to 0, and the Czecho-Slovaks, 16 to 0, after losing to Canada.

The rink was too narrow for hockey. The players of both teams from the American continent, accustomed to conditions that gave room and freedom, were badly cramped. The match between the United States team and the Canadians was the most brilliant ever seen in Europe.

Instead of using four forwards the teams eliminated the position of rover and used an extra man on the defense.

The first half was an even battle and ended in a scoreless tie. Canada's forwards, Halderson, Frederickson and Goodwin, frequently took the puck from the Americans by lightninglike tricks, only to lose it again a second later to Conroy, Drury or Goheen.

In the second period the teams opened up more than in the first half and began to take more chances. After ten minutes of furious play Frederickson, the right wing of the Canadians, received a pass, and, dribbling through the entire American team, drove home the first shot of the contest.

Five minutes later, Johanneson, the burly point of the Canadians, took the puck and, leaving his position, began a brilliant zigzag streak that took him all over the rink and finally to within front of the net, whence he let drive a shot that whizzed along a foot from the ice and lodged in the net.

The Americans set a dizzy pace in the last five minutes of play and made all efforts to batter their way to the net, but, with the game sewed up, the Canadians took no chances, and only tightened their defense. The line-up:

Canada (2).	Position.	United States (0).
Byron .....	Goal.....	Bonney, Pittsburgh
Johanneson .....	Point.....	Tuck, Boston
Woodman .....	Mid-defense.....	Goheen, St. Paul
Benson .....	Cover-point.....	Fitzgerald, St. Paul
Goodwin .....	Center.....	Drury, Pittsburgh
Halderson .....	Left wing.....	Conroy, St. Paul
Frederickson .....	Right wing.....	J. McCormick, Pittsburgh

Goals—Frederickson (10 minutes after start of second half); Johanneson (15 minutes after start of second half).



1, Sigurjonsson, Trainer; 2, H. Axfard, Pres.; 3, Byron; 4, Halderson; 5, Fredrickson, Capt.; 6, Hewitt, Canadian Olympic Representative; 7, Johannesson; 8, Goodman; 9, Woodman; 10, Beuson; 11, C. Fridfinnson; 12, Du Houx, Antwerp, Photo. CANADIAN HOCKEY TEAM—OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS, 1920.



The American hockey team defeated the Swedes for second place by a score of 7 to 0.

The first half ended with a count of 5 for the Americans. The Swedes put up a strong defensive game. One of the features of the American play consisted of three remarkable long pitch goals made by Geran in succession in one minute in the first half.

The United States won second place, April 28, defeating the Czecho-Slovaks, 16 to 0. At the end of the first half they led by 7 to 0. The Americans had little difficulty in scoring at will in the first half of the contest, although the Czecho-Slovaks showed occasional bursts of speed. Seven goals were scored in the first period, while in the second half Larry McCormick made five of the nine scored by the Americans. The second half was much the same as the first, the Czecho-Slovaks trying hard, but vainly, to hold down the count.

The victory gave America a total of three points in the Olympic ice events, which tied with Canada and Finland for third place. Sweden took first place and Norway second.

The American line-up was: Goal, Weidenborner; defense, Fitzgerald and Goheen; rover, Synnott; forwards, Conroy, J. McCormick and Larry McCormick.

Canada won the championship by easily defeating Sweden by a score of 12 to 1.

Sweden's goal was scored in the first half of ten minutes' play, and came as an utter surprise to the Canadians. The victors had easily scored five goals when Svensson, Swedish right defense, carried the puck down near to the Canadian goal and drove it into the net, surprising Goalkeeper Byron so much that he fell down.

The Swedes skated somewhat better than the Czecho-Slovaks, but the latter knew how to shoot and had some idea of stickhandling. The Czechs sent seven men to Antwerp, while the Swedes had fourteen players. Both teams favored the style of dress of the English soccer player, so that the padded uniforms of the Canadians and Americans were quite a contrast to those worn by the European nations. The stickhandling and speed of the Americans made a great hit with the Belgian spectators, who applauded all good plays liberally, but more especially whenever a goal was scored. The goal nets were unique in design, more like a folded gate than anything else. They were painted red and not very secure on the ice, being held to the ice by short nails.

Stockholm was chosen for the 1921 European and international championship matches to be played in February or March, with Americans and Canadians participating. Canadian rules were chosen to govern the play. Max Sillig of Switzerland was chosen president of the International Hockey Association.



1, C. Fellowes, Mgr.; 2, Weidenborner; 3, Fitzgerald; 4, J. McCormick, Capt.; 5, Geran; 6, Drury; 7, Goheen; 8, Conroy; 9, L. McCormick; 10, Synott; 11, Bonney; 12, Tuck.

UNITED STATES HOCKEY TEAM—RUNNER-UP IN THE OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIP AT ANTWERP, 1920.



# United States Amateur Hockey Association

BY ROY D. SCHOOLEY, SECRETARY-TREASURER.



ROY D. SCHOOLEY.

The governing body of hockey in the United States is now the United States Amateur Hockey Association. It was formed in Philadelphia on October 25, 1920, and for the first time in the history of the game in the United States there is now one organization controlling the sport nationally.

The organization was formed at a meeting of delegates, and, subsequently, the International Skating Union, which had control of hockey in the United States under an agreement with the A.A.U., passed a resolution turning the control of the sport over to the United States Amateur Hockey Association.

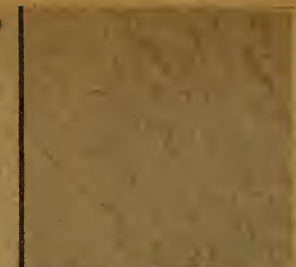
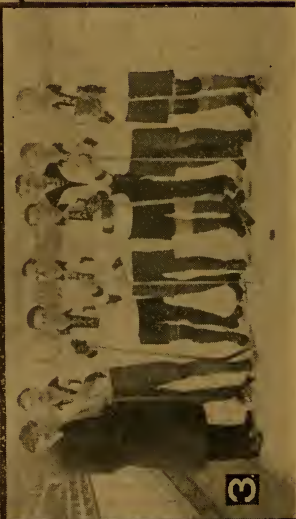
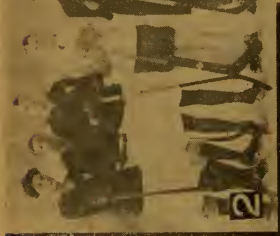
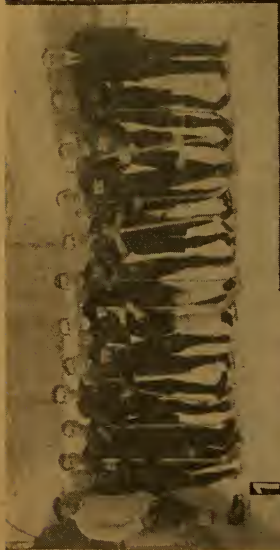
The International Skating Union had an alliance agreement with the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the officers agreed to the transfer of this alliance agreement to the United States Amateur Hockey

Association on the recommendation of the International Skating Union.

The new organization is affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union through the International Skating Union. The clubs making up the organization are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Duluth and St. Paul. The American Amateur Hockey Association, composed of Sault Sainte Marie, Houghton and Calumet, at a meeting in December voted to affiliate with the United States Amateur Hockey Association.

The officers of the Association are as follows: Honorary President, Cornelius Fellowes, New York; President, W. S. Haddock, Pittsburgh; Secretary-Treasurer, Roy D. Schooley, Pittsburgh. Executive Committee—T. J. Kannaly, Percy Winsor, Boston; J. Dexter, Philadelphia; Roy D. Schooley, Pittsburgh; E. A. Binyon, Cleveland; A. L. Ferguson, Sault Sainte Marie; F. F. Weidenborner, St. Paul.

A schedule of games will be drawn up and the ice hockey championship of the United States for the first time in history will be definitely determined. It is then the intention of President Haddock to try and arrange an international series between the American and Canadian champions to decide the titleholder for North America.



(1) SWEDISH TEAM—Le Mat, Mattson, Burmann, Johansson, Malandu, Lundell, Jasson, Arve, Hovander, Lindquist, Safvenberg, Svensson, Wiberg.  
 (2) BELGIAN TEAM—De Stebenthaler, Leuzinger, Silling, Savoie, Dufour, Jaccard, Cuidet, Holsboer, Lob, Capt.  
 (3) CZECHOSLOVAK TEAM—1, Vindya; 2, Pesek; 3, Peka; 4, Hartmann; 5, Pflaansch; 6, Scroubek; 7, Loos; 8, Dr. Dusek.  
 HOCKEY TEAMS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES, ANTWERP, 1920.

## Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League

Preliminary organization of an Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League for 1920-21 was effected in Philadelphia at a meeting which was held November 14. Dr. George Orton of the University of Pennsylvania presided. The delegates were E. L. Maxwell, Princeton; C. L. Parsons, Yale; M. G. Sullivan, Cornell; C. M. Rymick, Pennsylvania, and S. M. Plum, Dartmouth. Philip Hofer, the Harvard representative, was unable to be present. He notified the other delegates that Harvard favored the league.

The Boston Arena was agreed upon as the home rink for Dartmouth and Harvard, while the Ice Palace in Philadelphia was selected for the home rink of Pennsylvania, Yale and Princeton. Cornell was settled upon as a traveling team, although the Cornell delegate said that an arrangement of some kind might be made by which the other teams could play in Ithaca with Cornell.

At a subsequent meeting it was decided to broaden the scope of the organization to a national association. The plan is to have a governing body for all intercollegiate hockey and to try to increase the general play of the game in the West. It is bound to become popular in that section if taken up.

The delegates decided to adopt the rules of Canadian intercollegiate hockey with minor changes. These rules call for six-man hockey teams instead of seven. C. L. Larsons of Yale was elected temporary chairman and S. W. Plumb, Jr., of Dartmouth, temporary secretary.

A league championship is to be held this winter among the six colleges now in the association. The schedule is to be drawn up from the list of dates already arranged among the six colleges which at present are as follows:

January 8, Yale vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; January 15, Princeton vs. Yale at Philadelphia; January 21, Princeton vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; January 22, Dartmouth vs. Harvard at Boston, Yale vs. Harvard at Boston; January 29, Princeton vs. Harvard at Boston; February 5, Princeton vs. Yale at Boston; February 12, Yale vs. Dartmouth at Hanover, Princeton vs. Harvard at Philadelphia; February 19, Princeton vs. Cornell (place undecided), Yale vs. Dartmouth at Philadelphia; March 4, Dartmouth vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; March 5, Dartmouth vs. Princeton at Philadelphia.



ICE PALACE RINK IN ANTWERP WHERE 1920 OLYMPIC HOCKEY MATCHES WERE PLAYED.  
Du Houx, Antwerp, Photo.

## Reviews of Hockey Season

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### PHILADELPHIA (PA.) INTERCLUB LEAGUE

Five teams made up the Philadelphia Interclub Hockey League. They were from the Merion Cricket Club, Pickering Hunt Club, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Cynwyd Tennis Club and the Aviator Club of Philadelphia.

Rink facilities were not available until late in the season and each team played only four games. Merion Cricket Club won every game. The Philadelphia Cricket Club and the Pickering-Hunt Club won three games each and lost one. Cynwyd won two and lost two. The Aviators won one and lost three. It was a good start for Philadelphia, as hockey had to begin from the foundation. The games were spirited and enjoyed by spectators as well as by the players.

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### HOCKEY IN PITTSBURGH, PA.

BY RICHARD GUY.

Hockey in Pittsburgh reached the climax of its popularity during the year 1919-20. The season saw the completion of twenty years' play of that popular ice sport in this city. Hockey has come to be regarded as a permanent winter sport here.

The writer has been connected with hockey during its playing years in Pittsburgh and has seen its advancement. There is no doubt that a great future is in store for it. It has been taken up by the high school boys and, while there has not been sufficient time for development, as the years pass I hope to see some fine material come from Pittsburgh.

The P.A.A. team, composed entirely of Canadians located in Pittsburgh, had a splendid season. The presence of these experts in Pittsburgh has had a two-fold effect for good. It has not only furnished the enthusiasts with first-class hockey, but it has taught the young men how the game should be played.

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### PITTSBURGH (PA.) ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

BY ROY D. SCHOOLEY,

Manager American Olympic Hockey Team and Pittsburgh Athletic Association Hockey Team.

The season of 1919-20 was the most successful in the history of American hockey. With the cessation of the war it was found there was as much promising material available as ever before. This strengthened the Canadian teams, and the return of many players, who had been in the service, brought the American teams up to full strength.





Pruyn, Lawyer, de Foras, Wyatt, Mayer, Murray, Douglas, Wheeler, McNamee.  
ALBANY (N. Y.) COUNTRY CLUB HOCKEY TEAM.



1, Found; 2, Aleshoukas; 3, V. Mershon; 4, Bolster; 5, Upp; 6, Hansen; 7, Fraser; 8, Friday; 9, Murray; 10, W. Mershon, Capt.  
General Electric Co., Photo.

EDISON CLUB HOCKEY TEAM, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

There were two leading changes during the season. The first was that of placing hockey under a controlling body in the United States, the International Skating and Hockey Association, which formed an alliance with the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and thereby made playing relations possible all over the American continent. The second was the scheduling of hockey for the first time in the Olympic Games and the sending of an American team to the games. At one time this was thought to be impossible.

The result of the agreement between the governing bodies of each country placed the game on a higher plane than ever. Plans were made to unify the rules and when this is done amateur hockey on the American continent will be directed toward permanent success.

At first the plan to send a team to the Olympic Games was scouted at, but by persistent effort on the part of Cornelius Fellowes, President of the International Skating and Hockey Association, and William S. Haddock, of Pittsburgh, the team was sent. The writer was elected as team manager and was given power to select his players. The following were named: Bonney, Joe McCormick, Larry McCormick and Drury of Pittsburgh, Fitzgerald, Weidenborner, Goheen and Conroy of St. Paul, Tuck, Geran and Synnott of Boston.

The Pittsburgh Athletic Association team participated in thirty-three games, of which they won twenty-six, tied two and lost five, a percentage of .839. The complete record is as follows:

8—Aura Lees 5	3—Munitions 2	7—Boston 2	4—Boston 2
7—Aura Lees 2	7—Dons 2	6—Sudbury 5	2—St. Paul 3
7—McGill 6	8—Dons 1	7—Sudbury 4	6—St. Paul 1
6—McGill 5	3—Argonauts 2	4—Boston 3	4—St. Paul 1
6—Argonauts 6	7—Argonauts 1	2—Boston 3	4—Dentals 5
3—Argonauts 3	11—Favorites 1	9—Welland 4	3—Dentals 2
4—Dentals 2	9—Favorites 2	5—Welland 5	5—Kitchener 4
1—Dentals 4	2—Boston 4	7—Boston 2	3—Kitchener 1
8—Munitions 5			

During the coming season it is hoped there will be an American league formed to include Pittsburgh, Boston, St. Paul, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Duluth and Minneapolis. If this is worked out satisfactorily it is probable that an international series at the conclusion of the season, similar to the world's series in base ball, will be played, with a hope that it will become a permanent fixture in hockey on the American continent.

## HOCKEY IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

Ice hockey in Cleveland during the winter was very prosperous even if the players of past years were depended upon to furnish exhibitions. The Cleveland Hockey Club inaugurated a campaign to introduce new performers, but the heavy burden in all the contests was toted along by the puck chasers of long standing.

The Cleveland, with headquarters at the Elysium Ice Palace, staged a total of twenty-six contests during the season, winning fifteen, several in exciting overtime struggles.

The Clevelands took on the fastest sextettes of the Ontario Hockey Association and two of the best clubs of Winnipeg.

The first club to visit Cleveland was the Toronto Canoe Club, which lost 4 to 2 in the first game, but won the second in overtime, 1 to 0. The Kingston Frontenacs appeared next and lost both battles, 3 to 2 and 4 to 3. The remainder of the record follows:

9—Woodstock 2	1—Aura Lees 2	1—Parkdales 4	2—Winnipeg 5
7—Woodstock 3	1—Aura Lees 2	1—Parkdales 5	3—Hamilton 4
3—Midland 2	4—Monarchs 3	3—Winnipeg 5	1—Hamilton 0
6—Midland 4	1—Monarchs 2	5—Winnipeg 4	1—Toronto C.C. 6
7—Niagara Falls 4	5—Monarchs 3	2—Winnipeg 1	6—Toronto C.C. 5
4—Niagara Falls 5	3—Monarchs 1		

Cleveland's regular line-up included Turner, goal; Jamieson and Winters (captain), defense; Cree and Debernardi, wings, and Trimble, center. The spares were Irving, wing; Jenks, goal; Comey, rover, and Stewart, center.

## ST. PAUL (MINN.) ATHLETIC CLUB

BY F. F. WEIDENBORNER.

The St. Paul Athletic Club hockey team, champions of the American Amateur Hockey Association in 1916, and holders of the McNaughton Cup, emblematic of the championship of the league, again won the cup last season.

Although the title to the cup is not clear, St. Paul being tied with the Canadian Soo for first place, the players clearly demonstrated that



1, Kahler; 2, Garret; 3, Weidenborner, Mgr.; 4, Goheen; 5, Conroy; 6, McCarthy; 7, Weidenborner; 8, Fitzgerald; 9, Conroy.

ST. PAUL ATHLETIC CLUB HOCKEY TEAM, ST. PAUL, MINN.



they are a representative American team. They beat the Canadian Soo boys in three out of four games.

Of the twelve league games played, the St. Paul team won nine and lost three. They also played eight exhibition games and won seven, losing but one. This includes a series with the Monarchs of Winnipeg, which the "Saints" won, three goals to two.

Following the close of the season in the West, the team traveled to Pittsburgh to play for the amateur championship of the United States. The first game was a victory for the "Saints", but the two succeeding games were won by Pittsburgh A.A.

Four of the men of the team, Frank Goheen, Tony Conroy, Cyril Weidenborner and Capt. Ed Fitzgerald, were picked to play on the American Olympic team.

## MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.) MUNICIPAL HOCKEY

By W. W. FOX, DIRECTOR OF MUNICIPAL ATHLETICS.

Under supervision of the Recreation Department of the Board of Park Commissioners the Municipal Hockey League was reorganized during the highly successful season of 1919-20.

In accordance with the recreational programme, the Board of Park Commissioners established and maintained twenty-three skating rinks, equipped with warming houses. They also provided hockey rinks at Logan Park, North Commons, Lake of the Isles and Powderhorn Park. The skating season was unusually long, affording unlimited activity in winter sports, including "hikes" through the park system, juvenile and adult skating races, skiing and tobogganing, ice carnivals and the most successful hockey competition ever witnessed in Minneapolis.

The hockey season began December 28, 1919, with twenty teams representing social and community center interests from various parts of the city. The association was divided into Senior and Junior Divisions 1 and 2, with little, if any, difference in playing strength. In the Senior and Junior No. 1 Divisions sixteen teams competed, while Junior No. 2 embraced four teams.

The handsome "Struck" perpetual challenge cups were the trophy objectives in the Senior and Junior No. 1 Divisions, and Ward C. Burton, another hockey enthusiast, donated ten gold medals to the winning team in the Junior No. 2 Division. In this division the Deephavens, Raccoons and Ascensions supplied spirited competition, while the Heatherdale A.C., owing to illness of players, was unable to win, yet finished the schedule with enthusiasm. The Raccoons won the championship by defeating the Ascension team in the final game of the schedule; Deephavens, Ascensions and Heatherdales finished in the order named.

In the Junior No. 1 Division the Logan Parks, Stewart A.C. and Powderhorn Parks competed with vigor against the Lagoons, Camden Juniors and Maple Hills.

The Logan Parks won the championship from Stewart A.C. in a final game which required two extra ten-minute periods to determine



(1) VERTEX—1, Dickson; 2, Nelson; 3, Thompson, Capt. and Mgr.; 4, C. Benson; 5, R. Johnson; 6, Chase; 7, J. Fontaine; 8, J. Johnson; 9, Larson. (2) CAMDENS—1, Caviness; 2, Y. Benson; 3, Fiozdajic; 4, C. Benson; 5, R. Johnson; 6, Chase; 7, J. Johnson; 8, J. Johnson; 9, Larson. (3) LOGAN PARKS—1, Olson, Coach; 2, Collins; 3, Swanson; 4, Kom; 5, C. Kunz; 6, W. Kunz; 7, Stafson; 8, Bros; 9, L. Kunz; 10, Thompson; 11, Ryan. (4) RACCOONS—1, Pentivost; 2, Olson; 3, Holter; 4, Pederson; Kilness; 6, Simso; 7, Slettehaug; 8, Feeney; 9, Bros; 10, Johnson, Mgr.

PARK HOCKEY LEAGUE TEAMS, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

the winner. The elimination contest for the championship of the junior divisions, between the Raccoons and Logan Parks, created keen rivalry, as both teams represented the unified community center interests at Logan Park. The Logan Parks finally caged the puck on a well executed team play and won the dual championship.

Play in the senior division produced amazingly keen competition. Vertex, tri-champions of the association; Camden Seniors, Midway Merchants and East Side A.C. formed a quartette of veteran teams and the struggle for the "Struck" trophy was filled with thrilling competition. Lake Hennepin Merchants, North Commons, headed the second division, and Lake Minnetonka and A.B.C., owing to a belated start, failed to get in the running.

Very little difference between the first four teams characterized the season's play, with Vertex leading most of the season until temporarily displaced by East Side A.C. The schedule closed with Camden Seniors and Vertex tied for the major prize. This tie game was played at Logan Park in sub-zero temperature. It went into extra periods and finished in a tie.

The following Sunday these teams met and Vertex's team work and aggressive system of play proved a decisive factor in winning the senior championship.

Interest in municipal hockey was at this time centered in the city championship, between the aggressive Logan Parks, dual champions of Divisions No. 1 and No. 2, Junior, and the veteran Vertex seven, champions of the senior division.

This decisive game was played at the Logan Park rink and both teams resorted to defensive play during the first period, with honors even. In the final period, however, the Vertex seven opened an aggressive attack that carried the puck to the Logan Parks' cage and captured the city championship for the fourth consecutive time.



(1) WINTER GARDEN TEAM, ST. LOUIS, MO.—1, Leonberger; 2, Dillon; 3, Olfe; 4, Baker; 5, O'Reilly; 6, Gordon; 7, Breck; 8, de Renaloz; 9, McCreery; 10, Kalp; 11, Kneistead; 12, Stanhope; 13, McMahon; 14, Magner; 15, Leonberger. (2) WINTER GARDEN GIRLS' TEAM.



1, Angler; 2, Holmes; 3, Gaston; 4, Avery; 5, Emmons; 6, Lanman; 7, Bacon; 8, Bigelow; 9, Walker, Capt.; 10, Stubbs; 11, Baker.  
HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



## College Hockey in the United States

New York City lost its college hockey during the winter of 1919-20 as St. Nicholas Rink, which had been the ice headquarters for many an interesting season, was used for other purposes. The metropolis is not so surfeited with amusement that it gave up hockey willingly. The game is too popular in the city, and when arrangements are made by which it becomes a center for future hockey matches between the colleges and universities of the East, it is certain that skaters will voice their approval.

The team of Harvard University cleaned up the college season quite wholly through superior team work. Sometimes seven men were played and sometimes six. Of the group who won for the Crimson there was no individual of more brilliant performance than the playing collectively of all. No Hobe Baker, for example, as there was in Princeton in the days when Princeton predominated. The team was cohesive in attack and defense. It played a good supporting game, not leaving the individual distressingly alone, but rallying to his support in emergency.

Harvard did not have a goal man who was the equal of Maxwell of Princeton, nor were its forwards as good, perhaps, as Carson and Ingalls of Yale. Eliminating the individuality of players, Harvard could advance team work which proved to be better in emergency than the instances of extreme individual brilliancy, which carried the puck only to possible goals and not to actual scores. The Crimson rolled up big totals against its opponents because its playing was thoroughly that of a team organization.

Princeton had a lamentably bad season. The team was one of good skaters and Maxwell of the Tigers was the best goal man on the ice. There was a total lack of effectiveness and finish to the Princeton game. The players did not seem able to get going to any purpose and lost disastrously. Cornell was not effective and Pennsylvania did as well as could be expected from a green team. In the games which were played in the Ice Palace in Philadelphia, used for intercollegiate hockey during the winter, Princeton never came up to the standard of play for which it had been famed in previous years in New York City, and its own alumni wondered that the reversal should be so marked.

Sincere compliment was paid to the Harvard coaches by all critics for the excellent manner in which they had taught their charges. Herbert Reed in "Town and Country," in his review of the college hockey season, said: "The immediate personal coaching of men like Winsor and Clafin, of course, cannot be taken away from the Crimson institution, but it does seem that the coaches at other colleges could at least make use of formations that have been tested in many a hard game and have been found to be fundamentally correct. It is today, indeed, rather a curious situation to find Harvard in many respects so far ahead of many other institutions in the matter of generalship."



1, G. Ryrick, Mgr.; 2, Boyd; 3, O'Gorman; 4, Hazelton; 5, Harvey; 6, Brett; 7, Jeffries; 8, Miner; 9, Cope; 10, Farah, Capt.; 11, Kearns; 12, Fringle; 13, Paul. Gilbert, Photo.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA.

# Ice Hockey in New England

BY GEORGE J. GAW.

Although hockey in Greater Boston suffered somewhat last winter because of the destruction of the old Arena by fire, interest in the game did not die out. Far from that, it thrived at intervals. The need of an indoor rink was very evident, and lovers of the game welcomed the news of the building of the Ice Pavilion in Cambridge.

The season got under way January 1, and the next three months gave the hockey fans a chance to see games played by the schools, colleges and clubs, and also the Olympic trials and international matches between the pick of the local sextettes and crack Canadian teams. Many former 'varsity men and the old favorites in the club ranks welcomed the opportunity to play after being out of active competition for at least a season, and their return was all that was needed to assure high class exhibitions. The superior physical condition enjoyed by the players, as a result of military training, and the zeal and energy with which they again took up the game, did much to revive interest and made it possible for a highly successful season. Because of limited ice surface six-man hockey was played for the first time. Some doubt was expressed as to how this game would work out, but the contests proved to be faster, if anything, than games between seven-man teams. Harvard, which has always held to the latter arrangement, was forced to drop one man when playing in the Hub, but reverted to the septet plan when playing away from Cambridge.

The six-man teams played a faster and more scientific game, and one in which individual effort played an important part. There was less inclination to loaf, and the high scoring in almost all of the games appealed to the average spectator. Long scoring shots from the sides and center ice were common and placed a premium on good shooting, as it was difficult to break through a good defense. The New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union assumed control at an opportune time, thus helping to put the game on a solid foundation. Closer relations were established with the Canadian hockey authorities, which promises better things for hockey in both countries for the future. An Amateur Hockey League was formed, comprising the Boston Athletic Association, Harvard Club, Yankee Division and Dartmouth Clubs. This organization resulted from the efforts of George V. Brown of the Boston Athletic Association, and a series of interesting games were played with the standing in doubt until the very last.

The Military team recruited all members entirely from within its own ranks (the famous 26th Division) and it early became evident that a mistake had been made, as a much stronger team could have been picked had they included members of other military units. The team was popular and had a large following, due in no small part to the fine fighting spirit displayed in all their games. Don Sands, Howe and Jim Healey were the reliables, and reflected great credit on their



1, Bartow, Mgr.; 2, Walsh; 3, Knox; 4, Ehret; 5, Terry; 6, Bell; 7, Merritt; 8, Maxwell; 9, Keyes; 10, Tallman; 11, Haight, Capt.; 12, Corcoran; 13, Raleigh.

Orren Jack Turner Co., Photo.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, PRINCETON, N. J.



1, LaPau; 2, Hoag, Mgr.; 3, Potler; 4, Drohan; 5, Mott; 6, Philip; 7, Wadsworth; 8, Orahm; 9, Davis; 10, Hulsapple, Asst. Mgr.; 11, Gillespie; 12, Roux; 13, Yale, Capt.; 14, Halsted; 15, Schermerhorn.

White, Photo.

UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.



organization. The Dartmouth Club was made up of former wearers of the Green, including Leon Tuck, Johnny Murphy, Bob Paisley and Harry Murchie. The Harvard Club had former 'varsity men. Among them were George Percy, Trafford Hicks, Jack Wylde and Gus Doty. The Boston Athletic Association had "Red" Synnott, Jack Hutchinson, Irving Small, "Jiggs" Donahue, Alphonse LaCroix, "Jerry" Geran, Raymie Skilton and Paul O'Sullivan.

The first round of games ended in a triple tie. Harvard and Dartmouth were deadlocked with the Boston Athletic Association. On the play-off the Dartmouth Club was eliminated by the Harvard Club and the latter was forced to yield to the wearers of the Unicorn, 3 to 1, who again proved they were the best sextette in Greater Boston, winning the championship cup offered by the Pavilion management.

After the league games were well under way and a line had been secured on players, an All-Star team was organized as soon as it was announced definitely that a hockey team would be sent to the Olympic games at Antwerp.

The best players were selected from the league by George V. Brown and Ralph Winsor and all were given a chance to play in games arranged with strong outside teams. Much interest and enthusiasm was shown. Mr. Winsor took hold in his characteristic manner as coach. He perfected team play, watched the general conditions of the men, and whipped a number of individual stars into a powerful team in a remarkably short time. The All-Stars journeyed to Pittsburgh for the first series and played to large crowds both nights. They won the first game, 4-3, but lost the second, 7-2. At Cambridge, Pittsburgh won the first game, 4-3, but was defeated, 3-2, in two of the best played and most exciting games seen here in years. Later two more games were played in Pittsburgh, but the Boston team was a much weaker organization, compared with the team that had journeyed to the Smoky City before, as several of the best players could not afford the time to go west.

The interest in college hockey was never greater, more teams playing the game than heretofore. Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Tufts College, Boston College, Massachusetts Agricultural College and Dartmouth played in Cambridge. The games in which Harvard played naturally attracted the most attention because of the large local following and the close rivalry that exists with Princeton and Yale. The Crimson team, coached by Bill Claffin, who followed Ralph Winsor as director, was a winning combination. The players were slow getting under way, losing the first few games, among these being the first contest of the season with the Toronto University team which was constituted mostly of decorated war veterans. Toronto was too speedy, and its versatile style of play was too much for Harvard, the Canadians winning, 5-2. On the night before Toronto defeated the Princeton University sextette, which practised in Cambridge during the Christmas holidays.

The Harvard Club was the next opponent of the Harvard 'varsity and the latter again was beaten. Notwithstanding the two defeats,



1, Fletcher; 2, Cannon, Mgr.; 3, MacDuff; 4, Richards; 5, Didier; 6, Barkwell; 7, LeMieux, Coach; 8, Anderson; 9, Follis; 10, Kerr, Capt.; 11, Kahn; 12, Hocking.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICH.



1, Denneen; 2, Whitney; 3, Brown; 4, Wesienheimer; 5, Waugh; 6, Haft; 7, Munn; 8, Chassin, Capt.; 9, Farrow.

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO, BUFFALO, N. Y.

and another registered by the B.A.A., it was apparent that the team possessed sufficient ability to cope with any of its college rivals, also that it was a combination that would measure up to any of the championship teams that wore the Crimson colors. Harvard defeated both Yale and Princeton, first winning from the Elis at Cambridge, and then going to Philadelphia, where a change to seven-man hockey did not impair its ability. Princeton, represented by a weak aggregation, was much easier for the Crimson. The latter ran away from the Tigers on the small rink at home and at Philadelphia was again superior. Harvard had a remarkable and stalwart defense in Captain Walker, Joe Stubbs and Jabish Holmes, while the forward line, composed of Bobby Emmons, Ned Bigelow, Ned Bacon, Avery and the other extra players used at various times during the season, proved superior.

Dartmouth was as popular as ever in Boston. Many of the players learned the game while attending Greater Boston schools, and when they played against Harvard and others there was great desire to see them. Bob Paisley, Gale and Fiske were the star players. With all but Paisley back for next winter, and a freshman team of 'varsity strength coming up, the indications are that Dartmouth will have a real top-notch team to meet Harvard and the other intercollegiate combinations.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology had a popular team and, under the coaching of Charley Foote, did well. The indications point to a stronger combination this coming winter, as many Canadians are registered at the Institute. The only drawback this team suffered last winter was inability to find time to practice. Another strong team was Boston College and, as in foot ball, the institution made a name for itself in hockey, competing against teams of its own caliber and generally being successful. Tufts College took up the sport after a lapse of several years and, although handicapped at times, proved an aggressive combination and one which will be sure to develop into a stronger team as the interest in the sport thrives. Massachusetts Agricultural College, another institution to profit by the matriculating of so many Boston boys, did well. Like all the small colleges it was forced to get in its practice on outdoor surfaces. The winter was so severe that snow was generally piled up on the playing surface, which made it difficult for the boys to get on the ice. Several Canadian teams were seen in action. They suffered defeat, showing that the players in this section were able to hold their own against the best.

Schoolboy hockey was never more interesting, the Greater Boston Interscholastic Hockey League, which took in all of the strongest teams, playing all its early games outdoors. With the severe winter affecting the schedules, the Pavilion management made it possible for the boys to play off their games indoors. At the conclusion of the first round Newton High, Cambridge Latin, Brookline High and Arlington High proved the strongest. Newton and Cambridge had little difficulty in defeating other teams and won their way into the final match. Cambridge Latin had beaten Newton outdoors, but at the



(1) PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, EXETER, N. H.—1, O'Nearn; 2, Martin; 3, Burnett; 4, Howard; 5, Handy; 6, Murray; 7, Currier, Mgr.; 8, Cantillon, Capt.; 9, Parker, Coach; 10, Lamont. (2) MILTON (MASS.) ACADEMY. (3) POLYTECHNIC PREPARATORY SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—1, Snedeker, Mgr.; 2, Hanuah; 3, Woodbridge; 4, Moore; 5, McGahie, Coach; 6, Allison; 7, Lawson; 8, Farah, Capt.; 9, Lott; 10, Sadler. (4) ALBANY (N. Y.) ACADEMY—1, Gillespie, Mgr.; 2, Lodge; 3, Zeitler; 4, Glenn; 5, Wing; 6, Dugan; 7, I. Ives; 8, Vander Veer; 9, K. Ives; 10, Caruvel.



indoor rink the Newton boys won a clean-cut victory in a well contested game and again captured the schoolboy championship. Dr. Oscar Martin coached the Newton team and Leander McDonald was the tutor of Cambridge Latin; the boys showing ability well above the average and being well versed in all departments.

St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., had a representative team, again showing its ability to cope with the college teams. It is the cradle of hockey in this country and it is so superior to the other schools that games are only played with a few of the larger colleges. It seems that every boy plays hockey at St. Paul's. Exeter had a remarkable team and one that would have been a credit to any college. Scholastic difficulties retarded the players in their earlier games but a powerful line-up was whipped into shape by Coach Clarence Parker and succeeded in defeating its ancient rival, Andover, 4-2. Captain Cantillon and Charles O'Hearn were the stars for Exeter. The season came to an end Washington's Birthday, when the crack Dartmouth Freshman team was defeated.

No team had a real clean-cut right to the private school championship. Milton Academy had the title well in hand as a result of victories over Brown and Nichols (which had defeated Exeter early in the season), Middlesex, Country Day and Harvard Freshman, but was beaten in the final game with St. Mark's at the Pavilion. St. Mark's School suffered because of adverse weather conditions, having only played two games, winning from Cambridge Latin and Middlesex Schools, before clashing with Milton. The game was in doubt until the final whistle. Milton led, 3 to 2, up to the final three minutes, when St. Mark's tied the score and then won the game by two spectacular shots from center ice, 4 to 3. The result came somewhat as a surprise, for Milton had beaten many strong teams in the preliminary games. Brown and Nichols had a very good team and attained its greatest height when it defeated the Exeter contingent. Country Day, Noble & Greenough and Middlesex also boasted of strong teams.



(1) KENT (CONN.) SCHOOL—Noye, Dealy, Bradford, Frey, Valmer, Nadal, Cuyler, Studdiford, Capt.; MacWillie. (2) PAWLING (N. Y.) SCHOOL—Colebrook; 2, Austin; 3, Folly; 4, Ritchey; 5, Posener; 6, Barnewall; 7, Spates. (3) ST. JOHN'S PREP, DANVERS, MASS.—Oulette; 2, Moloney; 3, Dalton; 4, Sammon; 5, Dupont, Capt.; 6, Connolly; 7, Hatch. (4) LAFAYETTE H.S., BUFFALO, N. Y.—1, Sunblom; 2, Spaulding; 3, Abel, Capt.; 4, Shedrick; 5, Kane; 6, Mitchell, Coach; 7, Weinig; 8, Sullivan; 9, Magavuni; 10, Maytham, Mgr. (5) ALLEGHENY H.S., PITTSBURGH, PA.—1, Dunnells; 2, Newman, Coach; 3, Cochrane; 4, Boone; 5, Jamieson; 6, Burnis; 7, Friday; 8, Leggate; 9, Friedman; 10, Hunter, Capt.; 11, Kunkel; 12, Watson; 13, Simmons.

## New York vs. Chicago Schoolboys' Challenge

Mayor William B. Thompson of Chicago, who is one of the foremost advocates in the Middle West of athletics—including exercise and participation in outdoor and indoor games for schoolboys—has opened an entirely new field for inter-city competition by issuing a skating challenge to the schoolboys of New York City, through the Public Schools Athletic League, on behalf of Chicago's schoolboys. The mayor has lent every assistance that he could to the formation of a public schools athletic league in Chicago on lines similar to the organization which is so successful in New York. The league is developing rapidly and when it is completed the Chicago boys will be thoroughly organized for the pursuit of athletic games.

There has been competition between some of the schools of Chicago and New York in foot ball and base ball, but this has been due to the efforts of individuals. It is but fair to say, however, that individual effort in these instances always has been quite handsomely supported by public co-operation.

By opening a new field for competition—skating—it may be that Mayor Thompson is shrewdly guessing that he has discovered one field in which he has the New York schoolboy stumped. Everybody knows there is not quite so much ice around New York as there is around Chicago during the winter season, not only by several thousands of pounds but by several thousands of feet of skating area. The difference in the climate is such that Chicago has ice often when New York is without it, although apparently the temperature in the latter city is just as low, the proximity to the salt airs of the ocean no doubt being a factor.

Notwithstanding that fact, there are more good skaters among the schoolboys of New York than might be imagined, mostly in the Bronx and the outlying stations of Brooklyn and Staten Island. A few are able to indulge in indoor skating, while scores manage to get out into the rural districts of Westchester, Long Island and in New Jersey, where they spend some of their spare moments on the ice.

Attention was called to the higher cost of skating in New York than in Chicago, to the expense involved in obtaining skates and shoes, a big item for the New York schoolboy, and when this was brought to the attention of the athletic department of the New York Sunday World it was suggested by its editor that a plan might be found whereby the boys of New York City would be provided with skating surface for practice and also with skates of the right sort to assist them to compete successfully against the budding Chicago athletes.

The Sunday World has interested itself for a number of years in promoting healthful athletic competition among schoolboys of New York, offering prizes and encouraging athletic sports in every way possible. This feature of its activities has been so successful that a special department, concerned exclusively with the promotion of athletic sports, is maintained the year round.

## Collegiate and Scholastic Notes

**Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.**—It was not possible to complete the schedule, because the ice conditions were bad. It was the first season of hockey at Amherst. R. A. Clark, rover; A. Davidson, right wing; and Plumer, center, played conspicuously well. The defeat of the Massachusetts "Aggies" was their first against them after they had won four games.

**Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.**—Lack of an indoor rink, combined with inclement weather, delayed the Boston College hockey season. Of the seven games, which were scheduled, six were won. In the game with Massachusetts Agricultural College there were three overtime periods. The Morrissey brothers, Leonard and Frank, the latter captain of the team, played well on the defense. Leo Hughes was an excellent forward and E. O'Brien was an invaluable player in the net. It was a very successful season for the coach, Walter Falvey, who was instructing his first team.

**Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.**—The best game of the season was the final with Princeton, which was overtime to the extent of four extra five-minute periods. A long schedule was played and many of the games were keenly contested.

**Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.**—In the early part of the season the team was very successful. Later the withdrawal of some of the players was a handicap. In spite of this the team was able to hold Dartmouth to a score of 2 to 1, playing two overtime periods. E. J. Mansell, J. J. McCarthy, H. L. Collins, J. Delahunt and W. Dowd were players whose work was efficient.

**Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.**—After hockey had been dormant for three years a team was started for the 1919-20 season. Considering the handicaps to be overcome the results were excellent. Captain McNeil and H. J. Williams were players who were very successful.

**Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.**—After a week's practise at St. Paul's School during the Christmas vacation the team was forced to remain idle for more than a month during the building of the Philadelphia rink. As in previous years the players were handicapped by the lack of a rink in Princeton. The material was fairly good and inability to practise had its effect on the games scheduled. Maxwell was credited with being the best goal keeper of the year.

**Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.**—Captain Grabert and Mears played excellently throughout the season. When Waples was forced to discontinue after the game with Yale the team missed his services.

**Tufts College, Medford, Mass.**—For the first time hockey was recognized by Tufts as a major sport. No coach could be had, but without coaching the team turned out finely. The season opened with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dartmouth was played twice and Harvard once. The work of Ballou at center and Kurlin at point was admirable.

**Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.**—Not only was it the first season of hockey at Union College but it proved to be a good season. The game with Hamilton was considered to be the most important. H. C. Wadsworth, M. G. Potter, J. H. LaPan, H. V. N. Philip and Captain Gale played well.

**University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.**—Practice began December 20 on Delaware Park lake. Later some of the players were unable to continue and the team was handicapped by their absence. The nearness of the Canadian schools to Buffalo makes it assured that the team will schedule games with Canadian schools in the future.

**University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.**—The team was the first that Michigan ever had. It was considered an informal organization, but it made such a good showing that hockey is seriously considered as a major sport. Richards, goal, and Barkell, center, were the leading players of the team.



University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.—Ice hockey had been played at the University of Pennsylvania in a desultory manner for some years, an informal team now and then representing the University. With the opening of the new rink in Philadelphia the sport thrived. The team was fairly successful against most of its opponents.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn.—Yale was handicapped by lack of a rink. The team took a Christmas trip to Canada and won two of five games. Five very strong teams were played. The practice was confined solely to what could be had on an outdoor rink. Captain Ingalls, the only American Naval Ace, played with the style and strength of the late Hobey Baker. Carson, at right wing, was a clever stick handler and so was Jerry Smith. Walker made a good goal keeper.

Albany Academy, Albany, N. Y.—The team was handicapped because it was impossible to arrange games. Out of a schedule of ten originally arranged but four contests were played and three of these were won. The only defeat against the players was administered by the alumni.

Allegheny High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.—The team finished second in the championship race of the Pittsburgh High School League. Toward the close of the season it developed skill and strength. It was not quite so capable as the team of two years prior, which won the championship. The team played two games with Shaw High School of Cleveland, tying one and being defeated in the other.

Browne & Nichols School, Cambridge, Mass.—The team won the championship of the private schools of Boston for the second year in succession. Six veteran players were on the team. They were J. Dwight, G. Dwight, captain; R. Cordingley, Collier, M. Cordingley and Bradford. Exeter was beaten and it was the only defeat that Exeter suffered during the season. Some of the players of the team were unable to take part in games after that victory. Country Day, principal rivals of the school, were beaten in the rink at Cambridge. The players were handicapped in practise work by lack of ice.

Carlton Academy, Summit, N. J.—With but two weeks of practise the team made a capital showing. One of the principal victories was over Loyola of New York City by a score of 3 to 2. Edwards, Sniffen and Boston played excellent hockey throughout all of the season for Carlton Academy.

Lafayette High School, Buffalo, N. Y.—The season began by a defeat of East High of Rochester. The team led in the Michigan Cup games until the last contest of the series when it lost to Nichols. A trip was made to Manlius, N. Y., and also to Cleveland. In the latter city the city champions were beaten. The Michigan Cup tie was played off with Nichols and Lafayette lost in a game that was well contested.

Mechanic Arts High School, St. Paul, Minn.—In the game with Central, which decided the city championship, neither team scored until after ten minutes of the second half had been played. Nelson, who was Mechanics' goal guard, played admirably in this game. He stopped many shots. Sudor was the leading player of the season and made the most goals.

Melrose High School, Melrose, Mass.—In the season's games Myles Lane, point, and George Manser, center, played very well. Westhaver at goal was a good defensive player. He stopped 25 out of 29 clean shots against him. The team was made up of players who were without previous experience except Captain MacLaughlin.

Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.—At the beginning of the season the team lacked experience. It had started to make a formidable showing when the heavy snows put it out of the question to continue the schedule.

Milton Academy, Milton, Mass.—Credit was given to R. Tisdale by many critics as being the best goal guard in schoolboy hockey. Lea was an excellent player. In the Middlesex game ten minutes overtime was necessary. In the game with St. Mark's Milton was ahead until the last minute, when the opponents shot two goals.

Newton High School, Newtonville, Mass.—With Crosby as captain the Newton team enjoyed a most successful season. It won the Interscholastic League championship by defeating Cambridge Latin.

**Noble & Greenough School, Boston, Mass.**—Beginning with the defeat of English High School in the first game of the year, the next three games were lost because of the inability of regular players to take part. The season was finished by victories over Roxbury Latin and Country Day School, the principal rivals of Noble & Greenough. Gaynebin, McDowell, Almy and Stuart were the leading players of the team.

**Phillips Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.**—The team played well enough to break even on its schedule, encountering the strongest opposition from the teams of Harvard.

**Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.**—Phillips Exeter had the best all around team in the history of the academy. It won the first game from Andover since 1916 by the score of 4 to 2. Admirable offensive play helped the team to make large scores and good checking made its defensive play very strong. O'Hearn, rover, was individually the leader of the team. Some classed him as the best forward of the schoolboy players. Captain Cantillon, Lamont, Woodbury, Martin, Handy and Barnett were players of skill.

**Poly. Prep. School, Brooklyn, N. Y.**—The team won two games out of three from Loyola and won the Menendez trophy. It also won the interscholastic championship of Greater New York. Good team work was the principal factor for success on the part of the players.

**West Philadelphia High School, Philadelphia, Pa.**—In the first year of hockey at the school the team was gratifyingly successful. H. W. Gordon was the organizer and played a fine game in conjunction with his team mate, A. C. Wood, at center. Churchill and Patten on the wings did excellently. Capital defensive work carried the players through the season with only one defeat and that by Haverford Prep. Captain Gordon individually scored 41 points.

**Edison Club, Schenectady, N. Y.**—With little experience in hockey the Edison team made an excellent record. W. Friday, the Mershon brothers, Found, Upp and Fraser were an excellent nucleus around which to build. Heavy snows made alteration of the schedule necessary, but on the whole the season was successful.

# Collegiate and Scholastic Records

## Amherst (Mass.) College

- 1—Springfield 0      3—Mass. Agri. 1

## Boston (Mass.) College

- 4—Yankee Div. 2      8—Boston Univ. 0  
3—Mass. Agri. 4      5—Mass. Tech 4  
5—U.S. Mil.'Ac. 0      4—Tufts 2  
8—Fordham 0

## Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H.

- 0—St. Paul's Sch. 4      2—Dartmouth Club 3  
5—Tufts 0      2—Dartmouth Club 4  
3—Tufts 0      5—Pennsylvania 0  
1—Mass. Agri.'0      3—Princeton 1  
6—Springfield 0      5—Freshmen 1  
2—Harvard 4

## Hamilton Coll., Clinton, N. Y.

- 6—Rensselaer Poly 0      10—Little Falls  
2—Williams 3      H.C. 0  
3—Union Coll. 1      0—Williams 1

## Massachusetts Agri. Coll., Amherst

- 5—Boston Coll. 4      1—Amherst 3  
6—Springfield 0      0—Dartmouth 1  
10—Boston Univ. 2

## Massachusetts Tech, Cambridge

- 4—Tufts 2      7—Yankee Div. 7  
6—Boston Coll. 4      4—Boston Coll. 5  
10—Springfield 2      5—Williams 2  
0—Harvard 8      8—Yankee Div. 2

## Princeton (N. J.) University

- 4—Harvard Club 5      3—Quaker City  
0—Toronto Univ. 10      H.C. 2  
2—New Rochelle      4—Harvard Univ. 6  
H.C. 4      1—Harvard Univ. 10  
5—New Rochelle      1—Yale 4  
H.C. 0      1—Yale 6  
7—Pennsylvania 2      2—Dartmouth 3

## Swarthmore (Pa.) College

- 3—Yale 6      4—Crescent A.C. 3  
3—Pennsylvania 1      8—New York A.C. 4  
5—Cynwood C.C. 2

## Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.

- 2—Mass. Tech 4      0—Dartmouth 3  
0—Dartmouth 5      0—Harvard 8

## Union Coll., Schenectady, N. Y.

- 5—Mohawk G.C. 0      1—Edison Club 2  
6—Albany Teach. 0      1—Hamilton 3

## Univ. of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.

- 11—Hutch Alumni 3      0—Cornell Univ. 24  
4—Niagara Falls 4      0—Ridley Coll. 7  
3—Welland      0—St. Catharine 12  
O.H.A. 8      0—Coll. of Com. 4

## Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor

- 1—Assumption      3—Webers 2  
Coll. 0      5—Waterstones 2  
5—Douglas &      7—Rayls 1  
Lomason 1

## Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

- 1—U.S. Mil. Ac. 1      6—Lafayette 3  
2—Princeton 7      1—Dartmouth 5  
1—Quaker City      2—Aviators' Club 2  
Club 10

## Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.

- 5—Hamilton Tig. 10      7—Brockville 4  
6—Queens Coll. 8      1—Welland 5  
3—St. Michael's      4—Harvard 5  
Coll. 2      4—Princeton 0

## Albany (N. Y.) Academy

- 14—Alumni 4      5—Alumni 8  
13—Egbert's H.S. 1

## Allegheny H. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

- 5—Fifth Ave. H.S. 0      1—Schenley H.S. 0  
3—South H.S. 0      2—So. Hills H.S. 0  
0—Schenley H.S. 2      3—Westinghouse  
1—So. Hills H.S. 1      H.S. 0  
2—Westinghouse      1—Peabody H.S. 1  
H.S. 0      1—Shaw H.S.  
1—Peabody H.S. 1      (Cleve.) 1  
2—Fifth Ave. H.S. 1      1—Shaw H.S.  
1—South H.S. 0      (Cleve.) 2

## Browne & Nichols Sch., Cambridge

- 1—Middlesex 0      1—Milton Acad. 3  
3—Exeter 1      6—Country Day 2  
6—Noble & Green. 0      1—Newton H.S. 6

## Carlton Acad., Summit, N. J.

- 4—Morristown      4—South Orange 1  
Sch. 5      5—Chatham 1  
7—Carteret 0      3—Madison 0  
3—Loyola (N.Y.) 2

## Kent (Conn.) School

- 6—Canterbury 2      7—Roxbury 1  
14—Bridgeport H.S. 0      6—Choate 3  
2—Pauling 0      4—Hotchkiss 2  
9—Hartford H.S. 0      2—Berkshire 1  
12—New Rochelle      4—Canterbury 0  
H.S. 0

**Lafayette H. S., Buffalo, N. Y.**

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 4—East H.S.<br>(Roch.) 0 | 2—Nichols 3                 |
| 11—Technical H.S. 0      | 5—Hutch 0                   |
| 3—Nichols 4              | 11—Technical H.S. 2         |
| 7—Hutch 0                | 1—St. John's<br>(Manlius) 4 |
| 4—Nichols 3              | 5—Shaw H.S.<br>(Cleve.) 2   |
| 2—Hutch 1                | 1—Nichols 4                 |
| 1—Technical H.S. 0       |                             |
| (for.)                   |                             |

**Mechanic Arts H. S., St. Paul**

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2—Phalen Luther<br>Sem. 5 | 0—Phalen Luther<br>Sem. 4 |
| 3—Johnson H.S. 2          | 0—Central H.S. 3          |
| 4—Humboldt H.S. 0         | 5—Como Indpts. 2          |

**Melrose (Mass.) High School**

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 4—Belmont H.S. 1    | 2—Cambridge Lat. 7 |
| 2—Stoneham H.S. 0   | 0—Andover 8        |
| 2—Somerville H.S. 1 | 2—Brookline H.S. 3 |
| 5—M.I.T. '23 0      | 0—Exeter 10        |
| 1—Newton H.S. 7     | 2—Milton Acad. 6   |
| 0—Arlington H.S. 2  | 1—Harvard '23 4    |

**Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.**

- |                    |                             |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 0—Brown & Nich. 1  | 1—Milton Acad. 2            |
| 1—Arlington H.S. 1 | 7—Schoolship<br>Nantucket 0 |
| 2—Noble & Green. 0 |                             |
| 0—Harvard 2d 4     |                             |

**Milton (Mass.) Academy**

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 7—Melrose H.S. 1   | 2—Middlesex 1      |
| 5—Country Day 0    | 3—Harvard Fresh. 2 |
| 3—Brookline H.S. 4 | 3—St. Mark's 4     |
| 3—Brown & Nich. 1  |                    |

**Newton (Mass.) High School**

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 4—Andover 1        | 4—Brookline 0      |
| 0—Cambridge Lat. 1 | 6—Brown & Nich. 1  |
| 1—Harvard '23 2    | 5—Arlington 0      |
| 13—M.I.T. '23 0    | 7—Brookline 1      |
| 9—Somerville 0     | 2—Harvard 2d 3     |
| 7—Noble & Green. 0 | 9—Melrose 0        |
| 9—Country Day 0    | 4—Cambridge Lat. 3 |

**Noble & Greenough, Boston, Mass.**

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 4—English H.S. 0   | 0—Newton H.S. 11  |
| 0—Middlesex Sch. 2 | 3—Roxbury Latin 2 |
| 0—Brown & Nich. 6  | 4—Country Day 3   |

**Pawling (N. Y.) School**

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 5—Flushing 3 | 2—Hotchkiss 1 |
| 0—Kent 2     |               |

**Phillips Andover, Andover, Mass.**

- |                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 3—Wakefield H.S. 2         | 1—Harvard Fresh. 5 |
| 1—Newton H.S. 4            | 2—Harvard 2d 4     |
| 4—Merrimack Val.<br>Club 1 | 4—M.I.T. Fresh. 1  |
| 6—Melrose H.S. 0           | 2—Exeter 4         |

**Phillips Exeter, Exeter, N. H.**

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 3—Brown & Nich. 1      | 3—Harvard '23 1   |
| 7—Wakefield H.S. 0     | 10—Melrose H.S. 0 |
| 8—Brookline H.S. 0     | 4—Andover 2       |
| 16—Boston<br>E. H.S. 0 | 3—M.I.T. '23 3    |
|                        | 2—Dartmouth '23   |

**Poly Prep., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 8—New Utrecht 2    | 11—Horace Mann |
| 4—Manual Train. 0  | 0—Jamaica 0    |
| 9—Commercial 0     | 4—Loyola 1     |
| 2—Montclair H.S. 3 | 8—Loyola 2     |
| 8—Boys' H.S. 2     |                |

**St. John's Prep, Danvers, Mass.**

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 0—Rindge Tech 1    | 6—Ipswich 2      |
| 0—Cambridge Lat. 5 | 2—Bos. English 1 |
| 3—Stoneham 1       | 9—Danvers 2      |
| 5—Danvers 0        | 0—Dorchester 0   |
| 3—Wakefield 0      |                  |

**St. Paul's School, Concord, N.**

- |                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 6—Harvard Fresh. 1      | 4—Dartmouth 0  |
| 4—Dartmouth<br>Fresh. 1 | 2—Harvard Club |

**West Philadelphia H. S., Phila., Pa.**

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 3—Central H.S. 1       | 5—Haverford Prep       |
| 0—Haverford Prep 2     | 4—Penn Charter         |
| 3—Penn Charter 0       | 8—Central H.S.         |
| 1—Germantown<br>H.S. 0 | 6—Landsdowne<br>H.S. 5 |
| 8—Landsdowne<br>H.S. 4 | 3—Germantown<br>H.S. 0 |

**Albany (N. Y.) Country Club**

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 8—Mohawk G.C. 1  | 4—St. Nicholas 1 |
| 7—Ludlum Steel 1 | 1—New Rochelle   |
| 9—Ludlum Steel 1 |                  |

**Edison Club, Schenectady, N.**

- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 4—Mohawk G.C. 1        | 10—Schen. B.C. 1 |
| 1—Mohawk G.C. 1        | 3—Rovers 0       |
| 4—Rovers 6             | 4—Albany H.C. 1  |
| 4—Cohoes Ice<br>Rink 3 | 5—Mohawk G.C.    |
| 4—Albany H.C. 3        | 2—Union Coll. 1  |

**Logan Park Team, Minneapolis**

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 4—Stewarts 3    | 7—Anchors 4     |
| 5—Harriets 1    | 6—Powderhorns 1 |
| 2—Maple Hills 0 | 5—Camdens 1     |
| 3—Lagoons 1     | 7—Raccoons 4    |

# Captains, Coaches and Managers for 1921

COLLEGE OR SCHOOL	CAPTAIN	POSITION	COACH	MANAGER
Allegheny High School.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Rover.....	George T. Newman, Univ. of Ill.....	Cyril Kunkel
Amherst College.....	Amherst, Mass.	Rover.....	Walter Falvey, Boston College.....	B. I. Church
Boston College.....	Chestnut Hill, Mass.	Center.....	John Jarvis Cape, Dartmouth.....	M. H. McInerney
Browne & Nichols School, Cambridge, Mass.	Summit, N. J.	Center.....	J. M. Donahue, Holy Cross.....	Fred K. Kennard
Carlton Academy.....	Hanover, N. Y.	Left Wing, Rover	Albert I. Prettyman, Hamilton.....	J. Minsham, Jr.
Dartmouth College.....	Clinton, N. Y.	Rover.....	Mitchell, Lafayette.....	S. W. Plumb, Jr.
Hamilton High School.....	Buffalo, N. Y.	Rover.....	Chas. L. Foote, M. I. T.....	J. Ward Naier
Lafayette High School.....	Minneapolis, Minn.	Right Wing	Joseph Behlie.....	G. C. Hill
Logan Park.....	Amherst, Mass.	Point	W. P. Raymond, Brown Univ.....	Joseph D. Evers
Mass. Agrl. College.....	Amherst, Mass.	Rover	Dr. Oscar Martin, Tufts.....	Edw. Vilette
Mass. Inst. of Technology.....	Cambridge, Mass.	Goal	Joseph M. Shaughnessy, U. S. N.....	Bill Haman
Mechanic Arts H. S.	St. Paul, Minn.	Goal	Frank L. Quimby, Yale.....	Carl Crocker
Melrose High School.....	Melrose, Mass.	Center	Clarence P. Parker, Dubuque, Ia.....	Monroe Morley
Middlesex School.....	Concord, Mass.	Center	S. H. McGahie, N. Y. U.....	L. Damon
Milton Academy.....	Milton, Mass.	Cover Point	James D. Clancey, McGill Univ.....	John Dudly
Newton High School.....	Newtonville, Mass.	Defense	H. P. Clappell.....	D. E. Nickerson
Noble and Greenough School.....	Boston, Mass.	Center	J. Ballou, Tufts.....	M. B. Hulsapple
Phillips Andover Academy.....	Andover, Mass.	Center	Ambrose Clark, Union.....	N. Chassin
Phillips Exeter Academy.....	Exeter, N. H.	Point	LeMieux, Lavatte Univ.....	Fletcher
Poly. Prep. School.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Center	Dr. Geo. W. Orton.....	S. Rynick
Princeton.....	Princeton, N. J.	Goal	Horace W. Gordon, W. P. H. S.....	A. E. Wood
Swarthmore College.....	Swarthmore, Pa.	Goal	Talbot Hunter.....	
St. Paul's School.....	Concord, Mass.	Center		
Tufts College.....	Medford, Mass.	Goal		
Union College.....	Schenectady, N. Y.	Center		
University of Buffalo.....	Buffalo, N. Y.	Left Wing		
University of Michigan.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Rover		
University of Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Rover		
West Phila. High School.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Rover		
Yale University.....	New Haven, Conn.	Rover		



## Canadian Intercollegiate Union

BY J. L. O'BRIEN.

The Canadian Intercollegiate Hockey Union comprises the universities of McGill, Toronto and Queens. These teams play home and home games and the winners are declared Intercollegiate champions of Canada, with a right to challenge for the Allan Cup.

The race for the championship in 1919 was very keen, with three well-matched teams fighting hard. All games during the season were decided by small margins. The teams underwent training and coaching which, perhaps, was better than that received by any other aggregations in Canada. They were always fit for hard battles.

The season began by McGill making healthy strides in the direction of the championship. Queens was defeated handily at the McGill rink, and the week following Toronto suffered the same fate at Montreal. The McGill team continued its good work by traveling to Queens and winning again. Toronto won the first match on their home ice when they defeated Queens by a narrow margin.

All hopes for Toronto centered on the game with McGill to be played in Toronto. To remain in the running Toronto had to win. Before a large crowd the teams met at full strength and battled for two hours. The conclusion of the regular periods was played. At the finish of the first extra session the score was still tied, and the end of the second overtime period saw the tie unbroken. As only three overtime periods were allowed, and a tied score meant the championship for McGill, both teams struggled to the limit. Players were carried from the ice exhausted, and Heney, McGill's best defence man, had his jaw broken by a stick. With the period nearly over, Toronto secured the goal that gave them the game.

Toronto defeated Queens at Kingston, and a play-off with McGill was necessary to decide the championship. The game was played at Ottawa. Both teams appeared on the ice with all of their regular players, Heney of McGill with his broken jaw in harness. Toronto secured a good lead in the first period and tried to hold it. The McGill team slowly overcame the lead and were in striking distance of victory in the last period when Toronto secured one more goal and the championship. The score of the game was 5-4.

### STANDING OF THE LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.
McGill .....	3	1
Toronto .....	3	1
Queens .....	0	4

Play-off won by Toronto.

## Allan Cup Finals



ALLAN CUP.

The final games for the Allan Cup took place in Toronto between the Falcons, Western champions, and the University of Toronto. These games were to decide which club would represent Canada at the Olympic games in Belgium. The Winnipeg Falcons were victors in both contests, winning the first game 8-3 and the second 3-2.

In the first game the Falcons played the puck and not the man. They left body-checking strictly out of the category, refusing to indulge in any rough tactics, and maintained a pace that the collegians could not keep. The Falcons drew three penalties, one more than the University of Toronto sextette, but the fouls were minor ones and, from the spectators' standpoint, appeared accidental.

Play opened fairly fast and continued with Falcons having a big edge on the going during the first period, but they were shooting wretchedly. After the game had been in progress 18 minutes Frederickson grabbed the puck from Gouinlock in center ice and dashed up alone, dodged to the side past McIntyre and scored from a hot shot. The Winnipeg fans had hardly ceased cheering when 'Varsity evened the count, Wright rounding the net and Gouinlock scoring from a mix-up in front.

When the second session opened a face-off occurred to the right side of the 'Varsity net and from the melee that followed Goodman flipped the puck past Langtry. Five minutes later Woodman and Frederickson combined beautifully, the former scoring. Goodman took a nice pass from Frederickson and scored while going in fast, but it was ruled off-side. Frederickson then scored the greatest goal of the match. He stick-handled his way through the entire 'Varsity team and slipped the rubber into the corner of the net. Goodman made it 5-1 with a somewhat lucky long shot.

The final period had hardly started when Frederickson intercepted a pass and, with Halderson going up as a helpmate, Frank outguessed Ramsay by going in alone for a goal. Falcons' next goal was the result of a heady play. Halderson was steered into the corner but he

slapped the puck 30 feet back and Goodman shot it into the cage. Benson engineered the next goal, skating the length of the ice and passing to Frederickson, who went right in to beat Langtry. Benson was benched for tripping Wright. Gouinlock and Carson combined and beat the Falcon defense, Gouinlock scoring. Varsity continued to go strong and came close to getting more goals, but were held to one, Sullivan taking a pass from Wright to tally, a scratchy goal. Langtry went out of his net to save from Frederickson.

Just before the final gong sounded Frederickson got clean through and was about to shoot when McIntyre threw his stick two feet to hit the puck and saved a sure goal.

The teams lined up as follows:

Falcons (8)	Position	Toronto (3)
Byron .....	Goal.....	Langtry
Johannesson .....	Right defence.....	McIntyre
Benson .....	Left defence.....	Ramsay
Frederickson .....	Center.....	Gouinlock
Halderson .....	Right wing.....	Wright
Goodman .....	Left wing.....	Carson
Woodman .....	Substitute.....	Olson
Fridfinnson .....	Substitute.....	Sullivan

Goals—(First period) 1, Frederickson, 17m.; 2, Gouinlock, 1m.; (Second period) 3, Goodman, 8m.; 4, Woodman from Frederickson, 5m.; 5, Frederickson, 5m.; 6, Goodman, 3m.; (Third period) 7, Frederickson, 45s; 8, Goodman, 4m.; 9, Frederickson, 7m.; 10, Gouinlock, 3m.; 11, Sullivan, 4m. Referee—Lou Marsh, Toronto. Judge of play—Jack Hughes, Winnipeg.

The final game for the amateur supremacy of Canada took place at the Toronto Arena and resulted in a victory for Winnipeg by the score of 3—2, which won the round by the decisive score of 11—5, and earned the right to represent Canada at the Olympic hockey tournament in Antwerp. The Allan Cup went west after three years. The Westerners may be relied on to have the defenders in the pink of condition when the challengers make the trip to the Manitoba capital, and, all things considered, the task of "lifting it" will be no easy one.

The Falcons were first to score. Connie Johannesson skated the length of the ice to beat Langtry with a low rifle shot. It took eleven minutes to do it and both teams were traveling at a merry clip when Carson finally found the net on a high shot from outside the defense, seven minutes later, and tied the count.

It was in the second period that the Icelandic team showed the polish and finish that goes with championship teams. They scored the only tally of a desperately fought session and it came as the result of one of Frederickson's best shots on a fast pass from Benson, after the middle-sized player had rushed the length of the ice.

The last period will never be forgotten by those who viewed the contest. With the Varsity team showing fighting skill and the Falcons hampered by the loss of their star goal-custodian and playing short-handed for several minutes, it took some super hockey to stave off defeat. But the Icelanders, despite the fact that they had traveled

through two severe periods at a dizzy pace, simply opened up and traveled all the faster. They finally made victory sure when, after four minutes of thrilling hockey, Goodman scored for them after the prettiest piece of three-man combination, with Halderson and Frederickson on the other end, seen in the series.

This was the deciding goal, as the Westerners were too busy holding the vicious attack of their clever opponents to think much about scoring. They wanted to give the young goal-keeper the best of protection and the regulars went eighteen minutes before being relieved. It was remarkable endurance and showed the Falcons as a capital aggregation. Elliot did not show any signs of weakness in the nets and played off some clever shots. However, somebody failed to pick up a loose puck near the Falcon goal and Carson rushed in to score at close range.

This goal was the climax to one of the hottest games of the winter. There were still six minutes to play, and the students fought hard at least to tie the count but without avail, and after individual rushes by players of both teams the gong sounded with the score 3—2, in favor of the Falcons.

To Mike Goodman, champion speed skater of Canada, and hockeyist extraordinary, goes the credit of saving his team from defeat.

Falcons (3)	Position.	University of Toronto (2)
*Byron .....	Goal.....	Langtry
Johanneson .....	Right defence.....	McIntyre
Benson .....	Left defence .....	Ramsay
Frederickson .....	Center.....	Gouinlock
Halderson .....	Right wing.....	Wright
Goodman .....	Left wing.....	Carson
Woodman .....	Substitute.....	Olson
Fridfinnson .....	Substitute.....	Sullivan

\*Replaced by "Babe" Elliott in third period.

Goals—(First period) 1, Johanneson, 11m.; 2, Carson, 5m.; (Second period) 3, Frederickson from Benson, 2m.; (Third period) 4, Goodman from Halderson, 3m.; 5, Carson from Sullivan, 11m.

Officials—Jack Hughes, Winnipeg; Lou Marsh, Toronto.

The following is the standing of the scorers of the two-game series:

	Total		Total
Frederickson, Falcon .....	5	Woodman, Falcon .....	1
Goodman, Falcon .....	4	Johanneson, Falcon .....	1
Gouinlock, Univ. of Toronto.....	2	Sullivan, Univ. of Toronto.....	1
Carson, Univ. of Toronto.....	2		

Sketches of the champion Falcon Hockey Club are as follows:

**WALLY BYRON, GOAL**—One of the best custodians playing amateur hockey in Canada, and noted for his remarkable consistency. He played a cool, steady and brilliant game all winter. He blanked the opposition in three out of fourteen games, and kept the score within three tallies on several occasions. Wally played with the intermediate Falcons in 1913-14, and broke into senior company with the 233d Battalion team in 1916-17. Age, 25; weight, 143 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 10 in.

**CONNIE JOHANNESON, RIGHT DEFENCE**—One of the giants of the team. He is a born defence man and is almost unbeatable, his ability at blocking and

checking being equaled only by his quick brain. He is a dangerous rusher, a gifted stick-handler, and packs a terrific shot which, when trained properly on the nets, generally finds a billet. Was used as spare on the Falcon team in the Independent League, and found a regular berth on the 233d Battalion defence, along with Benson and Byron. Age, 23; weight, 165 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 11½ in.

**BOBBIE BENSON, LEFT DEFENCE**—He has all the attributes of a first-class defence player and teams up to perfection with the sturdy Johannesson. His reckless habit of diving head-first into the fray, no matter what the odds may be, always excites the admiration of the fans. He broke into hockey at the age of fifteen. He is one of the old original Falcons, and has played with the Icelandic Club throughout its entire career. Age, 25; weight, 130 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 4 in.

**FRANK FREDERICKSON, CENTER**—The captain of the team, and center ice expert without a peer. Nearly 50 per cent of the goals netted by the Falcons in their fourteen games came from his club, while the rangy star figured in many more tallies by timely assists. His stick-handling is always a treat to behold, and his snappy combination breakaways down the ice with a teammate are probably the most dangerous factor in the Icelandic attack. Attended both Kelvin and Collegiate, and first broke into the hockey limelight in inter-high school sport along with Jimmy Gibson, Cecil Browne and Jack Asseltine. Frank is a very versatile young fellow, being a gifted songster and an accomplished violinist as well as one of the greatest turned out. Age, 24; weight, 157 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 10 in.

**HALLIE ("SLIM") HALDERSON, RIGHT WING**—Frederickson's right bower and giant of the team. A clever all-round player with exceptional stick-handling ability. Played junior hockey with the Young Men's Lutheran Club three years ago, and made his debut in the senior ranks in 1917-18 with Ypres team in the Military League. Performed well in the Allan Cup final against Kitchener in Toronto. Joined Monarchs last winter, but failed to show his true form. Came back to life with a bang this season under the genial influence of the Falcon Club and played an important part in helping his team land the right to travel in quest of the Allan Cup. Is the matinee idol of the Falcon team. Age, 21; weight, 157 lbs.; height, 6 ft. 2 in.

**MIKE GOODMAN, LEFT WING**—Frederickson's left-hand bower and the tornado of the team. Combined nicely with Frederickson and Halderson and is a first-class goal-getter. Mike played the star role in helping the Falcons defeat Selkirk in four out of five occasions by bottling up the renowned Joe Simpson so tightly that he was unable to open up with his deadly corkscrew rushes. Mike piloted the Y.M.L.C. Juniors to the Manitoba championship last winter, and helped Selkirk in their Allan Cup drive at Toronto against Hamilton.

**CHRIS FRIDFINNSON, SUBSTITUTE FORWARD**—Chris is known as "the useful sub," owing to the fact that he generally connects for a goal or two during his time on the ice. Played with the Y.M.L.C. Juniors three years ago with Halderson, and jumped into senior company with the Vimy team in the Military League the following season. Played an indifferent game with Monarchs last season, but, like Halderson, showed his real hockey ability under the Falcon colors. Age, 21; weight, 127 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 8 in.

**ALLAN ("HUCK") WOODMAN, SUBSTITUTE FORWARD**—Another giant. Can manipulate the rubber nicely and is a dangerous shot. Broke into senior hockey this season. Played with Tiger Juniors two years ago, and helped Y.M.L.C. win the Manitoba junior honors last winter. Age, 20; weight, 165 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 11¾ in.

**HEBBIE AXFORD, President**—The man behind the wheel and the brains of the club. Fought well in the committee room to win a berth for his club in senior company, and followed up his success by piloting the Icelandic crew to the premier honors of Western Canada. One of the old original Falcons.

**FRED ("STEAMER") MAXWELL, Manager**—His coaching and knowledge of the inside points of the game did much to round the team into a finely-oiled machine. He compelled the boys to play their best hockey all season and handled the substitutes in a masterly fashion.



## ALLAN CUP HISTORY

The following is a brief history of the Allan Cup, emblematic of the senior championship of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association:

1908-9—Cup presented by Sir Montagu Allan of Montreal to Cliffside of Ottawa, who were defeated by Queen's University team of Kingston, in Ottawa.

1909-10—Queen's successfully defended against Cliffside. St. Michael's of Toronto, O.H.A. champions, won the cup from Queen's, at Kingston; St. Michael's defended trophy, at Toronto, against Sherbrooke.

1910-11—Winnipeg Victorias awarded cup by default when O.H.A. refused to allow a team to play in middle of season. Victorias defended cup against Kenora, in Winnipeg.

1911-12—Winnipeg Victorias defended cup against Eatons of Toronto, Calgary and Regina, in Winnipeg.

1912-13—Winnipeg won championship from Victorias and defended cup against Moosejaw and Edmonton, in Winnipeg.

1913-14—Winnipeg Monarchs won championship of own league and defeated Kenora in cup games, but lost cup to Regina, in Winnipeg; Regina successfully defended against Grande Mere, at Regina.

1914-15—Melville won Saskatchewan championship and right to defend cup. They defeated Victorias of Toronto, in Winnipeg, but were themselves beaten by Monarchs of Winnipeg, who had previously beaten Fort William and Edmonton.

1915-16—61st Battalion team of Winnipeg won championship from Monarchs and successfully defended cup against Fort William and Regina, in Winnipeg.

1916-17—Winnipeg Victorias won Manitoba championship, defended cup against 141st Battalion team of Port Arthur; Dentals of Toronto, O.H.A. champions, defeated Pilgrims of Saskatoon in elimination series; Dentals defeated Winnipeg in finals, 13 to 12, in Toronto.

1918—Kitchener won O.H.A. senior championship from Dentals and defended cup, at Toronto, against Columbus team of Port Arthur, 20 to 2. Ypres team of Winnipeg, Manitoba champions, defeated Quakers of Saskatoon. Saskatchewan champions, in elimination series, 14 to 3. Kitchener team defended cup against Ypres team of Winnipeg, at Toronto, 6 to 4, in two games, losing first game, 4 to 3, and winning second, 4 to 1.

1919—Tigers of Hamilton won the senior O.H.A. and the right to defend the cup. Selkirk of Winnipeg eliminated the Columbus team of Port Arthur, winning both games, the first, 13 to 5; the second, 10 to 3, in Winnipeg. The Western champions then met the Tigers, in Toronto, and lost the first game, 6 to 1, but won second game, 5 to 1, losing out on the round by 1 goal.

1920—Toronto Granites won the senior O.H.A. title, eliminating the Hamilton Tigers in the finals, but not until after they had engaged in three gruelling battles with Kitchener for the group title; Sudbury, winners of the Northern O.H.A. senior group, defeated Collingwood, Intermediate O.H.A. champions, in a "sudden death," and then smothered the Toronto Granites in a two-game series, at Sudbury and Toronto; Sudbury, apparently weakened by the strenuous games against the Granites, succumbed to the Toronto University team, winners of the Inter-collegiate Union, in Toronto. Winnipeg Falcons won Manitoba championship and eliminated Fort William, winners of Thunder Bay League, in Winnipeg. Falcons won both games from University of Toronto, the first, 8 to 3, and the second, 3 to 2, in Toronto, taking the Allan Cup back to Winnipeg after three years' absence. Falcons represented Canada at the Olympic Games at Antwerp and made a clean sweep of the series, defeating the U.S.A. team in the finals.



1, McKell; 2, Darragh; 3, F. Dolan, Trainer; 4, T. P. Gorman, Sec.; 5, Bruce; 6, Merrill; 7, Benedict; 8, Boucher; 9, E. F. Day, Pres.; 10, Gerard, Capt.; 11, Cleghorn; 12, Neighbor; 13, P. Green, Mgr. and Coach; 14, Broadbent; 15, Denny.

OTTAWA HOCKEY CLUB—NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPIONS AND STANLEY CUP WINNERS.

## World Series of 1920

BY HENRY HECKMAN.

The Ottawa Senators, title holders of the National Hockey League, defeated the Seattle Metropolitan, champions of the Pacific Coast Hockey Association, in three games out of five in 1920, winning the world's professional hockey championship, and becoming possessors of the famous old Stanley Cup, which they will be called upon to defend in the 1921 campaign.

The Ottawans won the first two games by the scores of 3—2 and 3—0, respectively. In the third contest the Seattle club scored their



1, Holmes; 2, P. Muldoon, Mgr.; 3, Dr. Adams; 4, Rowe; 5, Murray; 6, Rickey; 7, Tobin; 8, Riley; 9, Nichols; 10, Walker, Capt.; 11, Foyston.

### SEATTLE METROPOLITANS—PACIFIC COAST CHAMPIONS.

first win, defeating the Senators, 3—1. The foregoing games were played in the Laurier Arena in Ottawa on a very soft ice surface, due to the prevailing mild weather. The ice was covered with water in many spots. While the quality of hockey was good under the existing conditions, it was far below the standard seen earlier in the season, when the National League fixtures were being contested on a sheet of hard ice. The best hockey could not be played in the Capital any longer, and after a conference between Mr. Foran, trustee of the Stanley Cup; Mr. Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, and representatives of both clubs, it was deemed advisable to transfer the remaining games to the Arena Gardens in Toronto, using artificial ice. This action, which deprived the loyal Ottawa "fans" from wit-



FRANK CALDER,  
President National Hockey League.

nessing the whole series, was greatly regretted by the officials, but was unavoidable. Seattle won the fourth game, 5—3, thus tying up the series. The fifth and deciding game was won by Ottawa, 6—1.

Much criticism was passed because of the late date chosen for the world series in 1920. It was pointed out that the mild weather, which usually sets in around the time the classic is played, makes it impossible to stage games of such importance on natural ice.

There are but two ways in which this may be remedied—either to have all the rinks comprising the National League provided with artificial ice, or to stage the games at a much earlier date when they are to be played in the East. Of the two courses, the former appears to be the easier, but is the most difficult from the rink owners' point of view. Conditions in the West are altogether different from those in the East. All the members of the Pacific Coast organization play their games on artificial ice. In the East there is but one club which plays home matches on artificial ice. That is Toronto. In Montreal indications are that the Mount Royal Arena will be installed with an artificial ice plant in the near future. Ottawa and Quebec are the two doubtful cities. The rink owners of those places do not seem to wish to fall in line regarding artificial ice. This question is likely to remain in abeyance for 1921 at least, as the world series for that year will take place in the West and consequently on artificial ice.

That the classic of the year in hockey was played in 1920 is a matter for wonderment, when it is considered that up to a week before the first game actually took place it was very uncertain whether or not the Westerners would come East to play.

Both professional organizations were near the breaking point when they could not reach an agreement in regard to the city in which the games should be played. This was brought about by the sudden termination of the world series in 1919 between the Seattle club and Les Canadiens of Montreal, which was being staged in the West. Previous to the "break up" both clubs had won two games, and a third ended in a draw. The sixth and deciding contest could not be played on account of the influenza epidemic, which struck down most of the visiting players, and, unfortunately, resulted in the death of Joe Hall, the stellar defence man of Les Canadiens. President Patrick of the Pacific Coast circuit maintained that inasmuch as the 1919 series was not decided the games for 1920 should be played in the West. This the National League opposed, contending that in accordance with the existing agreement governing world series competition—which provides that the games be played in the East and West alternately—the games in 1920 should be played in the East. The Westerners compromised by suggesting that the contest be played in Winnipeg, but the Eastern owners would not entertain this proposition. The Coasters then assented to take the jaunt across the continent in quest of the Stanley Cup and the title of world's champions.

While this deadlock existed, both leagues allowed their schedules to drag well along, and as a result the first game for the world's cham-





FRANK PATRICK,  
President Pacific Coast Hockey League.

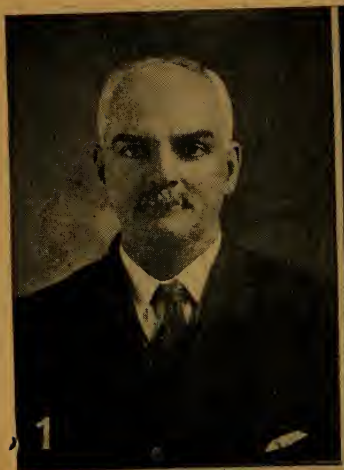
pionship did not take place until March 22, although the "World Series Agreement" stipulates that the Coast League champions shall be in the East no later than March 15 to play the first game, and vice versa. The Ottawa club was ready to play March 10, as they had won the title in both sections of the split series of the National League. This did away with the play-off. On the Coast this was not the case, as they did not finish their season until March 15. For a time it looked as if a triple tie might develop in the race for the Coast title, which would have meant another delay for a week or so. This possibility ended when the Victoria Aristocrats dropped to the bottom, Seattle finishing on top, with Vancouver in second place. Seattle and Vancouver then clashed in the play-off to decide the league championship, in conformity with the regulations of the Coast organization, which say that the leaders and runners-up shall meet in a home and home series, the club having the largest score on the round to be declared champions. Immediately after the play-off the winners started East, arriving in the Capital City with extremely mild weather greeting them.

Over three thousand enthusiastic "fans" gave a rousing reception to the Seattle squad when they arrived in the Central station after their tedious trip across the continent. On the night of the first game six thousand five hundred "fans" taxed the capacity of the Laurier Arena. The line started to form long before game time, and when the gates were thrown open it extended for many blocks along the route from the rink. This was repeated at the second and third games.

When the next two games were transferred to Toronto it was expected that the games would not be so well patronized, but the crowds at the games in the Queen City about equalled those in Ottawa. This is attributable to the fact that the Senators were a good drawing card throughout the season when they played the home team in the National League matches. The Seattle club had three players who had figured in the line-up of the Toronto Blue Shirts when they captured the world's championship back in 1915. They were Happy Holmes, the brilliant net guardian; Jack Walker, the poke check artist, and Frank Foyston, the star center player of the Coast.

Financially speaking, the 1920 series was a record breaker. The winning players received \$390.37 each, while each loser received \$319.39. This beat the previous mark, which was made in 1915, when the Toronto Blue Shirts won from the Victorias, the winners getting \$325 each and the losers \$225. After deducting the rink's share, all the gate receipts of the first three games go to the players, which is split up sixty per cent to the winners and forty per cent to the losers. The receipts for the remainder of the games go to the rink proprietors, the two leagues and the club owners.

Another record was chronicled for world series competition when the third game was played without a single penalty. This speaks for itself. The players invariably played the puck throughout the series, and the penalties incurred were practically all for minor offenses. Ref-



1, Thomas Elliott, Coach of the Lotolas, Montreal. 2, Harry Ervin, St. John, N. B., well-known hockey authority. 3, Joe Malone, Quebec, leading scorer of National Hockey League. 4, H. A. Eager, Montreal.

eree Cooper Smeaton of Montreal is deserving of much praise for the very efficient manner in which he officiated. Smeaton handled all the games without the sign of a hitch and kept the players well in hand.

It is interesting to note that the complete set of five games had to be played before the championship was decided. This is proof that the teams were about equal in playing strength, with the "breaks" going a long way to decide the issue. As an instance, reference is made to the last game. With the score tied at one-all near the end of the second period, Rowe, who played point for the Mets, received a blow from Gerard's stick and was carried off the ice in a semi-conscious condition. It was purely an accident. The Ottawa captain had just driven a bullet-like shot at the Seattle goal and as he lifted his stick from the ice the blade struck Rowe just under his left eye. Prior to being incapacitated Rowe was playing a spectacular game and had scored the first goal of the match on a lone rush from end to end. His loss greatly weakened Seattle's chances.

The first game was played under the National League playing regulations and the second game under the rules of the Pacific Coast organization, this arrangement continuing throughout the series. The Western rules provide for a greater no off-side area than the East. The Coast circuit plays seven-man hockey, as contrasted to the six-man style in the National League. These two rules and the penalty system are the only differences in the rules of the two professional bodies.

#### FIRST GAME—AT OTTAWA, MARCH 22.

Ottawa, 3; Seattle, 2.

That the first game was played under the National League playing rules did not appear to be much of a handicap for the Coast champions to overcome, as they gave the Senators a hard fight. Once they led by two goals. The Ottawans had to extend themselves to the limit to overcome this lead and win by the narrow margin of one goal.

Trustee W. Foran of the Stanley Cup set the game going when he dropped the puck between the two opposing centers, Foyston and Nighbor. The ice soon became very slushy, with pools of water forming here and there.

Foyston tallied the first goal of the series in ten minutes and thirty seconds, when he secured the puck near his own goal, out-skated the Ottawa forwards, took a shot from outside the defence and made it count. The Seattle center also succeeded in getting the second counter, after a little more than five minutes of the second period was played, they passing him the puck, which he flipped into the nets. The Senators' first tally came just forty seconds before the termination of the middle period, Nighbor getting the puck from a face-off near the Seattle goal. He took a shot which caromed off Morris into the goal. After ten minutes of play in the third period Ottawa tied the score; Nighbor making the point when he got the puck from a scrimmage in center ice, eluded the Mets' defence, drew out Holmes and hit the net with the rubber disc.

The last and deciding goal came from Darragh's stick four minutes before the finish, on a pass from Captain Gerard. The line-up:

Ottawa (3)	Position.	Seattle (2)
Benedict .....	Goal.....	Holmes
Cleghorn .....	Defence.....	Rowe
Gerard .....	Defence.....	Rickey
Nighbor .....	Center.....	Foyston
Darragh .....	Right wing.....	Walker
Boucher .....	Left wing.....	Riley
Broadbent .....	Substitute.....	Murray
Denenny .....	Substitute.....	Nichols
Bruce .....	Substitute.....	Tobin
McKell .....	Substitute.....	Morris

Goals—(First period) 1, Foyston, 10m. 30s.; (Second period) 2, Foyston, 5m. 45s.; 3, Nighbor, 13m.; (Third period) 4, Nighbor, 10m.; 5, Darragh, 6m. Referee—Cooper Smeaton.

## SECOND GAME—AT OTTAWA, MARCH 24.

Ottawa, 3; Seattle, 0.

The Senators did the unexpected by scoring another victory, tallying three goals while they held their opponents scoreless. The ice was in bad condition, notwithstanding the fact that it had been carefully scraped and drained beforehand. The quality of hockey was better by much than that seen at the previous contest.

Mayor Gale of Vancouver faced the puck. The Senators were confused at the outset playing seven-man hockey, the players bunching badly, but they managed to hold their opponents well in check in the first period and at the same time scored a goal. In the second period Seattle outplayed the home team, but try as they would they could not get a point past the invincible Benedict. The Ottawans came back strong in the last period, notching two goals.

The initial goal of the game was scored after fourteen minutes of the first period had elapsed. Darragh made a nice individual rush down the right wing, circled around the goal and tallied from in front. The second period was scoreless. Eddie Gerard stickhandled his way down the center and slammed one past the Seattle goal guardian in six minutes of the third period. With one minute to go, Nighbor increased his scoring average when he scored one from a face-off in front of the Seattle net. The line-up:

Ottawa (3)	Position.	Seattle (0)
Benedict .....	Goal.....	Holmes
Cleghorn .....	Point.....	Rowe
Gerard .....	Cover point.....	Rickey
Boucher .....	Rover.....	Walker
Nighbor .....	Center.....	Foyston
Darragh .....	Right wing.....	Morris
Denenny .....	Left wing.....	Riley
Broadbent .....	Substitute.....	Murray
McKell .....	Substitute.....	Nichols
Bruce .....	Substitute.....	Tobin

Goals—(First period) 1, Darragh, 14m.; (Second period), no score; (Third period) 2, Gerard, 6m. 15s.; 3, Nighbor, 13m. 55s. Referee—Cooper Smeaton.



## THIRD GAME—AT OTTAWA, MARCH 27.

Seattle, 3; Ottawa, 1.

With two games securely tucked under their belts, the Senators were confident that they would finish the series in three straight wins. Their chances received a severe jolt when the "Mets" staged a comeback and beat them, 3—1.

Seattle clearly outplayed the home team, and had it not been for the spectacular performance of Benedict in the Senators' goal the score would have been larger in favor of the Western champions. The pace throughout was gruelling. In the middle of the third period Nighbor and Darragh, who had worked with might and main to pull the game out of the fire, cracked under the strain and voluntarily skated off the ice, dropping on the bench completely exhausted. The Senators were lacking in substitutes, owing to the sudden illness of Harry Broadbent, while the Mets were at full strength.

For the first ten minutes of the initial period it looked as if the Senators' hopes would be realized, as they started to bombard Holmes with a shower of shots, but the net-minder turned them all aside with ease. Finally the Senators got one past the goal line which sent their prospects skyward. This success on the part of the Senators awakened the Mets to the realization that they were being beaten. After that they worked like Trojans and never gave the Ottawas another chance.

Five minutes from the opening of the game Frank Nighbor secured the puck in mid-ice, skated down the wing, passed the puck over to Boucher, who drove a shot at Holmes, quickly captured the rebound and shot it right back for the first goal. Two minutes before the completion of play in this period Foyston and Riley combined for a rush down the ice, the latter skating in on Benedict and making an easy point, thus tying the score. After twelve minutes of the second period, Walker stole the puck from Darragh, rushed down center and passed it over to Foyston, who skated to the goal mouth and put his team in the lead. With a little over nine minutes of the third period finished, Walker again figured in the assist column, when he shot the puck to Rickey, who promptly took a shot which gave Benedict no chance to save. The line-up:

Seattle (3)	Position.	Ottawa (1)
Holmes	Goal	Benedict
Rowe	Defence	Cleghorn
Rickey	Defence	Gerard
Foyston	Center	Nighbor
Walker	Right wing	Darragh
Riley	Left wing	Boucher
Murray	Substitute	Denenny
Tobin	Substitute	McKell
Nichols	Substitute	Bruce
Morris	Substitute	

Goals—(First period) 1, Boucher, 5m. 10s.; 2, Foyston, 13m.; (Second period) 3, Foyston, 12m. 20s.; (Third period) 4, Rickey, 9m. 30s. Referee—Cooper Smeaton.

## FOURTH GAME—AT TORONTO, MARCH 30.

Seattle, 5; Ottawa, 2.

With perfect ice conditions now prevailing, the teams vigorously resumed the struggle for the hockey supremacy of the world. The Mets, with their backs to the wall, fought hard throughout and earned the victory, as they had by far the larger margin of play in their favor. The Western champions gave a clever display of how the game is played on the Coast with seven men. This had the Senators bewildered. The Mets' criss-cross formations in the no-offside area had their opponents baffled and at times caught the Ottawa defence off their guard. Holmes gave an exhibition in the Seattle goal the like of which has not been seen for many a day in Toronto.

Bernie Morris stole the puck from Nighbor near the Ottawa net, passed it to Foyston, who scored three minutes from the start of the game. Eight minutes later Rowe accepted a nice pass from Foyston and tallied another for Seattle. Nighbor scored Ottawa's first goal when he rushed down the center and shot the puck between Rickey and Rowe. It landed in the net after two minutes of play in the second period. Six minutes afterward Walker stickhandled his way down center ice with Riley and Morris on the wings, but he tricked Benedict with a back-hand shot from beyond the defence. Nighbor then scored his second goal of the evening, getting the puck from a scrimmage near the Seattle net and placing it behind the goal line. With two minutes of the third period over, Rickey went down the ice at great speed, took a shot at Benedict, promptly got the rebound, and scored. Three minutes afterward Morris and Foyston combined for a fine rush, the latter notching the goal. The line-up:

Seattle (5)	Position.	Ottawa (2)
Holmes	Goal	Benedict
Rowe	Point	Cleghorn
Rickey	Cover point	Gerard
Walker	Rover	Boucher
Foyston	Center	Nighbor
Morris	Right wing	Darragh
Riley	Left wing	Broadbent
Murray	Substitute	Denenny
Nichols	Substitute	McKell
Tobin	Substitute	Bruce

Goals—(First period) 1, Foyston, 3m. 10s.; 2, Rowe, 8m. 25s.; (Second period) 3, Nighbor, 2m.; 4, Walker, 6m. 55s.; 5, Nighbor, 3m.; (Third period) 6, Rickey, 2m. 20s.; 7, Foyston, 3m. Referee—Cooper Smeaton.

## FIFTH GAME—AT TORONTO, APRIL 1.

Ottawa, 6; Seattle, 1.

With the title to be decided in the fifth game, both sextettes played the best hockey of the series. Especially was this noticeable in the first two periods, when both teams brought all their cunning and energy in play to take the lead. The pace continued at lightning speed for the first five minutes of the last period, the "Mets" fighting gamely

without the services of Bobby Rowe, who was injured late in the second period and was unable to get back into the game.

Rowe captured the puck from a scrimmage near his own goal and dashed from end to end for the first goal in five minutes. Four minutes later the Senators evened up the score. Boucher stickhandled his way down the wing, fooled Rickey and placed the puck behind Holmes. The second period was scoreless. After five minutes of speedy play in the last period, the Senators went wild with delight when Darragh put his team ahead. Gerard then got the puck in center ice and eluded the entire Seattle team for Ottawa's third goal. Darragh scored the next two, one on a pass from Cleghorn and the other on an individual effort. Nighbor tallied the last goal without assistance. The line-up:

Ottawa (6)	Position.	Seattle (1)
Benedict	Goal.	Holmes
Cleghorn	Defence.	Rowe
Gerard	Defence.	Rickey
Nighbor	Center.	Foyston
Darragh	Right wing.	Walker
Boucher	Left wing.	Riley
Broadbent	Substitute.	Morris
Denenny	Substitute.	Nicholas
McKell	Substitute.	Murray
Bruce	Substitute.	Tobin

Goals—(First period) 1, Rowe, 10m.; 2, Boucher, 4m.; (Second period) no score; (Third period) 3, Darragh, 5m.; 4, Gerard, 5m.; 5, Darragh, 3m.; 6, Darragh, 1m.; 7, Nighbor, 30s. Referee—Cooper Smeaton.

COMPOSITE SCORING STATISTICS OF SERIES.

Ottawa.	Goals.	Assists.	Seattle.	Goals.	Assists.
Nighbor	6	1	Foyston	5	2
Darragh	5	2	Rowe	2	0
Gerard	2	1	Rickey	2	0
Boucher	2	0	Walker	1	2
Cleghorn	0	1	Riley	1	2
			Morris	0	2
Totals	15	5	Totals	11	8

PENALTIES.

Ottawa.	Match.	Major.	Minor.	Seattle.	Match.	Major.	Minor.
Gerard	0	0	2	Rowe	0	2	3
Cleghorn	0	0	2	Foyston	0	0	4
Nighbor	0	0	1	Rickey	0	0	3
Boucher	0	0	1	Murray	0	0	2
Denenny	0	0	1				
Darragh	0	0	1				
Broadbent	0	0	1				
Totals	0	0	9	Totals	0	2	12

STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Goals		Fouls		
			For.	Against.	Match.	Major.	Minor.
Ottawa	3	2	15	11	0	0	9
Seattle	2	3	11	15	0	2	12

## Stanley Cup—World's Professional Hockey Championship Trophy



STANLEY CUP.

The Stanley Cup, emblematic of the professional hockey championship of the world, was donated to the Amateur Hockey Association of Canada in 1893 by the late Lord Stanley of Preston, then Governor-General of Canada, as a challenge trophy to be competed for and held by champions of recognized senior leagues at that time, one match only being necessary to decide the winners.

The first holders of the cup were the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association team, champions of the A.H.A. of Canada in 1893. From 1893 to 1898, the contests for the cup consisted of single matches—"sudden death," as the hockey phrase is. In 1899 the idea of playing best two out of three for the cup was inaugurated by the hockey associations, the Victorias of Montreal and Victorias of Winnipeg making a request to the trustees to play under that agreement.

1893—Awarded by Lord Stanley's direction to M.A.A.A. as champions of the A.H.A. of Canada.

1894—Challenge by Osgoode Hall, champions Ontario Hockey Association. Match blocked by disappearance of ice.

1895—M.A.A.A. defeated Queen's College, champions Ontario Hockey Association, 5 to 1, at Montreal, March 9. Cup then passed from M.A.A.A. to Victorias, who that season won the A.H.A. championship.

1896—Victorias of Winnipeg, champions Manitoba Association, defeated the Montreal Victorias, in Montreal, February 14, 3 to 2. December 30—Victorias of Montreal defeated Winnipeg Victorias, in Winnipeg, 6 to 5.

1897—Victorias of Montreal defeated Capitals of Ottawa, champions Central Canada Association, in Montreal, December 27, 15 to 2.

1898—No matches.

1899—Victorias of Montreal defeated Victorias of Winnipeg, in Montreal, in a series of matches, February 15 and 18, best two in three to win; first match won by Montreal Victorias, 2 to 1; second match unfinished, Referee W. Finlay leaving the ice on account of a dispute when the score stood 3 to 2 in favor of Montreal Victorias; Winnipeg declined to play further.

1900—Cup passed from Montreal Victorias to Shamrocks as champions of A.H.A. Shamrocks defeated Winnipeg Victorias in three matches, in Montreal; first match, February 12, won by Winnipeg, 4 to 3; second match, February 14, won by Sham-

rocks, 3 to 2; third match won by Shamrocks, 5 to 4. Shamrocks defeated Halifax Crescents, March 6, 10 to 2, and in Montreal, on March 8, by 11 to 0.

1901—Winnipeg defeated Shamrocks, January 29, 4 to 3, in Montreal, and on February 1, 2 to 1, in Montreal.

1902—Winnipeg Victorias defeated Toronto Wellingtons, January 21, 5 to 3, and on January 23, by the same score, in Winnipeg. Winnipeg Victorias lost to Montreal, March 13, winning the first match, 1 to 0, but losing on March 15, 0 to 5, and on March 17, 1 to 2, in Winnipeg.

1903—Montreal defeated Winnipeg Victorias, January 29, 8 to 1; on January 31 played a draw, 2 to 2; lost on February 2, 2 to 4, but won the contest by a victory on February 4, 4 to 1, in Montreal. The cup having passed to Ottawa as C.H.A. champions, Ottawa defeated Rat Portage, March 12, 6 to 2, and on March 14, 4 to 2, in Ottawa.

1904—Ottawas defeated Toronto Marlboros, February 23, 6 to 3, and on February 25, 11 to 2 in Ottawa. Ottawa and Montreal Wanderers played a draw, March 2, 5 to 5, in Ottawa. Wanderers subsequently defaulted. Ottawas defeated Brandon, March 9, 6 to 3, and on March 11, 9 to 3, in Ottawa.

1905—Ottawas defeated the Yukon team, January 13, 9 to 2, and, on January 16, 23 to 2, in Ottawa. Ottawas lost first game to Rat Portage, March 7, 3 to 9, but won, March 9, 4 to 2, and on March 11, 5 to 4, in Ottawa.

1906—Ottawa defeated Queen's College, February 27, 16 to 7, and, on February 28, 12 to 7, in Ottawa. Ottawa defeated Smith's Falls, March 6, 6 to 5, and, on March 8, 8 to 2, in Ottawa. The cup passed to the Wanderers they having won from Ottawa the championship for 1906 of the C.H.A.

1907—Kenora Thistles defeated the Wanderers, January 17, at Montreal, 4 to 2, and, on January 21, 8 to 6. Wanderers defeated Kenora Thistles at Winnipeg, March 23, 7 to 2, and were defeated on March 25, 5 to 6, but won the contest by majority of goals in the two matches.

1908—Wanderers defeated Winnipeg Maple Leafs, March 10, 11 to 5, and, on March 12, 9 to 3, in Montreal. Wanderers defeated Toronto, March 14, 6 to 1, in Montreal; "sudden death" match owing to lateness of season. Wanderers defeated Edmonton, December 27, 7 to 3, and lost second match, on December 30, in Montreal, 6 to 7, winning the contest on a majority of goals.

1909—Ottawas took the cup by winning the championship of the E.C.H.L. from the Wanderers. Wanderers defeated Edmonton, in Montreal. Ottawa defeated Wanderers, in Ottawa.

1910—Ottawa defeated Edmonton, in Ottawa; Wanderers defeated Ottawa, in Ottawa; Wanderers defeated Berlin, in Montreal.

1911—Ottawa defeated Wanderers, in Montreal.

1912—Quebec won N.H.A. championship and cup; Quebec defeated Moncton, in Quebec.

1913—Quebec defeated Sydney, in Quebec.

#### WORLD'S SERIES.

1914—Toronto won N.H.A. title and cup. Toronto defeated Victoria three straight games, in Toronto.

1915—Ottawa won N.H.A. title. Vancouver defeated Ottawa three straight games, in Vancouver.

1916—Portland won P.C.H.L. and cup. Canadiens of Montreal defeated Portland three games out of five, in Montreal.

1917—Canadiens of Montreal again won the N.H.A. title, but lost cup to Seattle, in Seattle, losing three games out of four.

1918—Toronto won the cup from Vancouver, in Toronto.

1919—No decision. Canadiens and Seattle played in Seattle, but series was stopped by influenza epidemic.

1920—Seattle won P.C.H.L. title. Ottawa, winners of N.H.L., defeated Seattle three games out of five and won cup; first three games in Ottawa, fourth and fifth in Toronto.



## Pacific Coast Hockey Association

### FINAL STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Seattle .....	12	10	.545
Vancouver .....	11	11	.500
Victoria .....	10	12	.455

### PLAY-OFF SERIES.

Vancouver 3, Seattle 1; Seattle 6, Vancouver 0.

Coming through with a whirlwind finish, Seattle won the Pacific Coast Hockey Association championship, defeating Vancouver in the play-off, 7 goals to 3. The Vancouvers entered the last match two goals up, but failed to hold the advantage, Seattle trimming the Millionaires on Vancouver ice, 6 goals to none, before the greatest crowd that has witnessed a hockey match in the country. Over 9,000 "fans" crowded into the arena for the final. The season was the most successful in the history of the Coast organization.

Tommy Dunderdale, Victoria, was the best "sharpshooter" in the league, going through the season with a record of 26 goals and 7 assists. Frank Foyston, Seattle, was second on the scoring lists, with 26 goals and 3 assists.

### LEADING SCORERS.

	Goals				Goals		
	For.	Agst.	Pts.		For.	Agst.	Pts.
Dunderdale, Victoria .....	26	7	33	Walker, Seattle .....	5	7	12
Foyston, Seattle .....	26	3	29	Taylor, Vancouver .....	6	6	12
Harris, Vancouver .....	14	10	24	Kerr, Victoria .....	8	1	9
Oatman, Victoria .....	11	13	24	Meeking, Victoria .....	4	3	11
Roberts, Vancouver .....	16	4	20	Rowe, Seattle .....	2	4	6
Skinner, Vancouver .....	15	2	17	Murray, Seattle .....	4	1	5
Riley, Seattle .....	11	4	15	Johnson, Victoria .....	0	5	5
Duncan, Vancouver .....	5	9	14	W. Loughlin, Victoria...	4	1	5
Tobin, Seattle .....	10	4	14	Patrick, Victoria .....	3	1	4
Cook, Vancouver .....	10	4	14	C. Loughlin, Victoria...	2	2	4
J. Adams, Vancouver....	9	5	14	Rickey, Seattle .....	2	1	3

### CHAMPIONS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

First Place.	Won.	Lost.	Goals		P.C.
			For.	Agst.	
1912—Westminster .....	9	6	78	77	.600
1912-13—Victoria .....	10	5	68	56	.666
1913-14—Victoria .....	10	6	86	80	.625
1914-15—Vancouver .....	13	4	115	71	.764
1915-16—Portland .....	13	5	69	50	.727
1916-17—Seattle .....	16	8	125	85	.746
1917-18—Vancouver .....	11	9	73	63	.633
1918-19—Vancouver .....	12	8	72	55	.684
1919-20—Seattle .....	12	10	59	55	.545

Three teams in league each year, except in 1915-16 and 1916-17, when there were four.

## Laws of Hockey

AS COMPILED BY THE NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE.

### RULE I.

#### COMPOSITION OF TEAM.

A team shall be composed of six players, who shall be bona-fide members of the club they represent, each player shall wear a number on the back of his sweater, numbers must be at least ten inches, which number he shall retain while he is under contract with respective clubs.

(a) At the beginning of each match clubs shall have at least eight players in uniform.

(b) Should minor, major or match fouls or accidents occur after all the above number of players have participated in a match and are not available for play, either through injury or banishment, the opposing club must drop one of their players to equalize.

### RULE II.

#### COMMENCEMENT OF GAME AND DEFINITION OF A FACE.

The game shall be commenced and renewed by a face in the centre of the rink.

(a) Visiting clubs shall have the choice of goals to defend at the start of the game.

(b) The puck shall be faced by the referee dropping the puck on the ice between the sticks of the players facing, no interference whatever allowed, before the puck has reached the ice. No player shall be allowed to come within five feet of players facing the puck.

### RULE III.

#### TIME OF MATCH AND HOW WON.

Three 20 minute periods of actual play, with 10 minutes intermission between, will be the time allowed for matches.

Goals shall be changed after each period.

In case of a tie after playing the specified 60 minutes the teams shall immediately change goals, and play 10 minutes each way, or until one side shall have scored within the limits of such 20 minutes overtime. <sup>step</sup> at the end of 20 minutes the score is still tied, the match shall be <sup>three</sup> called a draw. It is understood that any extra period played shall be <sup>in</sup> considered part of the match and all unexpired penalties shall remain <sup>in</sup> force.

## RULE IV.

## CHANGE OF PLAYERS.

Players may be changed at any time by the manager of the club, and said substitute shall be placed on the ice, and original player removed without interruption.

(Change of players must only be made during temporary delay in the game.)

## RULE V.

## INJURY TO PLAYERS.

In the event of a player being injured or compelled to leave the ice during a match, he may retire from the game and be replaced by a substitute, but play must continue without the teams leaving the ice.

In the event of a goal keeper sustaining an injury he will be allowed ten minutes to recuperate. In the event of him not being able to continue at the expiration of ten minutes his manager must put on a substitute.

## RULE VI.

## FACE OF PUCK AFTER FOUL HAS BEEN COMMITTED.

Should the game be temporarily stopped by the infringement of any of the rules the puck must be taken back and faced where it was last played from before the infringement occurred. If, however, a foul occur within ten feet of the goal, the puck shall not be faced at the point where the foul occurred, but shall be taken to a point ten feet out from the goals and there faced.

## RULE VII.

## FACE OF PUCK AFTER BEING OUT OF BOUNDS.

When the puck goes off the ice or a foul occurs behind the goals, the puck shall be taken midway between the goal posts and the outside edge of the rink, on the side that it went out of bounds, and faced five yards at right angles from the goal line.

## RULE VIII.

## OFF-SIDE PLAY AND KICKING PUCK.

When a player hits the puck, any one of the same side who at such moment of hitting is nearer the opponents' goal line, is out of play, and may not touch the puck himself or in any way whatever prevent another player from doing so, until the puck has been played, except that in an area twenty feet each side of center line, which shall be marked off, this rule shall not apply. In the event of the puck rebounding off the goal keeper's body, skate or stick, players of his team touching puck will be considered on-side.

No player shall kick the puck or hold the puck in his hands or carry it with any part of his body or raise his stick above his shoulder. There shall be no delay if a player kicks the puck by accident in the mid-ice area.

### RULE IX.

#### MINOR FOULS.

A minor foul shall consist of holding an opponent or his stick, or tripping, when a goal is not in danger, loafing off-side, off-side interference, stopping of a goal by lying or kneeling on the ice.

For violation of the above a player shall be ruled off three minutes.

Loafing off-side—third offence shall constitute a major foul, and the penalty provided therefor shall apply.

### RULE X.

#### MAJOR FOULS.

A major foul shall consist of throwing a stick to prevent a score, tripping or holding an opponent or his stick to prevent a score, cross checking, charging from behind, forcibly body checking an opponent into the boards, hooking, cross checking, bodying or charging goal keeper, or interference by a substituting player before the player he is replacing is entirely out of play, loafing off-side, after being penalized twice for the same offence as a minor foul, using foul or abusive language to any official or an attempt to injure an opposing player.

For the first offence the player shall be ruled off for five minutes, for the second offence, ten minutes; and for the third offence shall be ruled off for the remainder of the match.

When a player deliberately throws his stick to prevent a score, the referee shall immediately award a goal to the side offended against and the puck shall be faced and the game re-started as though a goal had actually been scored.

If any of the above fouls occur within the last ten minutes of playing time, the referee shall have the right to impose as an additional penalty, a fine not exceeding fifteen dollars.

### RULE XI.

#### MATCH FOUL.

A match foul shall consist of deliberately injuring or disabling an opponent, or fighting.

For this offence a player shall be fined not less than fifteen dollars, and ruled off for such length of time as in the opinion of the referee shall constitute an adequate penalty, but in no case shall the player be allowed to return to the ice, without serving a penalty of at least ten minutes.

Any player incurring a second match foul in any one season shall automatically become suspended and shall not be permitted to play in

any games until his case has been dealt with and his suspension lifted by the President of the League.

When a player has been ruled off for a minor foul he may be replaced by a substitute, but when ruled off for a major foul no substitute shall be permitted until five minutes of the penalty have elapsed and when ruled off for a match foul no substitute shall be permitted until five minutes of the penalty have elapsed.

#### COLLECTION OF FINES.

Clubs to be immediately notified after each match by the Secretary of amount of fines levied.

Fines to be deducted from the players on first following payment.

Any clubs paying fines directly or indirectly for any players penalized shall be fined the sum of \$200.00.

#### RULE XII.

##### GOAL HOW SCORED.

A goal shall be scored when the puck shall have passed between the goal posts from in front and below the line drawn across the top of the posts, and across a dark line drawn from post to post, in or on the ice.

(a) Should the puck be accidentally put through a goal by one of the players defending it, it shall be game for the team attacking that goal. Should it be put through a goal by any one not actually a player it shall not count.

#### RULE XIII.

##### DIMENSIONS OF STICK.

Hockey sticks shall not be more than three inches wide at any part with the exception of goal keeper's stick, which shall not exceed three-and-one-half inches.

#### RULE XIV.

##### DIMENSIONS OF PUCK.

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

The referee shall see that the official puck of this League is used in all matches.

#### RULE XV.

##### COACHING.

Coaching from the side of the rink by one man only shall be permitted.



# Canadian Amateur Hockey Association Rules

## RULE 1.

### PLAYERS.

The game is played on ice by teams of six men on each side with a puck made of vulcanized rubber, one inch thick all through and three inches in diameter. The players to be designated as follows: Goalkeeper, right defence, left defence, center, right wing, left wing. In addition to the players mentioned, each team may use two extra players as substitutes, but there shall not be more than six players a side on the ice at any time during the match.

Another substitute shall also be allowed in the case of a goalkeeper who, in the referee's opinion, has been so injured as to make his continuing in the game impossible, but this substitute shall not play any other position but goal. In case of a penalty to a goalkeeper, he shall be replaced by one of the players who are on the ice at the time the penalty is inflicted.

All players shall be numbered with conspicuous figures, displayed on the backs of their jerseys, the numbers to be assigned to the players upon registration with the Association, and to coincide with the numbers on the playing certificates.

## RULE 2.

### STICKS.

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.

## RULE 3.

### GOAL.

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 repaired. It shall be the duty of the referee before each match to measure the goals. A dark distinguishing line shall be drawn on the ice between the center of each goal post. The home team shall be held responsible for the strict observance of this rule, and the referee shall not permit any game to be started until this rule is strictly complied with,

## RULE 4.

## MATCH.

Each side shall have a captain (a member of his team), who, before the match, shall toss for choice of goals. Each captain must wear a four-inch armband distinctive in color from the color of his sweater, marked with the letter C, to be worn on the right arm between the elbow and the shoulder, to distinguish him from the other players.

## RULE 5.

The teams shall play three periods of twenty minutes each, a ten-minute rest being allowed at expiration of each point. 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. If at the end of that time the game is a draw, ends shall be changed, and after ten minutes' rest the match continued for ten minutes, each side playing five minutes from each end, and if neither side has then scored a majority of goals, additional similar periods of ten minutes shall be played in the same way until one side shall have scored a majority of goals, with a five minutes' rest after each ten minutes of play. In case either club should decline to play in any of the necessary extra periods, it shall be declared a loss for that team. However, no match shall continue for more than thirty minutes' (actual play) overtime.

## RULE 6.

## TIMEKEEPERS.

Two timekeepers 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 play, and the timekeepers shall report to the referee by ringing a gong any variance in their time, and the matter shall be at once decided by him. The referee also shall appoint a timekeeper, who shall keep the time of penalized players, and shall direct them to enter the game. The timekeepers shall be under the control of the referee. A gong shall be kept for their use. A penalty imposed on any player shall not commence until said player has reported to the penalty timekeeper. The duration of the penalty shall be measured in actual playing time, exclusive of stoppages.

## RULE 7.

## REFEREE.

There shall be only one referee for a match, except in the finals and semi-finals, when the Executive may appoint an assistant in addition to the regular referee, 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 rules, appoint or remove goal umpires; control timekeepers, 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, by sounding a whistle or ringing a bell. His decision shall be final, and there shall be no appeal.

#### RULE 8.

A goal shall be scored when the puck shall have passed between the goal posts from in front and below the top of the net. If the puck strikes the iron cross-bar at the top of the net and bounds over the bar, the referee shall not allow a goal to be counted.

#### RULE 9.

##### GOAL UMPIRES.

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; and the home club shall furnish the goal umpires with small white flags to be raised when a goal is scored.

#### RULE 10.

##### FACE.

The game shall be started and renewed by the referee blowing his whistle or calling "Play" after dropping the puck in the center of the ice between the sticks of two players, one from each team, who are to face it. The left-hand side of the players who face the puck shall be towards the opponent's goal, and they must keep the blades of their sticks on the ice until the referee drops the puck. After a goal has been scored, the puck shall be faced in like manner in the center of the ice.

#### RULE 11.

##### OFF-SIDE.

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 shall endeavor to be always on his own side of the puck, and persistent failure to be on-side shall be designated as loafing, and penalized as a foul.

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 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 goalkeeper or the end of the rink or netting, or is passed by any of his teammates within a space of twenty feet out from the goal and extending to the side of the rink, and a line shall be drawn across the ice of the rink to designate the distance.

#### RULE 12.

##### KNOCKING<sup>ON</sup>.

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

#### RULE 13.

##### CHARGING, TRIPPING, ETC.

No player shall raise his stick above his shoulder or throw it along the ice. Charging, 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. If, in the opinion of the referee, a defending player has deliberately committed a foul to prevent a score, he shall not stop the play until that play has been completed.

#### RULE 14.

##### WHEN THE PUCK LEAVES THE ICE.

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.

When the puck hits the referee play shall cease and the puck faced where the accident occurs.

#### RULE 15.

##### GOALKEEPER.

The goalkeeper 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.

## RULE 16.

### CHANGE OF PLAYERS.

Two extra players may act as substitutes on each team during a match (making eight players altogether), and a change of players may be made at any time by the substitute or substitutes reporting to the referee, when that official has stopped the play, but must not get on the ice while play is in progress; such substitute or substitutes must be all ready to play and must take his or their position without delaying the game. The player for whom the substitution is made must also leave the ice promptly when the substitute appears. In case of injury to the goalkeeper an extra substitute may be allowed, but he must play in goal and in no other position. Should any player be injured during the match, break a skate, or from any accident be compelled to leave the ice, his side shall immediately put on a substitute to equalize the teams, and the match proceed until such time as the player so compelled to retire because of the accident is ready to return. Should more than two players of one team (exclusive of the goalkeeper) be compelled to retire because of accident, the opposing side shall drop a man to equalize the teams. No player shall resume play until he has received permission from the referee to go on. In event of any dispute, the matter shall at once be decided by the referee.

## RULE 17.

### STOPPAGES.

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.

### AMENDMENT TO RULES.

At the annual convention of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, which took place on March 29, 1920, a change was made in playing rule No. 16, which allows substitutes to be made in the nets. With the new rule a goaler may be changed at the start of a period, but not at any time during a period, unless the man in the net is injured.



# Ontario Hockey Association Rules

## PLAYERS.

1. The game is played on ice by teams of six men on each side, with a puck made of vulcanized rubber, one inch thick all through and three inches in diameter. The players to be designated as follows: Goal-keeper, right defense, left defense, center, right wing, left wing.

In addition to the players mentioned, each team may use two extra players as substitutes, but there shall not be more than six players a side on the ice at any time during the match.

Another substitute shall also be allowed in the case of a goal-keeper who, in the referee's opinion, has been so injured as to make his continuing in the game impossible, but this substitute shall not play any other position but goal. In place of a penalty to a goal-keeper he shall be replaced by one of the players who are on the ice at the time the penalty is inflicted.

All players shall be numbered with conspicuous figures, displayed on the backs of their jerseys, the numbers to be assigned to the players upon registration with the association, and to coincide with the numbers on the playing certificates.

## 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 repaired. It shall be the duty of the referee before each match to measure the goals. A dark distinguishing line shall be drawn on the ice between the center of each goal post. The home team shall be held responsible for the strict observance of this rule, and the referee shall not permit any game to be started until this rule is strictly complied with.

## MATCH.

4. Each side shall have a captain (a member of his team), who, before the match, shall toss for choice for goals. Each captain must wear a 4-inch armlet distinctive in color from the color of his sweater, marked with the letter C, to be worn on the right arm between the elbow and the shoulder, to distinguish him from the other players.

5. The teams shall play three periods of 20 minutes each, a ten-minute rest being allowed at expiration of each period. 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. 11. If at the end of that time the game is a draw, ends shall be changed, and after ten minutes' rest the match continued for ten minutes, each side playing five minutes from each end, and if neither side has then scored a majority of goals, additional similar periods of ten minutes shall be played in the same way until one side shall have scored a majority of goals, with a five minutes' rest after each ten minutes of play. In case either club should decline to play in any of the necessary extra periods, it shall be declared a loss for that team.

#### 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 play, and the time-keepers shall report to the referee by ringing a gong 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. A penalty imposed on any player shall not commence until said player has reported to the penalty time-keeper. The duration of the penalty shall be measured in actual playing time, exclusive of stoppages.

#### REFEREE.

7. There shall be only one referee for a match, except in the finals and semi-finals, when the Executive may appoint an assistant in addition to the regular referee, 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 rules, 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, by sounding a whistle or ringing a bell. His decision shall be final, and there shall be no appeal.

#### SCORE.

8. A goal shall be scored when the puck shall have passed between the goal posts from in front and below the top of the net. If the puck strikes the iron cross-bar at the top of the net and bounds over the bar the referee shall not allow a goal to be counted.

#### 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; and the home club shall furnish the goal umpires with small white flags to be raised when a goal is scored.

## FACE.

10. The game shall be started and renewed by the referee blowing his whistle or calling "Play" after dropping the puck in the center of the ice between the sticks of two players, one from each team, who are to face it. The left hand side of the players who face the puck shall be towards the opponent's goal, and they must keep the blades of their sticks on the ice until the referee drops the puck. After a goal has been scored the puck shall be faced in like manner in the center 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 shall endeavor to be always on his own side of the puck, and persistent failure to be on-side shall be designated as loafing, and penalized as a foul.

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 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 or the end of the rink or netting, or is passed by any of his team mates within a space of 20 feet out from the goal and extending to the side of the rink, and a line shall be drawn across the ice of the rink to designate the distance.

## 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 about his shoulder or throw it along the ice. Charging, 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. If, in the opinion of the referee, a defending player has deliberately committed a foul to prevent a score he shall not stop the play until that play has been completed.

## 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.

When the puck hits the referee play shall cease and the puck faced where the accident occurs.

## 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. Two extra players may act as substitutes on each team during a match (making eight players altogether), and a change of players may be made at any time by the substitute or substitutes reporting to the referee, when that official has stopped the play, but must not get on the ice while play is in progress; such substitute or substitutes must be all ready to play and must take his or their position without delaying the game. The player for whom the substitution is made must also leave the ice promptly when the substitute appears. In case of injury to the goal-keeper an extra substitute may be allowed, but he must play in goal and in no other position. Should any player be injured during the match, break a skate, or from any accident be compelled to leave the ice, his side shall immediately put on a substitute to equalize the teams, and the match proceed until such time as the player so compelled to retire because of accident is ready to return. Should more than two players of one team (exclusive of the goal-keeper), be compelled to retire because of accident, the opposing side shall drop a man to equalize the teams. No player shall resume play until he has received permission from the referee to go on. 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.



EVERETT McGOWAN.  
International Outdoor Ice Skating Champion, 1920.



## PART II—SKATING

### Skating—Best of Winter Exercises

Of all winter sports, none is more fascinating than skating nor more popular. Its appeal begins in childhood in those countries which are favored with natural ice by their latitude. There must be dormant in the heart of a child a desire to skate on ice, as those born in semi-tropical or tropical latitudes evince the greatest eagerness to learn how to skate when they go from home to colder climates in which Jack Frost is a steady winter visitor. It is also true that, where the possibilities of natural ice are very limited, skating rinks which are equipped with artificial ice are filled with eager devotees of the winter pastime. The adaptability of the human to skating on ice is so natural that graceful and finished skaters have been developed in some of the larger cities of the world where natural ice is infrequent.

To attain continued motion with the least exertion is common to all of us from the time that we begin to walk. The small boy and the small girl like to take a step or two on hardened snow and then slide as far as their momentum will carry them. Nor is that confined to the little folk. It is a trait which continues with all as they mature. The youngster eagerly slides on a slippery floor or other slippery surface, but slides even more eagerly, perhaps because he can slide farther, on ice. In skating, short strokes lead to long slides, and short strokes are so easily obtained on skates that the exercise is restful and amusing as well as beneficial. The little one learns to walk by balancing. Learning to skate is acquiring an easy balance on a very narrow surface. The slight width of the skate runner seems at first as if it never may be mastered, but once it is, the skater is as much at home on his blade of steel as he is on the flat sole of his leather shoe.

With the acquirement of the stroke, however awkward that stroke may at first seem to be, the future of the skater is one of pleasure and accumulated skill. By "accumulated skill" is meant the stage of perfection which may be acquired by practice. Figure skating, long distance skating, sprint skating and the skating of quick and abrupt circle and turn, which is necessary in games played on the ice, comes from applied work to acquire the details of perfection. In that respect skating is similar to all forms of exercise which lead from rudiments to expertness.

It was natural, of course, that as proficiency in skating developed, games developed with it. After all, however, there is a primary pleasure in skating which is greater than any secondary pleasure that may be derived from participating in a game of points. Merely to be able to skate is a joy of itself. On pond, or river, or lake, the skater, with ringing steel carrying him along, fights into the face of the wind with stubborn determination, crouching low now and then as it sweeps

into his pathway, or with a favorable wind at his back, takes a stroke or two and glides easily forward. A winter gale may push him on in a restful slide over the surface of the ice. On wide expanses where the wind has uninterrupted sweep a skater now and then rigs up a tiny sail, which he adjusts, yachtsmanlike, to the direction from which the wind is blowing and drifts forward, sometimes with a rush and at others with less speed, enjoying meanwhile a delightful and luxurious ice ride, with nature for the motive power.

Walking always is held as the best exercise for mankind. It is a combination exercise in which all the human body benefits and finds employment. Skating, in its way, is an exaggerated form of walking on ice, and the benefits derived therefrom are no less important. Legs and arms are in motion and the body sways back and forth to maintain equilibrium. The skater breathes deeply and the lungs are filled with the sweetest and most bracing air alive with oxygen. Though ears, nose tips and fingers may tingle a little at the start, it is not long until the vigorous exercise starts the blood in quick circulation and warmth speedily follows. The skater will almost always travel longer distances than the walker, but enjoys that. Possibly it is one reason why skating out of doors on long stretches of ice has its universal popularity. The ability to traverse a distance between the more further separated points attracts the wanderlust of the skater. A brisk walk between towns which are situated at moderate distances from one another has its delights, but somehow there is a greater delight where one may skate across a lake of size, or up and down the river between towns and cities. If only a pond is available, however, there is the smaller enjoyment of skating from point to point until it has been thoroughly explored. The small boy hungry for skating will slide, push and stumble around the veriest puddle, if it be but frozen over sufficiently to bear his weight and give him opportunity to "air his skates."

Each locality where skating begins with November and ends with March accepts the winter months with almost as much grace as the "open season." The younger portion of the population surely does, and it is not so certain that many of their elders and not like-minded, especially if they still retain in memory the days when they raced from dam to dam. If they have forgotten them for a moment someone should try to revive them, as it is certain that a return to the days of skating would rid them of some of the aches and pains which come from too little exercise and not from too much.

How fine to start out in the morning of a day of leisure and go to the river, skates in hand. The water is frozen solid bank to bank and the ice is, for the most part, smooth and dry. In places it is "glary," and here and there may be windows where the surface of the water was gripped hard and tight in the hand of the Frost King as the last puff swept from the hillside to the water level. For miles stretches a firm, hard surface, over which the careful skater may travel with little danger of tripping over a fallen twig or a half-

concealed snag where some stray bough is held fast and is frozen with projecting end. A huge fire is built on the bank, if there be a party to skate up or down the river, and all day long fresh arrivals will be sure to see that the fire is kept alive so that its flames may be a beacon upon the return and its glowing coals comfortable to cold toes. If the trip be down the river, the ice may become better and better as the water deepens.

There may be an occasional raffle which refuses to freeze until the mercury has sunk where frost crystals fly in the air. At these places, if the ice is broken, there is a walk perhaps of a few rods, in which a stout stick plays its part for support. Just over the open place another fire may be started and a stop made long enough to permit it to burn down to smouldering logs, upon which enough driftwood is heaped to make certain that the fire will be alive upon the return of the party. Then a straightaway drive for the final destination. This may be a town or some point of rendezvous where skaters may be met from another town. Here another fire and a rest long enough to bake some potatoes in the coals and ashes. Hot baked potatoes are wonderfully comfortable to cold hands and they will retain their heat for a long, long time, even when skaters are pushing into a head wind which is not of the tropics.

Turning back for home, there shall be no racing or sprinting, so that all in the party may enjoy the comradeship of the trip. When the homeward journey is ended, what an appetite! All the liquid cocktails and tonics in the long list of artificial appetizers would be unable to arouse half such a gnawing desire for mother's hot biscuits and the good things that go with them.

In countries where people skate at all times when skating can be had, little is heard of indigestion. Gray-headed seniors take their turn on the ice as well as their grandchildren. Placidly tugging at their pipes, if so willed, they make their visits, both of business and social nature, on skates, and slip along with the ease of their younger folks if not with the same dash.

The American people have a tendency to exercise wonderfully well at times. Two-thirds of the year they are out in the open—half of the year, at least. The remainder of the twelve months, if they exercise at all, it is only occasionally. A great deal of the time is spent in telling what they did when they were "doing something." Another year dawns and, to their consternation, they ascertain they are exactly where the year before had found them prior to the time they began to take their outdoor course of work and play. If they are residents of a section where there is skating in the winter months, an hour or two on the ice each day—and it could be well afforded—would be just the thing needed after activity on the golf links, the tennis court or steady season in the surf.

## Skating a Mental Stimulus

Skating on the ice for a part of the time during the hour of luncheon is one of the very best methods to brush cobwebs from the brain. The weariness of office routine, the dull grind of the desk and the monotony of the shelves are banished within five minutes and the remainder of the time is spent in enjoyable exercise, which is a source of pleasure varying in degree with companionship or games that may be played during the few minutes of leisure. It is not every city which is favored with ice surfaces that may be reached quickly enough to supply noontime recreation. There are some, however, which are that fortunate, and it is these which have almost encouraged the heads of some municipalities to provide rinks, handy to the business section, for the purpose of winter enjoyment.

The lake front in Chicago, the great playground in the West for the greatest city of the West, affords so many sources of amusement that it is not strange there is an impromptu ice rink in the winter. Grant Park, which is the lake front, abutting Michigan Boulevard in its busiest section, in the summer is a site for the circus, an open air assembling place for concerts of popular and classic music, a resting place at night for the heat-burdened, weary and unhoused—on the grass. In the winter, on the strips of ice which have frozen under the very nose of frosty old Lake Michigan, there is a surface enjoyment which give luncheon hour an added zest. From offices and stores in the loop district men and women and young women and youths pour forth, sandwiches in one hand and skates in the other. walk a block or two to the ice area, strap on their skates, and spend the next thirty minutes or as much more as their time permits, skating gaily up and down. This little outing makes them work quicker; better and with clearer heads the remainder of the afternoon. It is a well-known physician of Chicago who has said that skating is best of all outdoor sports in winter. It is his opinion that employers might well keep ice maintained in Grant Park, so far as flooding certain portions with water is concerned, because he believes that this noontime skating is the best antidote for working against the clock in the afternoon.

Skating exercises most of the muscles of the body and revives those that have been through the strain of physical exertion in lifting and piling, or pushing and pulling. The bulk of skating is done by the leg muscles, but other muscles of the body are called into service, and skating is not so hard on the heart as running, or even fast walking. To some that may be news, but it is true. Starting the stroke is the physical effort of skating, while the slide, which comes by the result of the stroke, simply carries the skater forward in restful motion.

There is another quality about the exercise, or the pastime of skating, however one may put it. The form of exercise is that type which does not tend strongly to cause overheating. The fact that it takes place out of doors in winter is not wholly the reason why



overheating does not ensue. However queer it may sound, it is possible to become overheated in winter outdoors by too violent exercise, exactly as it is possible to do the same thing in summer. The result is worse than if there had been no exercise.

It is not every large city that can have a park within a step of the business district nor every large city which can have a park to accommodate not only one rink, but many, were it necessary in its expanded area. Chicago is distinctly fortunate in having a lake front, and even more fortunate that the lake front is so available. Furthermore, Chicago unquestionably has the right temperature for the maintenance of outdoor rinks for ice skating. The rinks for night skating are every bit as beneficial. Indeed, night skating is encouraged all over the city, both public and private organizations being interested in seeing that there is an abundance of ice surface and that the surface is in condition to be utilized for skating.

### PHILADELPHIA'S NEW RINK

Added to the amusement attractions of Philadelphia is the new Auditorium and Ice Palace, with a skating surface 220 by 101 feet, giving ample room for hockey as well as great capacity for skaters when hockey games are not being played. The building is of steel with arched roof and not a post to obstruct the view. This is specially appreciated by hockey enthusiasts, who are able to see all games with a free vision. It is said to be the largest indoor ice rink in the world. One undoubted superiority is the mechanical means installed for keeping the ice surface in perfect condition at every session and in maintaining a pleasant condition of temperature and air conditions in the rink. There are fourteen miles of pipe laid on the floor. If the flow of the brine is only in one direction, the brine must necessarily lose much of its effectiveness before it arrives at the end of its journey and leaves the pipe for the main conduit back to the big brine cooler. The Philadelphia system of brine circulation permits reversing the flow of the brine at will, so that the refrigeration through the pipes is equalized all over the ice surface.

The Hockey League of Philadelphia has been organized with the Merion C.C., the Philadelphia C.C., the Pickering Hunt Club, the Philadelphia Country Club, the Cynwyd Skating Club, the Aviators' Club of Pennsylvania, and the Racquet Club, as charter members. William J. Clothier, Joe and Alex. Thayer, Dan and Mort Newhall, Alec Crawford, Sidney Clark, Max Marston, Joseph Dexter and other well-known Philadelphia sportsmen are fine hockey players. George F. Pawling, designer and builder of the Ice Palace and the president of the corporation, is well known to all sport lovers, as he was president of the A.A.U. in Philadelphia for several years.

George Orton, well known because of his connection with Penn's great relay carnival and other sporting activities for many years, was the man with the original idea for the Ice Palace. His friends have been twitting him for several years about his enthusiasm for the erection of an ice palace, but his dream has come true.



## World's Professional Skating Championship

Robert McLean of Chicago and Oscar Mathieson of Christiania, Norway, skated a series of events for the professional skaters' world's championship, beginning February 7, 1920, at Christiania. Mathieson defeated the American skater. In doing so he made a new record for the 500 meters.

On February 7 Mathieson defeated McLean in the 500 meters race. Mathieson's time was 437-10 seconds, a new world's record. McLean won the 5,000 meters event in 8 minutes 537-10 seconds. Fine weather and good ice marked the racing. The King and Crown Prince were present, as were many thousands of spectators, among them the American legation officials.

The final races were held February 8 and Mathieson captured the 1,500 meters and the 10,000 meters.

The contests were held in cloudy weather, but the ice was in good condition. There was enough wind to prevent new world's records. The royal family, with the American Minister and his wife, were in the royal box.

In the 1,500 meters event, McLean started out like a whirlwind, making the first 500 meters in 405-10 second. This outclassed Mathieson's world record of Saturday, which was 433-10 seconds. The American apparently overstrained himself in this burst of speed, and Mathieson succeeded in passing him and winning by a fraction of a second.

In the last contest of the series, the 10,000 meters, McLean was badly beaten. He said that he was handicapped in this event by the air being too light, which interfered with his breathing.

McLean failed, February 26, in an effort to create new records for the 500 and 1,000 meter distances. His time was 443-5 seconds for the 100 meters and 1 minute 331-5 seconds for the 1,000. Mathieson holds both records, his time being 437-10 seconds and 1 minute 314-5 seconds. McLean's attempt was made in face of a strong wind, and although he failed he was accorded a great round of applause by the spectators.

For ten years prior to 1916 Mathieson defeated the best ice speeders in Europe. He was king of them all. In 1916 Mathieson invaded the United States and met his master when he ran into Bobby McLean.

Mathieson and McLean were matched to skate a series of twelve races, six in Chicago and six in St. Paul, and the winner was to claim the world's championship. McLean won eleven of the twelve races and lost one when he skated over a flag that had been pushed on to the course by a spectator and fell down, giving Mathieson a hollow victory.

In 1919 Mathieson returned to this country, hoping to have better luck against the swift Chicagoan. They met in four events and once again the Norwegian went home with nothing more wholesome than experience. Before leaving he invited McLean to go to Norway.

## Ice Skating and Its History

Ice skating is one of the first sports known to European nations. Its origin has never been determined. The Dutch, Swedes and Norsemen were the pioneers of the sport.

It is ascertained that about the 12th Century skating was introduced into England from the low countries.

In the 20th Century the European nations that excel in this wonderful pleasure are Holland, Russia, Germany, England, France, Norway and Sweden. The latter two countries have held supremacy as being Kings of the steel blade.

It is one of the national sports among the majority of classes.

The first pleasure of a Holland lad is to don a pair of skates. Perfection on the ice is to him perfection in the national game.

Skating was carried on for many years in an undeveloped form, lacking organization and official associations. The first race in England of importance occurred in 1823, the event being a five-mile race; the trophy was valued at \$125, the winner was Blenkinsop.

The first accurate record recorded was in 1841, established by Register, who defeated a competitor named Potter in a five-mile event, the time being 6m. 35s.

The first American to rise to national prominence in skating circles was Charles June, of Newburgh, N. Y., a great skating center of the country at that time (1830). In 1883 George Phillips, the only man known in the history of skating to hold the National Championship of speed and figure, established a 120 yd. record at New York, January 19, with flying start and wind, in 11 1-8s., and 150 yds., January 27, in 15 7-8s. Phillips skated a 300 yd. record on December 30, 1883, at Van Cortlandt, N. Y., in 31 2-5s.

In the principal towns of Canada races were held on small circular rinks. In 1883, I. H. Stewart, E. A. Scott and F. Dowd were the stars.

When A. Paulson, of Norway, visited America, he could not negotiate the sharp corners and was easily defeated. In 1884 Paulson again crossed the ocean and defeated Dowd, R. Elliott, and C. H. McCormick of Canada, Himment from London, Franklin of Norway, Phillips, Pfaff, O'Brien and Montgomery of the United States.

Members of the Donoghue family have won fame that will always stand in skating annals. Tim Donoghue, father of Joe, lived in Newburgh most of his life, and before the origin of the National Skating Association, was the American champion and won many medals; he was called the Newburgh "Cyclone." Tim, Jr., won the championship but was forced to retire, his younger brother Joe being more fleet. Joe Donoghue was born at Newburgh, February 11, 1871. He made himself famous as

a roller skater, and later became an expert on the ice, his love for this sport being inherited. Joe appeared at Albany, N. Y., January 19, 1887, where he finished first in a mile race, also defeating a field of skaters in a five-mile race. On January 12, 1887, Donoghue defeated Scullin, a well-known racer, in a mile race in 3m. 27s. He participated in the championship meet of the National Association, 1888, winning a five-mile race in 17m. 1-5s., and a ten-mile race in 44m. 41 2-5s. Joe then challenged a Canadian champion for any race or distance, but no answer was received.

In 1888-1889 Joe Donoghue went to Europe, defeating the best of the Russians, Dutch and English. He returned to America and competed in the National Championships, strengthening his claim to the World's Championship, his brother James being the next best skater in the United States. Some of Joe's records are: 220 yds., with wind, made at Red Bank, N. J., December 29, 1894, in 17 4-5s.; 440 yds., flying start, with wind, at New York, January 26, 1892, in 30 4-5s.; 1-2 mile, flying start, with wind, 1m. 5 2-5s. On January 26, 1893, at Stamford, Conn., Donoghue skated the following records in a 100 mile race: 25 miles, in 1h. 31m. 29s.; 50 miles, in 3h. 15m. 59 2-5s., and 100 miles, in 7h. 11m. 38 1-5s. Every great skater will some day meet his superior, and Joe met his Waterloo in John S. Johnson, of the Normanna Skating Club of Minneapolis.

The following records were established by John S. Johnson: 100 yds., flying start, with wind, Minneapolis, Minn., 1893, in 9 4-5s.; 200 yds., Minneapolis, February 26, 1893, in 17 2-5s.; 440 yds., flying start, at Madison, Wis., January 23, 1894, in 31 4-5s.; 1-2 mile, at Montreal, January 28, 1899, in 1m. 17 2-5s.; 3-4 mile, February 26, 1894, in 2m. 13s.; 1 mile, Montreal, January 28, 1899, in 2m. 35 3-5s.; 2 1-2 miles, Montreal, February 26, 1894, in 7m. 32s.; 7 miles, Montreal, February 26, 1894, in 21m. 43s.; also 10 miles in 31m. 11 1-5s. Johnson was also a great bicycle rider in his day.

In Johnny Neilson there was found one of the world's greatest all-round champions. His trick skating was marvelous, and he was a great sprinter and oarsman in his time. Some of his records established are the following: 1-2 mlie, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 17, 1896, in 1m. 20 2-5s.; 1 mile, Minneapolis, Minn., February 2, 1895, in 2m. 36s., and same distance at Pittsburgh, February 2, 1900, in 2m. 48 1-5s.; 2 miles, Montreal, Canada, February 4, 1900, in 5m. 33 4-5s.; 3 miles, Montreal, February 2, 1895, in 8m. 48 2-5s.; 5 miles, Montreal, February 5, 1897, in 14m. 47 1-5s.

Harley Davidson, one of the greatest ice skaters and world's champion roller skater, established the following records on ice: 100 yds., at Red Bank, N. J., January 27, 1895, in 7s.; 300 yds., with wind, at Red Bank, January 28, 1895, in 23 2-5s.

Fred Robson, a Canadian champion, won the Toronto Championship, which he defended up to 1910; he held the Ontario Championship for nine years. He skated a dead heat in a mile race with Morris Wood, at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1904, making a record of 2m. 41s. His hobby on ice is hurdling, holding the United States and Canadian Championships for many years. He was one of the world's greatest short distance sprinters.

Oakley Bush, a Canadian champion, was a marvel for speed in his time. When 13 years of age he met with an accident, losing his right arm. Notwithstanding this accident, he was a close second to Edmund Lamy, defeating him several times. In 1909, he won the 220 yd. American Championships, at Saranac Lake, in 191-5s.; the same year, in Pittsburgh, he won the 1-2 mile in 1m. 17 2-5s., and the mile in 2m. 52s. Going abroad, he skated 200 meters in 192-5s., at Davos, Switzerland.

Morris Wood won and held the American Amateur Championship from 1902 to 1907, inclusive. His first race was won at Red Bank, N. J. In 1900 he won a 1-2 mile race at Verona Lake, N. J., in 1m. 26s.; also a 2 mile handicap. In 1902 he won the National Championship and established the following records: 75 yds., in 81-5s.; 100 yds., in 93-5s.; 200 yds., in 19s.; 660 yds., in 59 3-5s.; 1-2 mile, in 1m. 17 1-5s.; 1 mile, in 2m. 41 1-5s. In 1904, 1905 and 1906 he won the National Championship. Woods again won the Championship in 1907, making three world's records: 50 yds., in 5 1-5s.; 440 yds., in 36 4-5s.; 880 yds., in 1m. 16 4-5s.

In 1908 he joined the professional ranks and won the World's Professional Championship at Pittsburgh, and repeated the performance at Cleveland, O., in 1909.

Norval Baptie was born on a farm at Bathgate, N. D. At the age of fifteen he won the State Championship. In 1898-99 he defeated John S. Johnson and Johnny Neilson. Baptie lowered the 1-4 mile record to 28 1-5s.; the 1-2 mile to 1m. 2-5s., and the mile to 2m. 8s. These records were all made with flying starts and wind at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, December 28-29, 1899. On February 4, 1905, he won the World's Championship at Montreal, Canada, defeating J. Neilson, H. Davidson and P. Sinnerud. Norval Baptie is not only a great speeder, but is one of the very best exhibition figure skaters in the United States. He skates on stilts, which is very difficult, and his acrobatic stunts and backward skating is unequalled.

Edmund Lamy, a marvelous young skater, was born in Saranac Lake, N. Y., January 18, 1891. At the age of 14 years, he won the Junior International Championship for boys under 16 years. Since then his skating career has been a record-breaking one.

In 1907, at Montreal, he skated 1 mile in 2m. 48s.; the same year, at Pittsburgh, he skated 5 miles in 15m. 9s. At Brooklyn,

in 1908, when only 17 years old, he skated 1 mile in 2m. 40 2-5s.; the same year, at Pittsburgh, 2 miles in 5m. 48 3-5s. In 1909 Lamy won the indoor and outdoor championships. At Cleveland, O., 1910, he skated 1-4 mile in 38 4-5s.; 3-4 mile in 2m. 5 1-5s., and 1 1-2 miles in 4m. 25s. On January 27, 1910, at Pittsburgh, Lamy skated 5 miles in 14m. 55 3-8s.

In 1911 the International meet was held at the Ice Palace, Chicago. Some of the speed kings that competed were R. T. Wheeler of Montreal, Canada; Lot Roe and Fred Robson of Toronto; Charley Fisher of Milwaukee; Ben A. Sickey and Arthur Hess of Cleveland, O.; Harry B. Kadd, Walter Gunderson, Harry Halverson and R. G. McLean, representing the Illinois Athletic Club, and Edmund Lamy.

One of the most exciting races ever witnessed in this country occurred at this meet. It was an international mile event, and the Ice Palace was filled with an overflowing and enthusiastic audience. Lamy and McLean watched each other as a cat would watch a dog, and when the crack of the pistol sounded for the last lap, they swept down the stretch with lightning rapidity. Neck and neck, while wild cheers broke from 3,000 throats urging them on, they rounded the last corner with McLean two yards in the lead, when five yards from the tape he fell and scrambled on his knees over the line, taking second place. Lamy had won.



## Skating Championships, 1920

### CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Mike Goodman, Winnipeg, won the Canadian speed skating championship at Winnipeg, March 3, by gaining a total of ninety points. Goodman won the quarter and half mile events, was second in the two mile and third in the three mile.

Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid, and former international champion, was third in the Grand Aggregate with eighty points. He was second in the three and five mile contests, finished third in the quarter, half, mile and two mile events.

Joe Moore of Lake Placid fell in the first heat of the quarter mile event and did not skate again until the three mile race was called. He was fresh and easily won the three mile race, and also captured premier honors in the five mile after a hard battle with Jewtraw.

Other noted international skating champions to contest in the tournament were J. Stowell, Aurora, Ill.; W. M. Steinmetz, Chicago; A. Leitch, Lake Placid, and G. Fetz, Chicago. Summary:

440 yards—44 4-5s., M. Goodman, Winnipeg, won; Phil Taylor, Winnipeg, second; C. Jewtraw, Lake Placid, third.

880 yards—1m. 33 4-5s., M. Goodman, Winnipeg, won; D. Patrick, Winnipeg, second; C. Jewtraw, Lake Placid, third.

1 mile—3m. 31 1-5s., A. Leitch, Lake Placid, won; W. M. Steinmetz, Chicago, second; C. Jewtraw, Lake Placid, third.

2 miles—7m., J. Stowell, Aurora, won; M. Goodman, Winnipeg, second; C. Jewtraw, Lake Placid, third.

3 miles—10m. 49 1-5s., J. Moore, Lake Placid, won; C. Jewtraw, Lake Placid, second; M. Goodman, Winnipeg, third.

5 miles—18m. 59s., J. Moore, Lake Placid, won; C. Jewtraw, Lake Placid, second; J. Stowell, Aurora, third.

Barrel jumping competition—10 barrels, P. Taylor, Winnipeg, won; B. Clark, Winnipeg, second; F. J. Neil, Winnipeg, third.

### INTERNATIONAL OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Everett McGowan of St. Paul, Minn., won the international outdoor ice skating championship at Lake Placid, N. Y., February 20. He clinched the title by winning the three mile race, having previously taken first place in the half mile, one mile and two mile races, thus scoring a total of 120 points. Joe Moore, former metropolitan champion, now skating under the colors of the Lake Placid Club, pressed McGowan hard by scoring a total of 100 points.

Edmund Horton of Saranac Lake, the national and international champion hurdler, scored the third largest number of points, with 70, while Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid came in fourth, with 60 points. McWhorter of Chicago, Goodman of Winnipeg, the only Canadian to score, and George Pickering of Verona Lake, N. J., were tied for fifth place, each receiving 20 points.

The grand semi-final of the 220 yards senior event was run in two heats, the first heat being won by Ed Horton, Saranac Lake, with E.

McGowan second and Steinmetz third. Horton traveled the distance in 19.2-5 seconds, the fastest time of the day. McGowan committed an unintentional foul, which threw Jewtraw out of his stride. Although Jewtraw did not place in the first three, coming in fourth, the referee allowed him to race in the finals, but did not disqualify McGowan, which seemed to most of the spectators the proper thing to do, even though McGowan's foul was not committed purposely. Roy McWhorter fell forty yards from the start in the second heat and was out of the running. Hoenig won this heat, beating Moore and Pickering finishing third.

The six men to start in the final of the 220 yards were Horton, Steinmetz, Jewtraw, Moore, Hoenig and McGowan. Joe Moore got the jump at the start and held his lead, winning by the slimmest margin over Horton, and Jewtraw a very close third.

In the final of the three mile race, McGowan, Moore and Jewtraw trailed the field of twenty, but watched each other closely. These three drew up to fourth position three laps from the finish. They fought to the finish and crossed the line with McGowan first.

The 220 yards hurdles went to Ed Horton, Saranac Lake, with Pickering, Verona Lake, second, and Hearne of New York, third.

Standing, by points, in the women's events were: Rose Johnson, Chicago, 110; Esmeralda Dunlap, Chicago, 70; Gladys Robinson, Toronto, 30; Elsie Muller, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, Lillian Herman, St. Paul, Cecelia Carey, Cleveland, 10 each.

Rose Johnson of Chicago won the half mile race in the women's championship, Miss Emma Dunlap, also of Chicago, taking second. Miss Johnson's time was 1 minute 50 seconds, a record for this distance for women. Cecelia Carey of Cleveland was third. Miss Johnson, by winning three of the four events in the meet, made good her claim to the women's outdoor skating championship.

Everett McGowan of St. Paul carried the first day with a total of 60 points by winning the half and one mile races. Roy McWhorter of Chicago tied with Jewtraw for second honors with a total of 20 points. M. Goodman of Winnipeg, Canada, and Joe Moore tied for third with 10 points each.

The large number of entries made it necessary to skate the one mile senior event in four heats, first three men in each to qualify for the final. The twelve men who qualified for the finals were Charles Jewtraw, Joe Moore and Al Leitch, all of Lake Placid; Roy McWhorter, Gus Fetz, Marten Topper and William Steinmetz of Chicago, Everett McGowan of St. Paul, M. Goodman of Winnipeg, E. Gloster of Toronto, A. J. Hollander, Milwaukee, and Joe Miller of New York. The crowd enthused over Jewtraw, for first place in this event for him meant at least a tie with McGowan, and when Jewtraw rounded the home stretch still in the lead it looked as if the crowd would be satisfied.

He was out of luck, for within forty yards of the finish he fell and was unable to get a place. McGowan, skating on the outside, sped by

Moore and McWhorter, with Goodman hugging closely, but Goodman was unable to overtake McWhorter, who finished second.

The women also took honors for the West. Rose Johnson of Chicago lowered the world's records for both the 100 and 220 yards dashes. Her best time for the century was in the heat which she took in 12 3-5 seconds. Her time in the 220 yards final was 25 seconds. Miss Johnson was forced to skate her best in the 100 yards dash to beat Miss Robinson of Toronto, but she had lots to spare in the 220.

The failure of Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid, Eastern amateur champion, to win on the second day practically eliminated him from the race for the championship. Jewtraw was distanced by McGowan after a great contest in the two-mile race and failed to place in the 440 yards dash. The summaries :

#### INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held under the auspices of Lake Placid Skating Association at Lake Placid, N. Y., February 18, 19 and 20, 1920.

- 220 yards—20s., Joe Moore, Lake Placid S.A., won; Edmund Horton, Saranac Lake S.A., second; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid S.A., third.  
 440 yards—39 1-5s., Joe Moore, Lake Placid S.A., won; Edmund Horton, Saranac Lake S.A., second; M. Goodman, Winnipeg, third.  
 880 yards—1m. 23 4-5s., Everett McGowan, St. Paul, Minn., won; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid S.A., second; Joe Moore, Lake Placid S.A., third.  
 1 mile—3m. 2s., Everett McGowan, St. Paul, Minn., won; Roy McWhorter, Illinois A.A., second; M. Goodman, Winnipeg, third.  
 2 miles—6m. 8 4-5s., Everett McGowan, St. Paul, Minn., won; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid S.A., second; Joe Moore, Lake Placid S.A., third.  
 3 miles—9m. 17 4-5s., Everett McGowan, St. Paul, Minn., won; Joe Moore, Lake Placid S.A., second; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid S.A., third.  
 220 yards hurdles—24 1-5s., Edmund Horton, Saranac A.A., won; George Pickering, Verona Lake S.C., second; Robert Hearn, 181st Street Ice Palace, third.  
 Championship won by Everett McGowan, 120 points; Joe Moore, second, 100 points; Charles Jewtraw, third, 60 points.

#### WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

- 100 yards—12 4-5s., Rose Johnson, Chicago, won; G. Robinson, Toronto, second; L. Herman, St. Paul, third.  
 220 yards—25s., R. Johnson, Chicago, won; E. Dunlap, Chicago, second; E. Muller, New York, third.  
 440 yards—43 2-5s., E. Dunlap, Chicago, won; R. Johnson, Chicago, second; G. Robinson, Toronto, third.  
 880 yards—1m. 50s., R. Johnson, Chicago, won; E. Dunlap, Chicago, second; C. Carey, St. Paul, third.  
 Championship won by R. Johnson, 110 points; E. Dunlap, second, 70 points; G. Robinson, third, 30 points.

#### INTERNATIONAL JUNIOR EVENTS

- 220 yards, boys 10 years—25 4-5s., James Shea, Lake Placid, won; John Shea, Lake Placid, second; Ray Murray, New York, third.  
 440 yards, boys 10 years—52 1-5s., James Shea, Lake Placid, won; John Shea, Lake Placid, second; H. Farrell, Saranac, third.  
 440 yards, boys 12 years—48 4-5s., C. Parody, Lake Placid, and C. Finch, Lake Placid, tied for first; D. Van Wortrick, Saranac, third.  
 220 yards, boys 12 years—24 2-5s., C. Finch, Saranac, won; C. Parody, Lake Placid, second; W. G. Marks, Montreal, third.  
 440 yards, boys 14 years—45 4-5s., O. Green, Saranac, won; E. O'Brien, Pittsburgh, second; H. Fortune, Lake Placid, third.  
 880 yards, boys 14 years—1m. 39s., E. O'Brien, Pittsburgh, won; J. Darragh, Lake Placid, second; H. Fortune, Lake Placid, third.

### JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

- 220 yards, boys up to 16 years—22s., George Thompson, Chicago, won; M. Baker, Chicago, second; G. Doray, Lake Placid, third.
- 440 yards—42s., George Thompson, Chicago, won; M. Brewster, Lake Placid, second; M. Baker, Chicago, third.
- 880 yards—1m. 29s., George Thompson, Chicago, won; M. Baker, Chicago, second; O. Green, Lake Placid, third.
- Championship won by George Thompson, 90 points; M. Baker, second, 50 points; M. Brewster, 20 points.

### NATIONAL OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held under the auspices of Saranac Lake Skating Association at Saranac Lake, January 27, 28 and 29, 1920.

- 220 yards—21 4-5s., John Hoerning, Ohio S.A., won; William Steinmetz, Western S.A., second; Rola F. Hearn, 181st Street Ice Palace, third. (Joe Moore, Lake Placid S.A., won but was disqualified.)
- 440 yards—39 1-5s., Edmund Horton, Saranac A.A., won; Everett McGowan, St. Paul, Minn., second; Roy McWhorter, Illinois A.A., third.
- 880 yards—1m. 23 2-5s., Roy McWhorter, Illinois A.A., won; Joe Moore, Lake Placid S.A., second; Everett McGowan, St. Paul, Minn., third.
- 1 mile—3m. 11 2-5s., William Murphy, 181st Street Ice Palace, won; Russel Demerse, Saranac A.A., second; Russel Wheeler, Montreal A.A., third.
- 2 miles—6m. 14 3-5s., Everett McGowan, St. Paul, Minn., won; Joe Moore, Lake Placid S.A., second; Roy McWhorter, Illinois A.A., third.
- 3 miles—9m. 16 2-5s., Roy McWhorter, Illinois A.A., won; Everett McGowan, St. Paul, Minn., second; William Steinmetz, Chicago, Ill., third. (Joe Moore, Lake Placid S.A., won but was disqualified.)
- 220 yards hurdles—23s., Edmund Horton, Saranac A.A., won; Lyal Delamater, Saranac A.A., second; William Murphy, 181 Street Ice Palace, third.
- Championship—Roy McWhorter and Everett McGowan tied for first with 80 points; Edmund Horton, second, 60 points; William Steinmetz, third, 50 points.

### EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS

At Newburgh, N. Y., January 1st, Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid Skating Club, won the quarter, half and one mile championship races at the Eastern outdoor speed championships.

Miss Elsie Muller of Hastings and New York won the quarter mile ladies' scratch race and in company with William Taylor established a new world's figure for tandem skating. They covered the quarter mile in 49 4-5 seconds, as against the record of 52 3-5 seconds, established at Newburgh in 1917 by Mr. and Mrs. Frank MacMillan of Fort Lee, N. J.

William S. Krapowicz and sister of New Canaan, Conn., and Miss Muller and Edmund Horton each failed in an attempt to beat the newest world's tandem skating record, the Krapowicz team doing the distance in 56 2-5 seconds and the Muller-Horton pair in 50 seconds. Miss Muller's time in the ladies' scratch race for the quarter mile was 56 3-5 seconds, with Miss Nina Wheeler of New York second and Miss Florence Krapowicz third. Summaries:

### EASTERN OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held under the auspices of Newburgh Skating Association, at Newburgh, N. Y., January 1, 1920.

(Track eight laps to mile.)

- 440 yards—43 1-5s., Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid S.A., won; George Pickering, Verona Lake S.C., second; Jack Walker, Saranac Lake S.A., third.

- 880 yards—1m. 30s., Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid S.A., won; Ray Bryant, Lake Placid S.A., second; George Pickering, Verona Lake S.C., third.  
 1 mile—3m. 13 1-5s., Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid S.A., won; Joe Moore, Lake Placid S.A., second; Russell Wheeler, Montreal A.A., third.  
 Championship won by Charles Jewtraw, 90 points; George Pickering, second, 30 points; Joe Moore and Ray Bryant tied for third with 20 points.  
 5 miles, handicap—17m. 38s., Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid S.C., won; Joe Moore, Lake Placid S.C., second; Ralph Bryant, Lake Placid S.C., third.

#### EASTERN INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held under the auspices of Brooklyn Skating Club at Brooklyn Ice Palace, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 15 and 16, 1920.

(Track twelve laps to mile.)

- 440 yards—43s., Joe Moore, Lake Placid S.A., won; William Murphy, 181st Street Ice Palace, second; Robert Hearn, 181st Street Ice Palace, third.  
 880 yards—William Murphy, 181st Street Ice Palace, won; Al Leitch, Lake Placid S.A., second; Leslie Boyd, Tremont S.C., third. (In this race Al Leitch won, but was given second position by the referee as a penalty for an alleged foul.)  
 1 mile—3m. 1s., Joe Moore, Lake Placid S.A., won; Don M. Baker, 181st Street Ice Palace, second; Robert Hearn, 181st Street Ice Palace, third.  
 Championship won by Joe Moore, 60 points; William Murphy, second, 50 points; Robert Hearn, third, 30 points.

#### NORTHERN NEW YORK CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held under the auspices of Malone Skating Association, Malone, N. Y., February 6, 1920.

- 220 yards—20s., Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid S.A., won; Joe Moore, Lake Placid S.A., second; Edmund Horton, Saranac A.A., third.  
 440 yards—40 4-5s., Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid S.A., won; Edmund Horton, Saranac A.A., second; Everett McGowan, St. Paul A.A., third.  
 880 yards—1m. 24s., Everett McGowan, St. Paul, Minn., won; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid S.A., second; Russel Wheeler, Montreal A.A., third.  
 2 miles—6m. 28s., Joe Moore, Lake Placid S.A., won; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid S.A., second; Everett McGowan, St. Paul, Minn., third.  
 Championship won by Charles Jewtraw, 100 points; Joe Moore and E. McGowan tied for second with 50 points; Edmund Horton, fourth, 30 points.

#### METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS

Leslie Boyd won the Metropolitan Association skating championship January 18. Boyd captured the 880 yards and one mile events with a total of ten points, which gave him the title. William Murphy and Charles Schmidt were tied for second honors with six points each.

Boyd won through his superior sprinting ability. In the half mile contest he remained back of Schmidt, the leader, until the last lap, when he jumped to the front, to win by three yards.

In the mile event Boyd followed the pace of Joe Miller, New York A.C., for six of the eight laps to the mile track. Boyd then challenged Miller and after a sharp contest for half a lap went ahead, to finish with a three yard lead over Miller, with Murphy four yards behind. The time was 3.05 2-5.

Five heats and two semi-finals were necessary to weed out the contestants in the 220 yards sprint. In the final brush Murphy got the jump at the start and led throughout to win by one yard from Don Baker. The most spectacular race came in the 440 yards dash, when Schmidt and George Pickering, Verona Lake Skating Club, skated



abreast practically from the start, with Schmidt winning by inches through the more clever manoeuvring in taking the final turn. The summary:

#### METROPOLITAN OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held under the auspices of the Tremont Skating Club at Tremont Rink, New York City, January 18, 1920.

(Track eight laps to mile.)

- 220 yards—21 1-5s., William Murphy, 181st Street Ice Palace, won; Don M. Baker, Brooklyn Ice Palace, second; George Pickering, Verona Lake S.C., third.
- 440 yards—41 2-5s., Charles Schmidt, Peerless S.C., won; George Pickering, Verona Lake S.C., second; Don M. Baker, Brooklyn Ice Palace, third.
- 880 yards—1m. 27s., Leslie C. Boyd, Tremont S.C., won; Robert S. Hearn, 181st Street Ice Palace, second; Charles Schmidt, Peerless S.C., third.
- 1 mile—3m. 5s., Leslie C. Boyd, Tremont S.C., won; Joe Miller, New York A.C., second; W. Murphy, 181st Street Ice Palace, third.
- Championship won by Leslie C. Boyd, Tremont S.C., 60 points; W. Murphy and C. Schmidt tied for second with 40 points; G. Pickering and D. Baker tied for fourth with 30 points.
- 3 miles (handicap)—9m. 25 3-5s., Robert Zimmerman, Acme Wheelmen (190 yards), won; Philip Feasman, Riverside Skating Club (135 yards), second; Robert Decker, Tremont Skating Club (180 yards), third.
- 880 yards (novice)—1m. 41s., J. W. Ginud, unattached, won; James Slater, unattached, second; A. Haberson, unattached, third.
- 440 yards (women, handicap)—52 2-5s., Miss Mollie Doran (20 yards), won; Miss Mina Wheeler (20 yards), second; Miss Elsie Mueller (scratch), third.\*
- 220 yards (exhibition)—31 1-5s., Master Robert Murray.

#### METROPOLITAN INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at 181st Street Ice Skating Palace, March 22, 1920.

(Track twenty laps to mile.)

- 220 yards—25s., William Murphy, 181st Street Ice Palace, won; Don M. Baker, Brooklyn Ice Palace, second; Albert Bach, 181st Street Ice Palace, third.
- 440 yards—28 1-5s., Don M. Baker, Brooklyn Ice Palace, won; Leslie C. Boyd, Tremont S.C., second. (W. Murphy finished third, but was disqualified.)
- 880 yards—1m. 42 1-5s., Leslie C. Boyd, Tremont S.C., won; Robert Hearn, 181st Street Ice Palace, second; Don M. Baker, Brooklyn Ice Palace, third.
- 1 mile—3m. 35s., Don M. Robinson, 181st Street Ice Palace, won; Leslie C. Boyd, Tremont S.C., second; Robert S. Hearn, 181st Street Ice Palace, third.
- Championship won by Leslie C. Boyd, 70 points; Don M. Baker, second; 60 points; R. S. Hearn and Don M. Robinson tied for third with 30 points.

#### NORTHWESTERN INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Everett McGowan, St. Thomas College, the powerful young 19-year-old skater, won the 440 yards dash men's senior, the one mile men's senior, and the 880 yards men's senior in the Northwestern indoor championship meet, held at St. Paul, Minn., February 28 and 29. In the final standing by points, McGowan had a total of 90, Jewtraw and Moore tied for second with 60, Leitch had 10, Fetz 10 and Buendgson 10. McGowan made a sensational finish in each of the three events that he won. In the two mile, McGowan, Jewtraw and Moore were fighting for the lead, after Stowell had led for the first eleven laps, but just after the completion of the eighteenth lap McGowan, pocketed fairly by Moore and Jewtraw, fell when he tried to speed by them, and lost to Moore. McGowan won the cup which

had been presented by Julian Fitzgerald, president of the Western Skating Association. Rose Johnson of Chicago won the 440 yards dash and the 880 yards dash for women. In the shorter race she broke her own world's record, skating 440 yards in 45 seconds. In the preliminaries McGowan tied the world's record in the quarter mile when he won his heat in 37 3-5 seconds. George Thompson of Chicago made a new record in the 17 years and under for the half mile when he skated in 1 minute 24 2-5 seconds.

The summary of the preliminaries is as follows:

- 440 yards, senior—First heat: 37 3-s., E. McGowan, St. Paul, won; John Steinmetz, Chicago, second. (World's record tied.) Second heat: 41s., P. Horrigan, Milwaukee, won; William Steinmetz, Chicago, second. Third heat: 40 2-5s., Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, won; O. Buendgson, Chicago, second. Fourth heat: 40 1-5s., Joe Moore, Lake Placid, won; John Nystrom, St. Paul, second.
- 440 yards, women—First heat: 47 2-5s., Esmeralda Dunlap, Chicago, won; Olga Munkholm, St. Paul, second. Second heat: 47 2-5s., Rose Johnson, Chicago, won; Adeline Schauer, St. Paul, second.
- 1 mile, senior—First heat: 3m. 10s., Everett McGowan, St. Paul, won; Joe Moore, Lake Placid, second; Al Leitch, Lake Placid, third. Second heat: 2m. 57 3-5s., William Steinmetz, Chicago, won; Fetz, Chicago, second; Horrigan, Milwaukee, third. Third heat: 2m. 54 2-5s., Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, won; Roy McWhorter, Chicago, second; Fred Buendgson, Chicago, third.
- 880 yards, women—First heat: Olga Munkholm, St. Paul, won; Esmeralda Dunlap, Chicago, second; no time. Second heat: 1m. 47 2-5s., Rose Johnson, Chicago, won; Adeline Schauer, St. Paul, second.
- 880 yards, senior—First heat: 1m. 24 1-5s., Everett McGowan, St. Paul, won; Leon Grieb, Milwaukee, second; Julien Steinmetz, Chicago, third. Second heat: 1m. 25s., Fetz, Chicago, won; William Steinmetz, Chicago, second; Jack Stowell, Aurora, third. Third heat: 1m. 22 3-5s., Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, won; O. Buendgson, Chicago, second; J. McWhorter, Chicago, third.
- 880 yards, boys—First heat: 1m. 33 1-5s., W. Oliver, St. Paul, won; Bert Neal, St. Paul, second; Dorsey Wareham, third. Second heat: 1m. 29 2-5s., George Thomson, Chicago, won; A. Hughes, St. Paul, second; A. O'Boyle, St. Paul, third.
- 2 miles (one mile to qualify)—First heat: 3m. 12 1-5s., Everett McGowan, St. Paul, won; Joe Moore, Lake Placid, second; Joe Steinmetz, Chicago, third. Second heat: 3m. 11s., William Steinmetz, Chicago, won; Fetz, Chicago, second; Stowell, Aurora, third. Third heat: Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, won; R. McWhorter, Chicago, second; D. Donovan, St. Paul, third; no time.

Following is the summary of the finals:

- 440 yards, senior—38s., E. McGowan, St. Paul, won; C. Jewtraw, Lake Placid, second; J. Moore, Lake Placid, third.
- 440 yards, women—45s., Rose Johnson, Chicago, won; E. Dunlap, Chicago, second; Olga Munkholm, St. Paul, third.
- 880 yards, boys—1m. 38s., W. Duc, St. Paul, won; T. Lindholm, St. Paul, second; W. Hastings, St. Paul, third.
- 1 mile, senior—2m. 58 3-5s., E. McGowan, St. Paul, won; J. Moore, Lake Placid, second; Al Leitch, Lake Placid, third.
- 880 yards, women—1m. 45s., Rose Johnson, Chicago, won; E. Dunlap, Chicago, second; Olga Munkholm, St. Paul, third.
- 880 yards, boys 13 to 17 years—1m. 24 2-5s., G. Thomson, Chicago, won; A. Hughes, St. Paul, second; W. Oliver, St. Paul, third.
- 880 yards, senior—1m. 20 4-5s., E. McGowan, St. Paul, won; C. Jewtraw, Lake Placid, second; G. Fetz, Chicago, third.
- 2 miles, senior—5m. 23s., J. Moore, Lake Placid, won; C. Jewtraw, Lake Placid, second; O. Buendgson, Chicago, third.
- Points scored—McGowan, 90; Jewtraw, 60; Moore, 60; Leitch, 10; Fetz, 10; Buendgson, 10.

## Ice Skating at Milwaukee

By J. H. GOURLEY, CITY ATHLETIC DIRECTOR.

Under the direction of the Extension Department of the School Board and in co-operation with the Board of Park Commissioners, the first season of skating events was held in Milwaukee in 1919. Six events were conducted with an interval of two weeks between each. The first race brought out more than one hundred entries for all classes and the final event found nearly five hundred competitive skaters registered.

A Municipal Skating and Hockey Association was formed to conduct the events in conjunction with the city. The Extension Department of the School Board offered medals for all competitions. The latter were as follows: Novice meet, held at Washington park; carnival meet, at Gordon Park; inter-club meet, at Humboldt Park; silver and gold stakes derby, at Gordon Park; Western skating championships, at Washington Park; city championships, at Washington Park.

The attendance at each meet was astonishing. Despite weather conditions the local body was able to run every meet as scheduled and before crowds estimated to number from 10,000 to 25,000. Seven events will be conducted the coming season.

There was much rivalry in the past season between four of the local stars. Leon Grieb won the city championship honors, with A. J. Hollander, Paul Horrigan and Nic Hollander following. A. J. Hollander won the gold skates and his younger brother the silver skates.

The results of the novice meet held at Washington Park, December 14, 1919, were as follows:

- 880 yards—First heat: 1m. 48 1-2s., John J. Weiss, won; Harold Barthol, second; William Longtine, third. Second heat: 1m. 46s., Joe Schuh, won; Oakley Fisher, second; Alfred Jens, third.
- 1 mile, final—3m. 40s., Joe Schuh, won; Alfred Jens, second; John Weiss, third.
- 880 yards newsboys' race—1m. 56 2-3s., H. Seyring, won; Norman Longtine, second; Kenneth Swan, third; Charles Sanhuber, fourth.
- 200 yards, final—23s., Paul Horrigan, won; Tony Hollander, second; John Hollander, third.
- 1 mile relay—3m. 9s., Mitchell Park, won; Washington Park, second; National Park, third; Star Pointers, fourth; South Shores, fifth.

The results of the carnival meet held at Gordon Park, December 28, 1919, were as follows:

- 1 mile, open, final—3m. 9 1-5s., Leon Grieb, won; Tony Hollander, second; Paul Horrigan, third.
- 220 yards, backward—27 3-5s., Paul Horrigan, won; R. Balsmider, second; Joe Weiss, third. (Claimed as record for this distance.)
- 1 mile, novice—First heat, half mile: 1m. 38 3-5s., Oakley Fisher, won; George Model, second; Frank Keinhofer, third. Final: 3m. 30 3-5s., R. Seyring, won; John Weiss, second; Oakley Fisher, third.
- 440 yards, open—42s., Leon Grieb, won; P. Horrigan, second; Nick Hollander, third.

The results of the inter-club meet held at Humboldt Park, January 11, 1920, were as follows:

- 2 miles, open—6m. 28s., Arthur Laumann, won; Alfred Jenss, second; Edward Grieb, third.
- 1-5 mile, open—39s., Nick Hollander, won; Edward Grieb, second; Phil Hodgins, third.
- 1 mile, novice—3m. 49s., George Becker, won; Earl Burnquist, second; Fred Miller, third.
- 880 yards, boys under 16—1m. 51s., Roy Altman, won; Harold Barthel, second; Herbert Schupinsky, third.
- 440 yards, backward—56 3-5s., W. A. Schaeffer, won; Phil Hodgins, second; Fred Miller, third.
- 880 yards girls' race—2m. 15 3-5s., Lucille Ladoski, won; Meta Seyring, second; A. Steffen, third.

The results of the silver skates derby at Gordon Park, January 25, 1920, were as follows:

- 1 mile, final—3m. 40 4-5s., John Hollander, won; Theodore Ripple, second; Oakley Fisher, third; H. Seyring, fourth; Roy Altman, fifth.
- 2 mile Gold Skates Derby, final—6m. 44s., A. J. (Tony) Hollander, won; Paul Horrigan, second; Leon Grieb, third; Art Laumann, fourth; Alfred Jenss, fifth.

The results of the Western skating championships at Washington Park, February 8, 1920, were as follows:

- 1 mile championship—3m. 26s., William Steinmetz, won; J. Steinmetz, second; R. McGowan, third; Roy McWhorter, fourth.
- 880 yards championship—1m. 42s., William Steinmetz, won; G. Fetz, second; L. Grieb, third.
- 440 yards championship—46s., William Steinmetz, won; Roy McWhorter, second; Buendgen, third.
- 220 yards championship—23s., E. McGowan, won; R. McWhorter, second; J. Steinmetz, third; P. Horrigan, fourth.
- 880 yards girls' race—2m. 20s., E. Dunlop, Alverao A.C., Chicago, won; Rose Johnson, I.A.C., Chicago, second; Hazel Bilty, Washington Park, Milwaukee, third.
- Class B. C. championship—3m. 47 2-5s., Al Jens, Milwaukee, won; Al James, second; B. Blomberg, third.

The results of the city championships held at Washington Park, February 22, 1920, were as follows:

- 220 yards—22 2-5s., Leon Grieb, won; Tony Hollander, second; Paul Horrigan, third.
- 440 yards—Leon Grieb, won; Paul Horrigan, second; Nick Hollander, third.
- 880 yards—1m. 36 1-2s., Leon Grieb, won; Paul Horrigan, second; Tony Hollander, third.
- 1 mile—3m. 25s., Tony Hollander, won; Paul Horrigan, second; Leon Grieb, third.
- 880 yards, boys 14 years—1m. 55s., Bud Hayes, won; Allen Petrie, second; Francis Grieb, third.
- 880 yards, boys 16 years—1m. 16 1-5s., John Hollander, won; George Braasch, second; Roy Altman, third.

# Amateur Ice Skating Records

COMPILED BY JOHN B. FOSTER

Abbreviations—(F.S.) Flying Start. (W.W.) With Wind. (O.D.) Outdoor. (I.D.) Indoor. (C.T.) Curved Track. (S.S.) Standing Start

Distance	Time	Remarks	Holder	Place	Date
50 yards	5s.		Robert McLean.	Lake Placid, N. Y.	Feb. 4, 1914
50 yards	5 1-5s.	S.S.—I.D.	Morris Wood.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Feb. 24, 1907
60 yards	6 3-5s.	S.S.—I.D.	Fred J. Robson	Cleveland, Ohio	Jan. 23, 1913
75 yards	8 1-5s.		Morris Wood.	Verona Lake, N. J.	1905
8s.		S.S.—O.D.	Fred J. Robson	Toronto, Canada	1907
100 yards	9 3-5s.		Morris Wood.	Verona Lake, N. J.	1903
100 yards	9s.	W.W.—S.S.	Harley Davidson	Red Bank, N. J.	Jan. 27, 1894
100 yards	7s.	W.W.—F.S.	Harley Davidson	Red Bank, N. J.	Jan. 27, 1894
100 yards	7s.	W.W.—F.S.	Howard F. Mosher.	Red Bank, N. J.	Jan. 27, 1894
120 yards	11 3-5s.	S.S. 1 turn.	John S. Johnson.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Mar. 1, 1893
120 yards	11 1-8s.	F.S.—W.W.	George D. Phillips	New York City	Jan. 19, 1884
150 yards	15 7-8s.		George D. Phillips	New York City	Jan. 27, 1883
150 yards	14 1-5s.	W.W.	George D. Phillips	New York City	Jan. 27, 1883
200 yards	17 2-5s.	S.S.—2 turns.	John S. Johnson.	New York City	Dec. 26, 1885
200 yards	16 2-5s.	W.W.	John S. Johnson.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb. 26, 1893
200 yards	17 4-5s.	W.W.	J. C. Hemmett.	New York City	Jan. 24, 1895
440 yards	31 1-4s.		Harley Davidson	Red Bank, N. J.	Jan. 24, 1894
220 yards	18s.	S.S.	John S. Johnson.	Madison, Wis.	Jan. 23, 1894
300 yards	25 2-5s.	S.S.—C.T.	Fred J. Robson	Boston, Mass.	Feb. 1, 1911
300 yards	23 2-5s.	S.S.	Roy J. McWhirter	Chicago, Ill.	Mar. 5, 1916
300 yards	28s.	W.W.—F.S.	Harley Davidson	Red Bank, N. J.	Jan. 28, 1894
440 yards	37 3-5s.	S.S.—W.W.	John S. Johnson.	Red Bank, N. J.	Jan. 25, 1895
440 yards	37 3-5s.	S.S.—C.T.	Robert G. McLean.	Cleveland, Ohio	Jan. 23, 1913
440 yards	33 1-5s.	I.D.	Everett McGowan	St. Paul, Minn.	Feb. 28, 1920
440 yards	30 2-5s.	W.W.	Harley Davidson	Red Bank, N. J.	Jan. 24, 1894
440 yards	52 4-5s.	W.W.—F.S.	J. F. Donoghue	New York City	Jan. 26, 1892
1/2 mile	55 3-5s.	F.S.	Sigurd Larsen.	Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 9, 1920
600 yards	59 3-5s.	S.S.—C.T.	O. Rudd.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Dec. 28, 1899
660 yards	1:15 3-5s.		Morris Wood.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Feb. 2, 1904
880 yards	1:16 1-5s.		Benjamin O'Sicky	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Mar. 1, 1916
1/2 mile	1:05 2-5s.	S.S.—C.T.	Robert G. McLean.	Cleveland, Ohio	Jan. 24, 1913
2/3 mile	1:54 4-5s.	W.W.—F.S.	J. F. Donoghue	Cleveland, Ohio	Jan. 26, 1892
3/4 mile	2:04 1-5s.	S.T.—C.T.	O. Rudd.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Jan. 25, 1895
1 mile	2:41 1-5s.		Edmund Lamy	Cleveland, Ohio	Jan. 1, 1910
1 1/4 miles	2:39 4-5s.		Morris Wood.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Jan. 1, 1910
1 1/2 miles	2:35s.		Robert G. McLean.	Cleveland, Ohio	Jan. 25, 1913
1 3/4 miles	3:43s.	Handicap.	Arthur N. Staff.	Cleveland, Ohio	Feb. 6, 1916
1 7/8 miles	3:48 1-5s.	S.S.	John S. Johnson.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb. 26, 1894
1 7/8 miles		C.T.	O. Rudd.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Jan. 25, 1895



1 1/2 miles	4:10s	L. Roe	Cleveland, Ohio	Jan. 29, 1910
1 1/2 miles	4:25s	Edmund Lamy	Montreal, Canada	Jan. 27, 1910
1 1/2 miles	4:28s	John S. Johnson	Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb. 26, 1894
1 1/2 miles	4:45 4-58	O. Rudd	Minneapolis, Minn.	Jan. 24, 1895
1 3/4 miles	5:14s	J. S. Johnson	Red Bank, N. J.	Feb. 26, 1895
2 miles	5:42 3-58	O. Rudd	Montreal, Canada	Jan. 25, 1894
2 1/2 miles	7:32s	J. S. Johnson	Montreal, Canada	Feb. 26, 1894
3 miles	8:48 2-58	John Nilsson	Montreal, Canada	Feb. 2, 1895
3 1/2 miles	10:39s	J. S. Johnson	Montreal, Canada	Feb. 26, 1894
4 miles	12:00 1-2s	John Nilsson	Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb. 13, 1894
4 miles	12:00 1-2s	A. Schiebe	Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb. 13, 1894
4 1/2 miles	13:51s	John S. Johnson	Montreal, Canada	Feb. 26, 1894
5 miles	14:55s	E. Lamy	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Jan. 27, 1910
5 miles	14:24s	O. Rudd	Minneapolis, Minn.	Jan. 25, 1895
6 miles	18:38s	John S. Johnson	Montreal, Canada	Feb. 26, 1894
7 miles	21:43s	John S. Johnson	Montreal, Canada	Feb. 26, 1894
8 miles	24:55s	John S. Johnson	Montreal, Canada	Feb. 26, 1894
9 miles	28:04s	John S. Johnson	Montreal, Canada	Feb. 26, 1894
10 miles	31:11 1-58	John S. Johnson	Montreal, Canada	Feb. 26, 1894
11 miles	35:43 4-58	A. D. Smith	St. Paul, Minn.	Jan. 26, 1893
12 miles	38:49 4-58	A. D. Smith	St. Paul, Minn.	Jan. 26, 1893
13 miles	42:27 2-58	A. D. Smith	St. Paul, Minn.	Jan. 26, 1893
14 miles	45:51 4-58	A. D. Smith	St. Paul, Minn.	Jan. 26, 1893
15 miles	49:17 3-58	A. D. Smith	St. Paul, Minn.	Jan. 26, 1893
16 miles	52:42 2-58	A. D. Smith	St. Paul, Minn.	Jan. 26, 1893
17 miles	56:09 1-58	A. D. Smith	St. Paul, Minn.	Jan. 26, 1893
18 miles	59:34 1-58	A. D. Smith	St. Paul, Minn.	Jan. 26, 1893
19 miles	1h.3m.4 3-58	A. D. Smith	St. Paul, Minn.	Jan. 26, 1893
20 miles	1h.6m.36 2-58	A. D. Smith	St. Paul, Minn.	Jan. 26, 1893
25 miles	1h.30m.15s	John C. Karlisen	St. Paul, Minn.	Jan. 26, 1893
30 miles	1h.53m.20s	J. F. Donoghue	Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb. 6, 1916
40 miles	2h.34m.40s	J. F. Donoghue	Stamford, Conn.	Jan. 26, 1893
50 miles	3h.15m.59 2-58	J. F. Donoghue	Stamford, Conn.	Jan. 26, 1893
60 miles	4h.7m. 3-58	J. F. Donoghue	Stamford, Conn.	Jan. 26, 1893
70 miles	4h.55m. 3-58	J. F. Donoghue	Stamford, Conn.	Jan. 26, 1893
80 miles	5h.41m.58s	J. F. Donoghue	Stamford, Conn.	Jan. 26, 1893
90 miles	6h.25m.57 3-58	J. F. Donoghue	Stamford, Conn.	Jan. 26, 1893
100 miles	6h.32m.	John C. Karlisen	Minneapolis, Minn.	Jan. 26, 1909
100 miles	7h.11m.38 1-5s	J. F. Donoghue	Stamford, Conn.	Jan. 26, 1893

### HURDLE JUMPING

220 yards	21 2-5s	Fred J. Robson	Toronto, Canada	Feb. 11, 1913
220 yards	23 4-5s	Edmund Horton	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	Jan. 30, 1913
220 yards	25s	Fred J. Robson	Montreal, Canada	1907

WORLD'S METER RECORDS

Distance	Time	Remarks	Holder	Place	Date
200 meters	19 2-58s.	Am. Amat.	Oakley Bush	Davos, Switzerland	1910
500 meters	43 4-10s.		Oscar Mathisen	Davos, Switzerland	Jan. 28, 1914
500 meters	41 4-5s.	S.S.—C.T.	J. S. Johnson	Red Bank, N. J.	Jan. 24, 1895
600 meters	1m. 3s.		J. K. McCulloch		Feb. 10, 1897
600 meters	39 3-5s.		Morris Wood		Feb. 13, 1904
1,000 meters	1:47s.		J. K. McCulloch	Davos, Switzerland	Feb. 10, 1897
1,000 meters	1:31 4-5s.		Oscar Mathison	Davos, Switzerland	Jan. 29, 1910
1,400 meters	2:31s.		J. K. McCulloch	St. Paul, Minn.	1897
1,500 meters	2:40 4-5s.		Oscar Mathisen	Christiania, Norway	Jan. 11, 1914
1,500 meters	2:19 1-2s.		J. K. McCulloch	St. Paul, Minn.	1897
2,000 meters	4:08s.		J. K. McCulloch	St. Paul, Minn.	1897
2,600 meters	4:45s.		J. K. McCulloch	St. Paul, Minn.	1897
3,000 meters	5:32s.		J. K. McCulloch	St. Paul, Minn.	1897
5,000 meters	9:25 2-5s.		J. K. McCulloch	St. Paul, Minn.	1897
5,000 meters	8:36 3-10s.		Oscar Mathisen	Davos, Switzerland	Jan. 17, 1916
10,000 meters	17m. 22 6-10s.		Oscar Mathisen	Christiania, Norway	Feb. 1, 1913

BACKWARD SKATING

220 yards	27 3-5s.	In race.	Paul Horrigan	Milwaukee, Wis.	Dec. 28, 1919
440 yards	46s.		John Hoernig	Boston, Mass.	Feb. 16, 1912

JUMPING RECORDS ON ICE

Running High Jump Backward	2 ft. 6½ in.		E. D. Erwin	Boston, Mass.	Feb. 26, 1896
Running High Jump Forward	4 ft. 3 in.		Wm. H. Quinn	Boston, Mass.	Jan. 31, 1911
Running Jump Forward	21 ft. 7 in.		F. McDaniels	Minneapolis, Minn.	Dec. 23, 1897

TANDEM SKATING

440 yards	52 3-5s.		Mr. and Mrs. F. MacMillan	Newburgh, N. Y.	Feb. 12, 1916
440 yards	49 4-5s.		Miss Elsie Muller and William Taylor	Newburgh, N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920

BOY'S RECORD

½ mile	1:24 2-5s.		George Thomson, 17 years.	St. Paul, Minn.	Feb. 29, 1920
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WOMEN'S RECORD

440 yards	45s.		Rose Johnson	St. Paul, Minn.	Feb. 29, 1920
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# Professional Ice Skating Records

Distance	Time	Remarks	Holder	Place	Date
50 yards	6s.	S.S.—W.W.	S. D. See.	Van Cortlandt, N. Y.	Dec. 28, 1885
50 yards	6s.	S.S.—W.W.	C. B. Davidson.	Van Cortlandt, N. Y.	Dec. 28, 1885
60 yards	7 1-5s.	S.S.—W.W.	S. D. See.	Van Cortlandt, N. Y.	Dec. 28, 1885
75 yards	8 3-5s.	S.S.—W.W.	S. D. See.	Van Cortlandt, N. Y.	Dec. 30, 1883
100 yards	8 3-5s.	S.S.—W.W.	John S. Johnson.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Jan. 27, 1896
150 yards	14 1-5s.	W.W.	S. D. See.	New York City.	Feb. 21, 1886
220 yards	17 4-5s.	W.W.	J. F. Donoghue	Red Bank, N. J.	Dec. 29, 1894
440 yards	35 1-5s.		H. P. Mosher.	New York City.	Jan. 1, 1896
440 yards	31 3-4s.		John S. Johnson.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb. 14, 1896
440 yards	28 1-5s.	F.S.—W.W.	Norval Baptie.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Jan. 28, 1898
440 yards	1:15s.		Bobby McLean.	Lake Placid, N. Y.	Feb. 16, 1918
880 yards	1:15s.		John S. Johnson.	Midway, Minn.	Jan. 14, 1896
1 1/2 mile	1:15 2-5s.	S.S.—C.T.	Norval Baptie.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Dec. 28, 1899
1 1/2 mile	1m. 2-5s.	W.W.—F.S.	Norval Baptie.	Montreal, Canada.	Jan. 28, 1899
3/4 mile	1:55s.	S.S.—C.T.	John S. Johnson.	Montreal, Canada.	Jan. 28, 1899
1 mile	2: 35 2-5s.	S.S.—C.T., paced.	John S. Johnson.	Montreal, Canada.	Jan. 28, 1899
1 mile	2m. 8s.	W.W.—F.S.	Norval Baptie.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Jan. 29, 1898
1 mile	2:34 1-5s.	Pursuit.	Oscar Mathisen.	St. Paul, Minn.	Feb. 2, 1917
2 miles	5:33 4-5s.	S.S.—C.T.	John Nilsson.	Montreal, Canada.	Feb. 4, 1900
3 miles	8:41 1-5s.	S.S.—C.T.	John Nilsson.	Montreal, Canada.	Feb. 4, 1900
4 miles	12:00 1-5s.	S.S.—C.T.	John Nilsson.	Montreal, Canada.	Feb. 5, 1897
5 miles	14:47 1-5s.	S.S.—C.T.	John Nilsson.	Montreal, Canada.	Feb. 5, 1897
10 miles	31: 7 1/2 s.		V. Bergstrom.	Stockholm, Sweden.	Mar. 27, 1919

## WORLD'S METER RECORDS

500 meters	44 2-5s.		Rudolph Gunderson.	Davos, Switzerland.	1906
500 meters	43 7-10s.		Oscar Mathisen.	Christiania, Norway.	Feb. 8, 1920
500 meters	44 2-5s.		M. Oeholm.	Davos, Switzerland.	1907
500 meters	44 2-5s.		J. Wikander.	Davos, Switzerland.	1908
1,000 meters	1:31 4-5s.		P. Oestlund.	Davos, Switzerland.	1910
1,500 meters	2:20 3-5s.		P. Oestlund.	Davos, Switzerland.	1910
10,000 meters	17m. 50 3-5s.		P. Oestlund.	Davos, Switzerland.	1910

## BACKWARD SKATING

220 yards	25 2-5s.	Against time.	S. Herman Leweck.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Feb. 9, 1919
440 yards	45s.		S. H. Leweck.	St. Louis, Mo.	Jan. 9, 1910
880 yards	1:35 1-5s.		S. H. Leweck.	St. Louis, Mo.	Jan. 9, 1910

## JUMPING RECORDS ON ICE

Running High	Jump Backward.	3 ft. 5 1/2 in.	S. H. Leweck.	Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 7, 1911
Running High	Jump Backward.	Over hdlc, 3ft. 6 3/4 in.	S. H. Leweck.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Feb. 9, 1919
Running Broad	Jump Forward.	25 ft. 7 in.	Edmund Lamy.	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	Jan. 30, 1913
Barrel Jumping	Jump Forward.	12 barrels a row.	Edmund Lamy.	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	Jan. 30, 1913

## Speed Skating Rules

### *International Racing Rules for Ice and Roller Skating Contests*

Adopted by the I.S.U. of A., February 3, 1910.

Before any race takes place all persons shall be excluded from the course except the officials.

*Rule 1.* The officers of a race meeting shall be:

One Referee.

Three Judges at the finish.

Three Timekeepers.

One Scorer, with assistants, if necessary.

One Clerk of the Course, with assistants, if necessary.

One Starter.

Four Patrol Judges.

N. B.—No person who has any interest or relationship with any contestant in a race will be allowed to act as one of the above officials.

One Official Announcer.

Two Measurers.

*Rule 2.* The Referee shall be the executive officer and shall decide all points of dispute and infringement of rules. His decision shall be final and stand (unless repealed by the Board of Control).

*Rule 3.* The Judges at finish shall determine the order of finishing contestants, and shall arrange among themselves as to noting the winner, second, third, as the case may be. In case of disagreement the majority shall decide, and their decision as to order of finish shall be final and without appeal.

*Rule 4.* Each of the three Timekeepers shall time every event. Should two of the three watches mark the same time and the third disagree, the time marked by the two watches shall be accepted. Should all three disagree, the time marked by the intermediate watch shall be accepted.

The flash of the pistol shall denote the actual time of starting. In case only two watches are held on an event, and they fail to agree, the longest time of the two shall be accepted.

*Rule 5.* The Scorer shall record the order in which each competitor finishes his event, together with the time furnished him by the Timekeepers. He shall keep a tally of the laps made by each competitor in races covering more than one lap, and

shall announce by means of a bell, or otherwise, when the leading man enters the last lap. He shall control his assistants, and assign to them such of his duties as he may deem best.

*Rule 6.* The Clerk of the Course shall record the name of each competitor who shall report to him, shall give him his number for each race in which he is entered, and notify him before the start of every event in which he is engaged.

The assistants shall do such portions of his work as he may assign to them.

*Rule 7.* The Starter shall have entire control of competitors at their marks and shall be the sole judge of fact as to whether or not any man has gone over his mark.

His decision in such case shall be final and without appeal.

All races shall be started by report of pistol, a snap cap shall be no report. When any competitor shall steal away in front of his mark before the starting signal is given, it shall be considered a false start.

Penalties for false starting shall be inflicted by the starter as follows: For first offense, the competitor shall be put back one yard, and another yard for second offense, and for the third offense disqualified.

Skaters falling in either an ice or roller race within 30 feet after the start, or in case roller skate breaks before half of first lap is completed, will be given another trial by calling that heat or race no race.

*Rule 8.* The Patrol Judges shall be stationed at the corners of the course, from which places they will watch closely the contestants, and if they observe any fouling or irregularity, calling for official action they will immediately after the heat or race report the same to the Referee.

The Official Announcer shall receive from the Scorer and Judges the result of each event, and announce the same by voice, or by means of a bulletin board.

### ICE TRACK MEASUREMENTS.

*Rule 9.* All track measurements shall be certified by the Measurers and the measurement of track shall be two feet from the inner edge, which edge shall be clearly defined to their satisfaction.

At the corners or turns there should be a substantial post placed two feet in from the measured skate line bearing a flag or banner.

All tracks should be at least fifteen feet wide and surveyed on a basis of 5,280 feet to the mile.



## ROLLER TRACK MEASUREMENTS.

First scatter some white powder on the surface, allow one or two skaters to skate the course as fast as they can for a few laps, then measure the track made by the skaters, placing the corner posts twelve inches inside of the measured line.

## ENTRIES.

*Rule 10.* Entries shall not be received or acknowledged until the entry fees are paid in full and accompanied with registration card of some one of the skating associations of the I. S. U. of A.

No unregistered skater shall be allowed to enter or compete in any skating contest, and any registered skater who knowingly competes against an unregistered skater will be suspended.

*Rule 11.* All entries shall be made upon official entry blanks in the real name of applicant, with age and address.

Any person who fails or refuses to compete in a sanctioned race, after voluntarily entering, shall be penalized and suspended by the referee in charge, unless good cause can be shown for not competing.

*Rule 12.* Immediately on arrival, each competitor shall report to the Clerk of the Course.

*Rule 13.* Each competitor shall be supplied with and wear during each contest, a distinctive number corresponding to his number on the programme.

*Rule 14.* He shall inform himself of the times at which he must compete, and will report promptly at the start without waiting to be notified.

*Rule 15.* No attendant shall accompany a competitor on the course. Competitors shall draw lots for their respective places on the post before leaving the dressing room.

*Rule 16.* The contestant that gets the inside place, or pole, has the right of way, and can only be passed on the right hand, but should said party stray away from the pole, any contestant is privileged to pass on the left hand, provided that there is ample room.

*Rule 17.* A contestant winning the pole place is entitled to all its rights.

*Rule 18.* All contestants will invariably pass each other on the right hand, except as specified above in italics.

*Rule 19.* No consideration or allowance of time will be granted to any contestant where they are to blame for any delay or mishap. But should a contestant be hindered, through no fault of his own, by being tripped, pushed, thrown or otherwise delayed by any of his opponents, he should be given considera-

tion for lost time; provided, the injured party is well in advance when the accident occurs and he makes a good finish thereafter.

*Rule 20.* Each competitor shall keep in his respective position from the start to finish in all races on straightway tracks, and in all races on tracks with one or more turns he shall not cross to the inner edge of the track except when he is at least six feet in advance of his nearest competitor.

*Rule 21.* Positions made on entering the home stretch must be kept to the finish, without deviation to the right or left.

*Rule 22.* *The finish line* shall be a mark drawn across the track surface. A tape shall be stretched four feet above said finish line to assist the Judges in their decisions.

*Rule 23.* A finish shall be counted when any part of the winner's body, except his hands or arms, shall cross the finish line.

(NOTE.—A skater might fall within a few feet of the finish line, and if he can crawl or otherwise get to the finish line first, he wins.)

#### REFEREE.

*Rule 24.* The Referee may disqualify from that event any competitor who wilfully pushes against, impedes, crosses the course of, or in any way interferes with another competitor.

*Rule 25.* The Referee may disqualify from further participation in the races any contestant for loafing, trailing behind for rest, or wind break, competing to lose, coaching, or in any way impeding the chances of another competitor either in a trial or final contest.

*Rule 26.* The Referee shall have power to declare a heat no race, and make the contestant skate the race over, when the contestants loaf, procrastinate and fail to show to the front and take alternate pace, or if any undue advantage is given any contestants at the start of the race.

*Rule 27.* The Referee shall have power to call out any contestant in a race to take pace, when he believes said contestant is evading taking pace for rest or other purposes, and if said contestant refuses to take said pace (where it is possible for him to do so), the Referee may disqualify him from the race.

*Rule 28.* The Referee shall set a time and hear both sides of a case of protest, and decide the same.

*Rule 29.* Verbal protests can be made at or before any competition or race meeting against a competitor by anyone competing. But such protest must be subsequently made in writing and duly presented to the Referee within forty-eight hours thereafter.

## DISTANCED.

Contestants in a mile race upon a six-lap track or more, must keep within one lap of the leader in the race, and when passed by said leader and lapped, the contestant will be declared "distanced" and not allowed further competition in the race.

## TIME LIMIT.

The *time limit* on grand finals of all championship skating races shall be based on the average time made in the qualifications or semi-final events of the meet, and all grand finals must be skated within the time limit fixed thereon.

## DEAD HEAT.

Should two or more contestants make a tie or dead heat of any final, second place, or any place for which there is a prize, they shall again skate the distance to decide the race, but in qualifying race for a final, the contestants tying should be allowed to enter the finals.

N. B.—Class B and C skaters may compete in Class A handicap races without impairing their standing, unless they win.

Juvenile skaters, under sixteen years of age, will be classified as Juvenile Novice, Juvenile Class B, etc.

## NOVICE RACE.

For contestants who have never won a prize in open competition.

## SCRATCH RACE.

All contestants start from a line and at the same time, and the one reaching the finish line first wins.

## HANDICAP RACE.

The slower skaters are given an advantage over the faster ones, by an allowance of time, or a shorter course.

## PURSUIT RACE.

Is when two or more contestants start at equal distance apart from one another, and each to skate the same distance; the contestant skating the distance in the shortest time wins.

## ROYAL PURSUIT RACE.

Where four or more skaters start at equal distances apart, when any contestant is passed by another contestant, he shall retire from the race, and so on until there is only one candidate left.

## Figure Skating

### WOMEN'S OLYMPIC FIGURE SKATING

(Held February, 1920.)

The championship for women's figure skating at the Olympiad held in Antwerp resulted in a victory for Miss Julin of Sweden. Miss Noren of Sweden was second and Miss Weld of the United States third. Although Miss Julin did not receive a single first from one of the judges, she was awarded the title. The table of points follows:

	Andenberg, Sweden.	Magnus, France.	Lamborelle, Belgium.	Meinich, Norway.	Iglesias, England.	Totals.	Award.
Noren, Sweden—							
	119½	89	90	102¾	110½	511¾	
	82	76	76	68	74	376	2
	(I)	(1½)	(III)	(IV)	(III)	(12¾)	
Julin, Sweden—							
	124¾	90¾	109¾	110¾	119¾	553¾	
	74	70	78	66	72	360	1
	(II)	(III)	(II)	(III)	(II)	(12)	
Moe, Norway—							
	104½	85	88½	112¾	109¾	499¾	
	76	68	72	76	68	360	5
	(IV½)	(VI)	(VI)	(I)	(V)	(22¾)	
Weld, United States—							
	105¾	83	108	85¾	106½	488	
	84	82	94	76	74	410	3
	(III)	(1½)	(I)	(VI)	(IV)	(15¾)	
Gulbrander, Norway—							
	100¾	76¾	88	107	95¾	467½	
	72	78	74	80	76	380	6
	(VI)	(V)	(V)	(II)	(VI)	(24)	
Johnson, England—							
	110¾	82½	93¾	98¾	125¾	509½	
	70	76	72	64	78	360	4
	(IV½)	(IV)	(IV)	(V)	(I)	(18½)	

### INTERNATIONAL FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS

No figure skating championships were held in 1919 because of the war. In 1920 they were resumed at the Iceland Rink in New York City on a more elaborate scale than heretofore. There were international competitions and junior competitions. More contestants entered and the interest was greatly increased. Miss Theresa Weld of Boston was the winner of the Women's International and Mr. Sherman C. Badger of Boston, the winner of the Men's International. In the junior events, Miss R. Dunn was winner in the women's competition and Mr. O. L. Richard in the men's competition. Pair skating for five minutes and waltzing was won by Miss Weld of Boston and Mr. Nat Niles, also of Boston. The ten-step was won by Mr. Irving Brokaw and Mrs. Seton Porter of New York City.

In the championships the figures included: Double three, inside



1. W. Jakobsson and I. Jakobsson, double figure skating champions of the world. 2. N. W. Niles and Miss Theresa Weld, Boston, Mass., U. S. representatives in figure skating at Olympic contests in Antwerp. 3. Magda Julin and Svea Noren, both of Sweden, winner and runner-up in women's figure skating at Olympic championships, Antwerp. Du Houx, Antwerp. Photos.



back; rocker, outside forward; counter, inside forward; eight on one foot, outside forward; change of edge, loop, outside forward; change of edge, bracket, outside forward; three change three, outside forward, all for women. For the men, double three, inside backward; rocker, outside forward; counter, inside forward; eight on one foot, outside back; change of edge, loop, outside backward; change of edge, bracket, starting inside forward; three change three, starting outside backward.

Prescribed figures in the women's junior were circle eight, outside forward; circle eight, outside back; double three, inside forward; loop, outside forward; change of edge, three, outside forward. The men's figures for the junior were circle eight, outside forward; circle eight, outside back; change of edge, outside backward; loop, outside forward; change of edge, double three, outside forward.

Point results of the international and the junior competitions follow. Upper figures are for school skating and lower for free skating. Roman characters denote the placing of the judges.

#### MEN'S AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL FIGURE SKATING COMPETITION.

Held at Iceland Rink, New York City, March 20, 1920. Mr. Paul Armitage, referee. Judges: Mr. Irving Brokaw, New York Skating Club; Mr. G. H. Browne, Boston Skating Club; Mr. J. A. Cruikshank, New York Skating Club, New York City; Mr. A. E. Kirkpatrick, Toronto; Mr. G. M. Lynes, New York Skating Club. Roman characters in parentheses indicate the individual placing of the contestants by the judges.

Mr. Brokaw. Mr. Browne. Mr. Cruikshank. Mr. Kirkpatrick. Mr. Lynes.

S. C. Badger, Skating Club of Boston—

200.5	185.5	184.5	179.30	199.75
139.75	139.75	130	143	130
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
340.25	324.95	314.5	322.30	329.75
(II)	(I)	(I)	(II)	(I)

Fred J. Zeigler, New York Skating Club—

127.5	115.3	134.75	116.75	124.25
87.75	97.5	84.5	81.25	84.5
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
215.25	212.8	219.25	198	208.75
(V)	(V)	(V)	(V)	(V)

C. T. Christenson, Twin City Skating Club, St. Paul, Minn.—

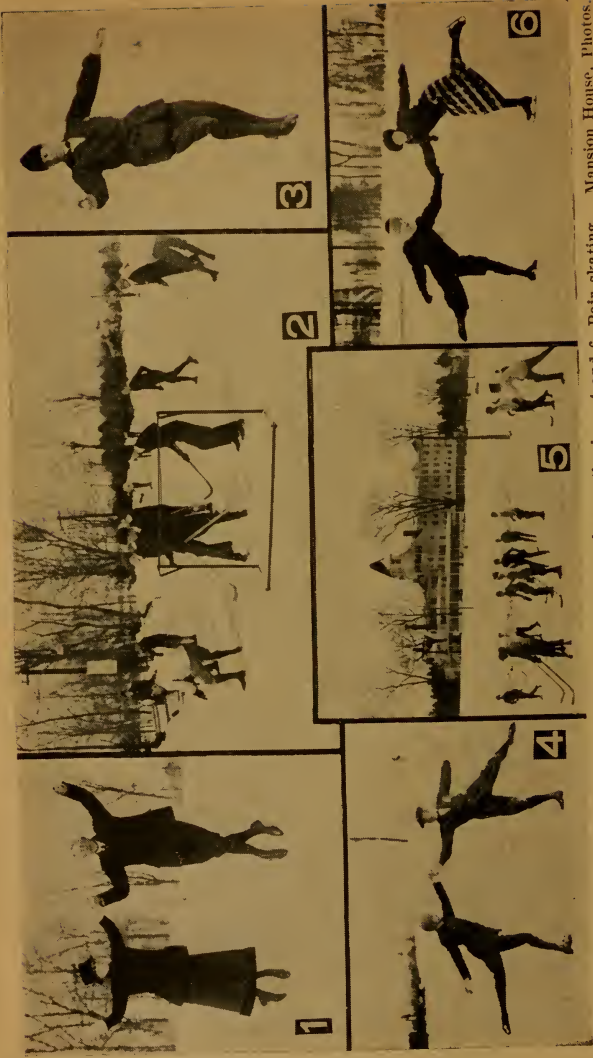
173.5	166.35	191.75	167.25	193.75
117	120.25	104	130	97.5
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290.5	286.60	295.75	297.25	291.25
(IV)	(IV)	(IV)	(III)	(IV)

Nat W. Niles, Skating Club of Boston—

196.25	183.92	189.40	180.3	199.75
130	133.25	121.95	143	123.5
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
326.25	317.17	311.35	323.3	323.25
(III)	(II)	(III)	(I)	(III)

Petros Wahlman, New York Skating Club—

211	182.40	182.90	152.5	194
136.5	133.25	130	136.5	130
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
347.5	315.65	312.90	289	324
(I)	(III)	(II)	(IV)	(II)



1, Figure skating. 2 and 5, Playing hockey. 3, High jumping on the ice. 4 and 6, Pair skating. Mansion House, Photos. SCENES AT POLAND SPRINGS, ME.

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Iceland Rink, New York City, March 19-20, 1920.

Mr. Armitage. Mr. Brokaw. Mr. Browne. Mr. Patrick. Mr. Lynes.

Miss Theresa Weld—				
210.75	208.25	178.9	180	178.5
144	132	135	132	120
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
354.75	340.25	313.9	312	298.5
(I)	(I)	(I)	(I)	(I)
Miss Martha Brown—				
153	150.5	139.4	124.5	150.5
111	90	114	129	96
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
264	240.5	253.4	253.5	246.5
(III)	(III)	(III)	(III)	(III)
Mrs. Lillian Cramer—				
184.75	194.25	157.5	147.5	169
120	117	117	120	117
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
304.75	311.25	274.5	267.5	286
(II)	(II)	(II)	(II)	(II)

## MEN'S JUNIOR INTERNATIONAL FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Held at Iceland Rink, New York City, March 19-20, 1920.

Mr. Browne. Mr. Lynes. Mr. Liberman. Mr. Browne. Mr. Lynes. Mr. Liberman.

Emil Fuchs—			O. L. Richard—		
38	39	41	42.5	45.5	48
23	21	27	24	25.5	22.5
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
61	60	68	66.5	71	70.5
(III)	(III)	(III)	(I)	(I)	(I)
Charles Wyman—					
38.15	39.5	35			
23	30	27			
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>			
61.15	69.5	62			
(II)	(II)	(II)			

## WOMEN'S JUNIOR INTERNATIONAL FIGURE SKATING COMPETITION.

Held at Iceland Rink, New York City, March 19, 1920.

Mr. Armitage. Mr. Browne. Mr. Lynes.

Mr. Armitage. Mr. Browne. Mr. Lynes.

Miss R. Dunn—			Miss G. Knott—		
43.75	35.12	39.5	35	29.3	33.5
35.25	30	33	23.25	22	22.5
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
79	65.12	72.5	58.25	51	56
(I)	(I)	(I)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)
Miss S. Wilson—			Mrs. Nat Niles—		
42.5	37	43	31.5	29.45	32
37.75	28	27	24	21	21
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
73.25	65	70	55.5	50.45	53
(II)	(II)	(II)	(VI)	(VII)	(VII)
Miss B. Loughran—			Miss R. Knapp—		
37.25	33.55	37.5	33	31.80	38.5
30.75	27	30	22.5	22	18
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
68	60.55	67.5	55.5	53.8	56.5
(III)	(III)	(III)	(VI)	(V)	(V)
Miss P. Cabot—			Miss G. Dutton—		
33.25	31.85	33.5	12	10.85	15.5
24	25	24	19.5	19	22.5
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
57.25	56.85	57.5	31.5	29.85	38
(V)	(IV)	(IV)	(VII)	(VIII)	(VIII)

## Rules for Figure Skating

Adopted by the International Skating Union of America.

The competitors follow each other in the order of starting; numbers drawn by lot.

### SCHOOL FIGURES.

These figures are started from rest, on the right foot (unless otherwise specified) and should be skated three times on each foot.

Each figure is marked with the numbers 1 to 6; of which 0=not skated—6=faultless. Intermediate numbers and fractions may be employed.

In assigning a mark, there ranks: (1) Correct tracing on the ice; (2) Carriage and movements; (3) Size; (4) Accuracy of tracing in triple repetition.

The number so given to each figure is multiplied by the factor of value given the figure by the International Rules and placed opposite the same on the appended list.

The sum of these marks gives the number of points earned for the school figures.

### FREE SKATING.

Free skating is marked: (a) for the contents of the programme performed (difficulty and variety) and (b) for the manner of performance (harmonious composition, sureness, carriage, movement, etc.); in each case with the numbers 0 to 6 or intermediate numbers and fractions.

The sum of the marks given for (a) and (b) is multiplied by the free skating factor stated for the particular contest.

The sum of the total figures for free skating and school figures so determined, is the total number of points earned by each contestant.

### PAIR SKATING.

The marks for pair skating are determined as for free skating, except that accurate timing by the skaters is especially to be considered in addition.

### WALTZING.

The judges may request the couples to waltz (1) all together or (2) each couple singly.

The couples shall skate during the tests in the form of a three lobed eight.

Each of the judges shall award the couples marks for each of the following points: from 0 to 6 of which 0=not skated—6=faultless (intermediate numbers or fractions may be used).

- A. *Carriages* (1) Erect carriage and parallel position, (2) accurate curves and smooth turns.
- B. *Grace*: (3) Suppleness, pliancy and flexibility, (4) grace.
- C. *Unity*: (5) Skating at same moment, (6) absolutely simultaneous rotation, (7) unity and harmony of movement.
- D. *Time*: (8) Time to the music, (9) rhythmic movements.

Maximum points, 24.

The contestants must confine themselves to the standardized turns and steps and must not introduce any separating, spiral or exhibition figures.

### TEN STEP.

The ten step competition will be judged in the same general manner as the waltzing. But while the waltz is recognized as more carefully standardized, freedom, spirit and liveliness may enter more largely into the ten step.

A fall in any of the classes does not necessarily indicate a failure.





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 Canadian News Press

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL SKI JUMPING CHAMPIONSHIPS, MONTREAL—1, E. O. Sunburg, Temiscamingue, who finished third, is seen in the air. Photo shows the scene of the contests looking down from the top of the slide. 2, Frank McKinnon, Montreal Ski Club, winning the Waagen Cup with the longest jump. 3, J. Wener, Montreal Ski Club, in action when he won second place. The meet was held on February 28, 1920. (4) SKI JUMPING AT MT. ROYAL, MONTREAL.

## PART III—WINTER SPORTS

### Skiing

Skiing is rapidly becoming one of the most popular of winter sports. Only a little while ago regarded as a curiosity, the ski almost bids fair to supplant the sled in some localities. It is not necessary that special slides be built for skiing. Wherever there is undulating country, and a fall of snow, the ski may be used. The special slides are an accessory to long distance jumping and displays of grace and skill on the part of the expert. As an example, a take-off may be built with a sheer drop beyond it of scores of feet, if there is to be a record for length of jump. Perhaps, too, a special provision in the way of a take-off may be made where a fancy performance, such as "looping the loop" on skis, is to be considered. The ski expert has learned to turn in the air even as the aviator has learned to turn in the heavens with the aeroplane.

The use of the ski is not confined to men and women of mature age. The boys and girls, especially the boys, both in the United States and Canada, have adopted the ski as a brother to the coasting sled; indeed, to put it more strongly, in many localities have abandoned the sled for the more exciting and entertaining sport of skiing. It may be an unpoetic way to describe it, but skiing for the young and the old is, in reality, both sliding and coasting with a "sled on each foot."

In the Northwest, in New England, in the Canadian cities and in the Rocky Mountains ski slides have been specially constructed or certain declivities are specially fitted for the pastime. They are an artificial accessory and enjoyable. Think rather of the sport and the real fun which is had in the country regions where there are hills to coast, and enthusiastic young folks to coast them with laughter and thrills, when they have mastered the art of controlling the ski, as they have learned to skate.

Once the pleasure of skiing became manifest it "took the Yankee manufacturer" to improve on the models which had been shown in museums as curiosities of another country. Changes have been made which peculiarly adapt the ski to the climate and the snow of the North American continent and the greatest of care has been employed in shape and accuracy of design so that the amateur may quickly learn to perfect himself in its use. It is folly for the beginner to make his first attempts on anything which is imperfect, as it will only set him back in proficiency. The professional can adapt himself to old model or new, so often the case in any kind of sport, but the amateur should have the best, that he may start right and continue in the right way.

Among the experts of the North the length of the ski is generally determined by stretching the hand over the head and selecting a pair



1, Ralph Whithall taking the ski jump. 2, Tandem ski jump—J. Weiner and Frank McKinnon of Montreal in the air. 3, Ralph Whithall in his winning ski jump. Photos © by Keystone View Co., Inc., N. Y. SCENES AT SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

that reach to the wrist. "Long" ski would be to where the fingers bend at the second joint; "short" ski to six inches over the head. For general use, hill climbing, touring, and even for jumping, the average, or the short ski, is the best. Short, stiff-legged persons should select a short ski, else the important kick turn cannot be executed, and on this movement depends much of the cruising ability of the ski devotee. Long skis are best on level stretches and flat country.

Skiing does not require extraordinary muscular effort. On the contrary, it is a pastime in which the weaker may participate with excellent benefit. The basis of skiing is the acquirement of skill of balance, such as the skill of balance essential in skating and swimming. It is best not to try coasting or jumping at first. Teachers say the beginner should start by trying to "get up the hill." After that is mastered it is time to think of "going down the hill." When coasting the element of speed enters into the situation, and if balance has been acquired speed will not have its fears for the novice. The beginner, having mastered "standing up on the ski," will be able to guide his course while he is racing at the velocity of the coaster sled or the even speedier toboggan.

The fundamentals of skiing are: Darting, which means running down hill with skis close together and parallel; steering, which is done by leaning towards the side one wishes to go; stemming, or breaking, which is done by placing one ski at an angle with the other so as to create friction against the snow; snow plowing, which means turning the knees and the feet inward to bring the points of the ski close to each other and the tails far apart, turning the flat of the ski against the snow; slanting, which means taking a hill at an angle, a sort of "tacking down hill."

It is believed that the ski is of Norwegian invention. It was a device of the subjects of the vikings to navigate over the snow with skill similar to that of their brothers through the water. Armies have used it in the drill of war, but a huger army is using it in the pleasure of winter sport, an army which has grown so rapidly and which derives so much pleasure from the pastime, that it is no small task to keep up with the demand for the "wooden runners that make men vie with the wind in flight."

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## SKIING IN CANADA

BY CHAMPLAIN PROVENCHER.

During the last two years skiing has extended widely in Canada, especially in locations where the sport can be practised. Skiing originated in the north of Europe. Norwegians, Swedes and Finns look upon skiing as a national pastime. Skiing in Eastern Canada was practised in the early '80s, first of all by McGill University students, who probably were taught skiing by some of their teachers who had seen it in Scandinavia.

The first ski club in Canada was the Montreal, which was formed in 1904, and since then clubs have been organized in every locality





START OF INTERCOLLEGIATE RELAY SKI RACE AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 28, 1920.  
Photo © by Chesterfield & McLaren, Montreal.



where skiing is possible. The sport in Eastern Canada last season was at Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec. Two clubs were in operation in Ottawa, the Ottawa Ski Club and the Cliffside, the latter being organized a few years ago, while the former, though not in operation during the war, came successfully to the fore last winter.

In Montreal four clubs were in active operation, the Montreal Ski Club, the Swedish Club, the McGill University Club, and the Club de Ski Mont Royal d'Amérique, better known as the French-Canadian Ski Club, which is affiliated with the Club Alpin Français. The latter body controls winter sports in Europe. Quebec City boasted of a few ski clubs with large memberships and held very successful contests.

The classic of the season was the intercollegiate ski competition, in which Ottawa, McGill, Middlebury, Vermont and Dartmouth Universities took part. The programme, including all kinds of ski competitions, was the first ever held under the auspices of McGill University.

In the annual competitions for the championship of the Province of Quebec, Frank McKinnon won the jumping championship, while K. C. Oliver of the Club de Ski Mont Royal d'Amérique won cross-country honors and also the Canadian Eastern title when he defeated a large entry at the annual Eastern Canadian Championships held at Ottawa in March, 1920. A. Pinault of the Ottawa Ski Club won the jumping contest, defeating Frank McKinnon of the Montreal Ski Club by one point.

Skiing flourished in Western Canada during the past winter. Ski clubs were in operation in Edmonton, Calgary, Camrose, Rossland, Winnipeg and Revelstoke. While there is no club at Banff, skiing was prominent all winter, and it is said that in the near future a regular ski club will be organized there.

At the annual jumping competition, held at Revelstoke, B. C., Nels Nelson made the phenomenal jump of 185 feet, standing, with Steinwald of Chicago a close second, with 181 feet.

In the professional jumping contest, Anders Haugen won with a leap of 200 feet, which is fourteen feet short of the world's record made by him at Dillon, Col., February 29, 1920. In the Revelstoke meet Lars Haugen jumped 212 feet, but he marred his performance by falling.

At the jumping events held at Calgary, Sigfrid Steinwald jumped 85 feet, and Nels Nelson made 82 feet 6 inches. Anders Haugen, the world's professional champion jumper, registered 95 feet.

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## CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE SKI CHAMPIONSHIP

By J. L. O'BRIEN, MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

One of the features of the 1919-20 skiing season in Canada was the international intercollegiate ski championships, held in connection with the McGill University winter carnival, February 20 and 21. Those taking part were the Universities of Dartmouth, Middlebury



BARNARD COLLEGE GIRLS ENJOYING WINTER SPORTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

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and Vermont, United States, and McGill and Ottawa, Canada. The events included proficiency tests, long and short distance races, obstacle and relay races, and jumping contests, all of which were very closely contested.

The cross-country race was won by E. Conlon of Ottawa College in the very fast time of 44 minutes 5 seconds, considering the arduous course over the top of the Mount Royal. The McGill relay team, composed of Owens, Gordon, Pope and Glen, won the relay race handily, while Carlton of Dartmouth won first honors in the jumping contests.

The results were as follows:

*Proficiency Contest*—R. Bowler, Dartmouth, won; C. Thompson, McGill, second; Sherrard, McGill, third; A. Glen, McGill, fourth.

*Cross-Country Race*—E. C. Conlon, Ottawa (44m. 57s.), won; R. Bowler, Dartmouth (46m. 27s.), second; A. Glen, McGill (46m. 58s.), third; G. Owens, McGill (47m. 35s.), fourth.

*Obstacle Race*—T. Trainer, Dartmouth, won; A. Roy, McGill, second; R. Goldsmith, Vermont, third.

*Relay Race*—Won by McGill (Owens, Gordon, Glen, Pope).

*Jumping*—C. Carlton, Dartmouth, won; E. Sherrard, McGill, second; R. Bowler, Dartmouth, third.

Points—Dartmouth 22, McGill 16, Ottawa 5, Vermont 1, Middlebury 1.

### EASTERN CANADA SKI JUMPING CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Eastern Canada ski-jumping championship was held at Ottawa, March 6, 1920. A large entry was received from the most important clubs of the various cities of Eastern Canada. Arthur Pinault of the Ottawa Ski Club, holder of the Duke of Devonshire Challenge Trophy, carried off the senior championship at the Rockcliffe jump. Pinault defeated Frank McKinnon, the Province of Quebec champion, by one point, his superior style deciding the event in his favor. Paul Quesnel of the Cliffside Club of Ottawa won the Intermediate title over Lennox Moore of the Ottawa Ski Club, Intermediate Ottawa City Champion. The following clubs were represented: Ottawa Ski Club, Cliffside of Ottawa, Club de Ski Mont Royal d'Amérique and Montreal Ski Club. The points awarded and the number of feet cleared in the senior competition were as follows:

	Points.	Feet.		Points.	Feet.
Pinault, Ottawa.....	460	81	J. L. Wright, Ottawa.....	321	65
McKinnon, Montreal.....	459	82	G. Labelle, Cliffside.....	302	65
Beyer, Cliffside.....	420	76	L. Strathy, Montreal.....	301	73
Lockerberg, Ottawa.....	400	80	W. Ross, Ottawa.....	263	69
Pickering, Montreal.....	390	69	E. Martin, Cliffside.....	259	57
Weiner, Montreal.....	388	67	R. Whittal, Montreal.....	257	73
G. Putnam, Ottawa.....	351	71	R. Pope, Cliffside.....	254	66
Archer, Mont Royal.....	347	74	R. Lapointe, Ottawa.....	206	64
Kihl, Ottawa.....	336	62	H. T. Burpee, Ottawa.....	196	65
Bruce, Cliffside.....	332	73	P. Morton, Mont Royal.....	189	60
Oliver, Mont Royal.....	328	60	W. Mattson, Mont Royal...	158	54
St. Pierre, Montreal.....	326	75	M. Neill, Ottawa.....	134	62

In the Eastern Canada cross-country championship, Keith Oliver of the Club de Ski Mont Royal d'Amérique won.



1, Tobogganing. 2, Children on the ice. 3, Ready for a snowshoe walk. 4, "United we stand"—skating. 5, Skating enthusiast. 6, "Down the hill." 7, A real ski

SCENES AT POLAND SPRINGS, ME.

Mansion House Photos.

## OTTAWA CITY SKI CHAMPIONSHIPS

On February 8 representatives of the Ottawa Ski Club won the lion's share of honors in the Ottawa City ski championships, held at Rockcliffe jump. Arthur Pinault defeated E. O. Sunberg, both of the Ottawa Club, in the senior competition for the Duke of Devonshire challenge trophy, winning both for style and distance and in the long distance jump events.

## QUEBEC PROVINCE SKI JUMPING CHAMPIONSHIPS

On February 21, 1920, the Quebec ski jumping championships were held at the Cote des Neiges hill. The following were represented: Dartmouth College and University of Vermont, from the United States; Ottawa, Cliffside of Ottawa, Temiskaming of Ontario, Montreal, Club de Ski Montreal d'Amerique, McGill University and the M.A.A.A. The points were rated as follows:

	Points.		Points.
F. McKinnon, Montreal Ski Club (87ft.)	312	R. Bowler, Dartmouth.....	33
L. Weiner, Montreal Ski Club (84ft.)	297	C. Backe-Wiig, Dartmoth.....	29
E. O. Sundberg (Temiskaming (76ft.)	275	A. Glen, McGill.....	28
J. P. Carlton, Dartmouth (76ft.)	264	T. Griffith, Dartmouth.....	26
A. Pinault, Ottawa.....	189	T. C. Thompson, McGill.....	26
M. G. Putnam, Ottawa.....	110	S. A. Densmore, Dartmouth.....	24
K. Oliver, Mount Royal.....	104	H. Maher, M.S.C.....	21
E. Sherrard, McGill.....	103	M. Milne, M.S.C.....	21
J. H. Kihl, Ottawa.....	84	E. T. Beyer, Cliffside.....	20
		P. Quesnel, Cliffside.....	20
		D. Anderson, McGill.....	20

## CLUB DE SKI MONT ROYAL D'AMERIQUE

BY HENRY HECKMAN.

The Club de Ski Mont Royal d'Amerique was organized February 8, 1918, with Champlain Provencher its first president. The charter members were: Champlain Provencher, W. Barry, Louis Beaubien, Claude Beaubien, Phillip Beaubien, Leon Bachant, R. Cowan, H. Dalton, Raoul Gareau, Harry Goodbody, Albert Heckman, Henry Heckman, Jacque McGowan, Lionel McGowan, Wilfred McGowan, Paul Morton, Keith Oliver, K. Organ, W. Sanscartier, R. Turgeon, T. Wall, Jr., H. Wall, R. E. Harel, Marcel Fortier, J. McConnell and L. Archer. The following officers were elected: Honorary Patrons, Joseph Ainey, Albert Laberge, Thomas Wall and H. A. Robert; Honorary President, Clarence Mackerrow; Honorary Vice-President, Frank Fraser; President, Champlain Provencher; Vice-President, Raoul Gareau; Secretary-Treasurer, Lionel McGowan.

The purpose of this organization is to promote and foster the fine art of ski-running and mountaineering among the youths of Montreal





Keller (Boston Post), Photo.

BOYS SKIING AT NEWFORT, N.H.

rather than to attempt the more hazardous art of ski jumping. Montreal boasts of its splendid Mount Royal and adjacent mountains, and in spending leisure in the heart of these "little hills" one can enjoy skiing to the fullest extent.

Notwithstanding the fact that the club was organized in mid-winter, three events were conducted. On March 8 a cross-country race, approximately one mile and one-half, took place at the foot of Mount Royal and was won by K. C. Oliver (6m. 15s.); W. Sanscartier (7m.) second, P. Morton (7m. 5s.) third.

The second event was a paper chase on skis over Mount Royal, about fifteen members taking part. This was the first chase of this kind ever held in America. K. Oliver and E. St. Pierre acted as forerunners and made their pursuers extend themselves. Only one of the forerunners was captured, Harry Goodbody doing the trick when he overcame E. St. Pierre.

The last event of the season was a potato race on skis, March 29. A heavy fall of snow the previous day made conditions ideal. The event was very closely contested. Only eight seconds separated K. Organ, the winner, from L. McGowan, who finished fifth. K. Organ won, W. McGowan second, H. Goodbody third.

The club is now a full-fledged member of the Club Alpin Francais, which controls winter sports in Europe. At the first annual meeting, held in November, 1920, all the previous year's officers were elected, except the secretary-treasurer, who had retired, and Wilfred McGowan succeeded him. President Provencher announced that he would donate a silver cup to be competed for by the members, and the one scoring the highest aggregate number of points for the season in the club championship meets would become possessor. The basis for the compilation was 4 points for a first, 3 for a second, 2 for a third and 1 for a fourth.

Keith Oliver, the star skier of the French-Canadians, won the Province of Quebec and Eastern Canada cross-country championships, the former taking place at St. Marguerite and the latter near Ottawa. The club now has quite a number of promising youngsters, including Paul Morton, Joseph Beaubien, H. Goodbody and K. Organ.

The following are the winners of club championships in 1920:

One Mile Race—Held January 3: Keith Oliver (8m. 2s.), won; K. Organ, second; R. Cowan, third; P. Morton, fourth. One Mile Handicap Race—Held January 10: W. Barry, won; H. Wall, second; P. Morton, third; R. Cowan, fourth. Cross-Country Race—Held February 7: Keith Oliver (26m. 6s.), won; H. Goodbody, second; P. Morton, third; W. Barry, fourth. Jumping Contest—Held February 14; Class A: Paul Morton (140.5 points), won; Keith Oliver (132 points), second. Class B: W. Barry (123 points), won; R. Gareau (82 points), second.

Aggregate total for season—K. Oliver, 11 points; P. Morton, 9 points; W. Barry, 7 points; H. Wall, 3 points; K. Organ, 3 points; R. Cowan, 3 points; H. Goodbody, 3 points; Joseph Beaubien, 1 point.

At the close of the season a special meeting was held to present the prizes. All winners and runners-up were the recipients of beautiful cups or medals.

## CANADIAN-SWEDISH SKI CLUB RACE

The annual twenty-two mile race, held under the auspices of the Swedish Ski Club of Montreal, took place February 22, 1920. Owing to the very mild weather prevailing at the time of the race, skiing was difficult, and A. Palmquist of the Swedish Ski Club was the only one to go the full distance. He finished in 3 hours and 12 minutes. The results were as follows:

Class A—A. Palmquist, Swedish Club, won; C. Sandquist, Swedish Club, second; A. Mattson, Club de Ski Mont Royal d'Amerique, third; E. Lindfors, Swedish Club, fourth. Class B—G. Salberg, Swedish Club, won; Paul Morton, Club de Ski Mont Royal d'Amerique, second; K. Organ, Club de Ski Mont Royal d'Amerique, third; R. Cowan, Club de Ski Mont Royal d'Amerique, fourth. Starter and timekeepers, J. A. Olson and A. Nelson.

## SKIING FOR LADIES IN MONTREAL

Skiing was very popular with the ladies in Eastern Canada during the 1919-20 season. For the first time the Montreal Ski Club admitted ladies to membership and regular events were arranged for their benefit. On March 6 a jumping competition was held in connection with the schoolboy events. Miss M. Silcock won, Miss V. St. Pierre was second, and Miss L. McKinnon and Miss J. McKinnon, tied for third.

## SKIING IN MONTREAL SCHOOLS

Skiing among the schoolboys of Montreal has become very popular. Competitions have been held for their benefit by the Montreal Ski Club with success. In the inter-school relay race, February 26, 1920, Montreal High School, Westmount High School, Wykeham House School, Argyle School, Roslyn School and Westmount High School Team No. 2 started. The course was over Mount Royal, starting at the Park Club House, passing the look-out, and returning by the crossroads. The distance was about a mile and a quarter. The Montreal High School team won second and third places in the individual and also first place as a team. The results were as follows:

Montreal High School (L. Beaubien, C. Owen, J. Lane, L. Lehan), won; time 48m. 31s.; Westmount High School Team 1 (E. Leach, F. Rutherford, G. Parsons, R. Whittal), second; Westmount High School Team 2 (B. Millen, N. J. Wright, W. Summer, A. Roper), third; Wykeham House School (E. Louson, P. Hannaford, J. O. Rae, P. Knowlton), fourth; Argyle School (Searle, D. Kerr, A. Corneil, D. Short), fifth; Roslyn School (J. McLaughlin, H. Dingle, A. Tiffin, F. Slade), sixth.

The Macoun Cup for best time was won by Ralph Whittal in 10m. 18s.; L. Lehan, Montreal High, second; J. Lane, Montreal High, third; G. Parsons, Westmount Team 1, fourth. Westmount High School won last season.

L. Lehan, Montreal High School, won the cup presented by Mr. Huntley Drummond, honorary president of the Montreal Ski Club, for competition in Class A schoolboy championship jumps, which were held at Cote des Neiges, March 6, 1920. B. Reynolds won the Aubert Cup in the intermediate event. Medals were presented to the second and third. The results were:

Class A, over 15 years old—L. Lehan, Montreal H.S., 187 points; Graham Browne, Morphet Academy, 147 points; L. Mickles, Lower Canada College, 87

points; P. Knowlton, Wykeham House School, 71 points; Art Gravel, St. Leo Academy, 70 points.

Class B, under 15 years old—F. Slade, Roslyn School, 165 points; F. Rutherford, Westmount H.S., 147 points; A. Tillinx, Roslyn School, 111 points; W. Fry, Lower Canada College, 99 points; P. Millard, Montreal H.S., 78 points.

Intermediate—B. Reynolds, 162 points; L. Lehan, 100 points; Art Gravel, 70 points.

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## QUEBEC CROSS-COUNTRY SKI CHAMPIONSHIP

Over a very difficult course at St. Margarets, in the Laurentians, February 20, 1920, K. C. Oliver of the Club de Ski Mont Royal d'Amerique won the annual ten-mile cross-country race, which was held by the Montreal Ski Club, in 1 hour 3 minutes 15 seconds. In winning this race Oliver won the Cochaud Cup, emblematic of the Province of Quebec cross-country championship. R. Whittall, Frank McKinnon and S. Steve, all of the Montreal Ski Club, finished second, third and fourth.

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## SKI TOURNAMENT AT REVELSTOKE

Nels Nelson, Revelstoke, B. C., won the amateur championship event at the British Columbia ski tournament, February 12, at Revelstoke, with a standing jump of 185 feet. Steinwald was second with 181 feet. Anders Haugen won the professional jump with 200 feet and Lars Haugen in the same jump made 212 feet, but fell.

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## SKIING IN THE ROCKIES

In less than two years, skiing, once the pastime of a very few, has sprung into the spotlight as one of the major winter sports of the Rocky Mountain States. Colorado is second to no other State in the Union as a winter sport center.

As a result of a two-year campaign, the National Ski Association of America will hold its championship contest on Genesee Mountain, near Denver, in 1921; the Denver Rocky Mountain Ski Club will promote a National Inter-State tournament, and Steamboat Springs and Dillon, Col., will sponsor annual international open championship contests.

An ideal mountain climate and natural ski and toboggan slides contribute to the success of the sport in Colorado. While every northern ski tournament must be held during a blizzard month, when the thermometer is hovering around the zero mark, it is possible to feature the events in Colorado's mountains, and find it as warm as a June day in the cities below.

At Dillon, Col., in 1920 Anders Haugen beat his own world's record by one foot, leaping 214 feet for the new mark. Dillon and Steamboat Springs are now rivals for the fastest ski slides in the world.

A spectacular feature of the inter-state skiing tournament, sponsored by the Denver *Post*, was Hans Hansen on skis in a loop-the-loop race against Ira E. Humphreys in a Curtiss airship. A crowd

estimated at 30,000, said to be the largest ever on Lookout Mountain at one time, witnessed the race, which was won by the aeroplane.

Among the prominent skiers who appeared in mountain tournaments last year were: Professionals, Anders Haugen, Lars Haugen, Henry Hall, Carl Hall, Hans Hansen, Barney Reilly and Carl Howelson. Amateurs, Paul Trinder, Owen Marvin, Hollis Merrill, B. O. Johnson, Robert Kinstad, A. A. Knutson and Louie Dalpez.

The ski clubs of Colorado own country homes, slides and parks valued at \$50,000. The Denver Rocky Mountain Ski Club purchased a site early in 1920 on Genesee Mountain and will build a big club house. The city built a municipal course on Inspiration Point. Steamboat Springs, Estes Park, and Dillon, Colorado, own attractive skiing grounds. Shortly skiing in Colorado will be a winter magnet for tourists.

Eldorado and Glenwood Springs, popular winter and summer resorts, will be mountain slides as soon as the snow begins to fly.

The officers of the Denver Rocky Mountain Ski Club are: Dr. M. R. Howard, president; B. O. Johnson, vice-president; G. M. Harsen, secretary; A. A. Knutson, treasurer, and A. Olsen, O. J. Lestum, R. Kinstad and S. Hansen, captains.

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### ROCKY MOUNTAINS SKI CLUB TOURNAMENT

At the annual tournament of the Rocky Mountain Ski Club, held February 22, at Denver, Col., Anders Haugen made a jump of 114 feet. The results and points scored were as follows:

Professional Class—Anders Haugen, Dillon, Col., 239 1-3 points; Henry Hall, Denver, 237 2-3 points; Carl Howelson, Steamboat Springs, Col., 225 points; Carl Hall, Detroit, Mich., 186 2-3 points; Hans Hansen, Steamboat Springs, 185 1-3 points; Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis., 143 points; Barney Reilly, Coleraine, Minn., seventh.

International Amateur Class—Nels Nelson, Revelstoke, Canada, 200 2-3 points; Sig. Steinwald, Chicago, 193 2-3 points.

Colorado Amateur Class—Hollis Merrill, Steamboat Springs, 138 points; Owen Marvin, Steamboat Springs, 124 points; Eddie Trinder, Colorado Springs, 121 points; Robert Kinstad, Denver, 89 points; Paul Trinder, Steamboat Springs, 45 points.

Colorado Boys—Louis Dalpez, Steamboat Springs, 178 1-3 points.

Professional Long Standing Jump—Anders Haugen, 114 feet.

International Long Standing Jump—Nels Nelson, 92 feet.

Colorado Amateur Long Standing Jump—Hollis Merrill, 80 feet.

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### SKI TOURNAMENT AT DILLON, COL.

Anders Haugen broke his own record of 213 feet for the ski jump by jumping 214 feet at Dillon, Col., March 1. He made three jumps. The first was 214 feet, the second 213 feet and the third 218 feet. He failed to stand on the third and it was rejected.

Henry Hall, Denver, professional, holder of the 1917 championship, took second place with 201 feet. He also jumped 207 and 214 feet, but failed to stand on the last two jumps. Carl Howelson, professional of Steamboat Springs, was third with 200 feet. Carl Hall of



Chippewa Falls came next with 191 feet, while Hans Hansen was next with 189 feet. Lars Haugen of Chippewa Falls jumped 196 feet, but failed to stand. Barney Reilly of Coleraine, Minn., made 174 and 175 on his two standing jumps.

Nels Nelson of Revelstoke, Canada, Canadian champion, won the open amateur events, jumping 174 feet. He came close to breaking the world's amateur record when he jumped 186 feet, a foot over the record. This mark, however, failed to qualify, as he was not able to keep his feet. Sig. Steinwald of Stockholm, Sweden, was second, jumping 153, 164 and 170 feet, respectively, on his three jumps.

Ed Craner of Steamboat Springs won the Colorado amateur events, jumping 126 and 135 feet, respectively. Hollis Merrill of Steamboat Springs jumped 84, 85 and 116 feet on his three jumps, but failed to stand on his last jump. Robert Kinstad of Denver jumped 70 and 76 feet on his two jumps. Louie Dalpez of Steamboat Springs jumped 71 and 89 feet, Leo Johnson of Denver jumped 61 and 69 feet.

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### INTER-STATE SKI TOURNAMENT, GLENWOOD, MINN.

Barney Reilly of Coleraine, Minn., won first place, January 30, in the professional event at the inter-state ski tournament at Glenwood, Minn., with a score of 242 points. Hans Hansen of Minneapolis was second, with 241, and Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis., third, with 239. Hansen won the long standing jump with 110 feet. Anders Haugen in an exhibition jump made 119 feet.

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### SKI JUMPING AT HANOVER, N. H.

The Dartmouth team won the intercollegiate and international ski jumping championships at Hanover, N. H., February 17. Bache-Wiig, Carleton and Bowler, members of the Dartmouth team, scored 94 1-3 points. The Montreal Ski Club representatives, Pickering and Wener, finished in second place, with 91 points. The longest standing jump, 76 feet, was made by Bowler of Dartmouth. Carleton and Bowler, Dartmouth, each made a complete turn while in the air and jumped a distance of about 60 feet, landing on their feet and continuing down the hill.

## Snowshoeing a Healthy Sport

BY FRED CUSHING, MONTREAL,

Vice-President Old Tuque Bleue of 1884.

I am very pleased to be in a position to write a short story on the grand sport of snowshoeing and its health-giving qualities as a winter exercise for young and old. In my humble opinion it has no equal. I feel quite confident that before many years we will see snowshoeing, stronger than ever, taking its place in the building up of healthy Canadians.

Look at the sturdy, veteran athletes who are alive to-day in our city, who will, I am sure, back me up in my assertions, that their snowshoe days with the healthy exercise were responsible in a very great measure for their present good health and energy. Some of them are nearing and some are passing "three score and ten." Where will you find more rugged men of their years than Sir Charles Davidson, W. L. Maltly, James A. Taylor, F. C. A. McIndoe, A. W. Stevenson, George N. Starke, W. C. Ross, J. G. Ross, T. E. Hodgson, R. Summerhayes, Colonel D. D. MacTaggart and others I could name by the score, all snowshoers of the old school, who will without a doubt say: "Go snowshoeing if you want to build up your constitution." How can it be otherwise than health-giving, breathing the fresh air in an easy and vigorous walk, imbibing a tonic from the pine, spruce and balsam trees for a keen appetite as you tramp through the woods.

I hope more snowshoers will be seen in action and that clubs are again organized on the lines of those in my younger days. Then we will see snowshoeing hold its own among winter sports in Eastern Canada.

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### SNOWSHOE WALK IN MONTREAL

When snowshoeing was at its height in Montreal, Fred Cushing was one of the leaders in the pastime and foremost in all winter sports. Still active in the pursuit of pastimes of the colder months, although nearing the three score and ten of Scripture, he finished forty-fourth in the annual snow walk of 1920 in Montreal. This is his description of the event as he wrote it for the *Montreal Star*:

"This is an account of the National A.A. snowshoe walk from St. Laurent Inn to their club house on Cherrier Street, ten miles, which, as you are aware, must be in full snowshoe costume. Last year I came in twenty-eighth, and as five were disqualified for running, I was placed twenty-third and got a bronze medal. They give one gold, one silver and twenty-three bronze medals, a silver cup to be won three times for the teams from any club, an individual silver cup, also to be won three times, and also one other silver cup; the Nationals have won it twice. This year the Sherbrooke Club won it, bringing seven winners of medals, in an entry of eight.

"I got out to St. Laurent just as they were starting and was given No. 44 in an entry of sixty-five starters, the pick of—I believe—fifteen or eighteen French Canadian clubs, and was given the place of honor, in leading at the start, and was photographed.

"I was in better trim this year than last and fully expected to come in a winner of one of the bronze medals, but I underrated the husky young fellows who competed this year and was only able to come forty-fourth in a race that was much faster than last. I was forty-sixth turning up Shakespeare Road—last year I was forty-second—and I could only cut down two by the time I got to the top of Peel Street.

"I was given a magnificent reception at the finish by the large crowd there and treated as if I had been a winner, a tribute to my age. I



1, Snowshoeing at Montreal. 2, Paul Morton, Club de Ski Mont Royal, Montreal, P. Q. 3, Keith Oliver, Province of Quebec and Eastern Canada cross-country ski champion.

was given a fine passage and a seat on the platform, and presented with one of the medals, though I did not win one myself, although I walked a better race than last year, but had better men against me. I beat twenty-one contestants this year and twenty-three last, and I had all the luck one could wish for in numbers. My hotel room was 14 (twice the lucky 7), my running number 44 (4 times the lucky 11), but I was beaten out by a man with No. 11 on his back, who was in front of me from Lumpkins until the finish, and do my best, I could not pass him. Last year I passed a man with 13 on his back, at the foot of Park slide, and after him eight others.

"The race was run in a perfect manner by the National Club, who had men every half mile to check the competitors, and they are enti-

tled to the highest credit for getting up what I consider the best winter event in the sporting line of the year and upholding the grandest exercise, namely, snowshoeing, for which we can thank our French-Canadian clubs."

The twenty-five first walkers to come in were: 1, Alfred G. Lefebvre, Le National, time 1h. 39m. 39s.; 2, H. Hebert, Dollard, Sherbrooke; 3, N. Boilard, Dollard, Sherbrooke; 4, V. Desloges, Le National; 5, B. Boyle, Le National; 6, J. Goderre, Dollard de Sherbrooke; 7, E. Marquis, Ste. Brigide; 8, L. Benoit, Le Moliere; 9, G. Lefebvre, Dollard de Sherbrooke; 10, L. Deslauriers, Le Moliere; 11, J. Huran, Le Boucanier; 12, D. Roy, Dollard de Sherbrooke; 13, A. Corriveau, Montcalm de Quebec; 14, I. Moreau, Le Moliere; 15, J. Bernard, Le Moliere; 16, L. Deslauriers, Le Moliere; 17, P. Breton, Le Moliere; 18, E. Lecours, Le National; 19, A. Lalonde, Le National; 20, J. S. Daigneault, Montagnard; 21, P. Gravel, Ste. Brigide; 22, F. Walter, Ste. Brigide; 23, A. Charbonneau, Ste. Therese; 24, E. F. St. Francois, Le National; 25, A. Plante, Dollard de Sherbrooke.

### SNOWSHOE TOURNAMENT AT QUEBEC

In the annual snowshoe tournament held February 17, at Quebec, the Nationals of Montreal, with a team of six men, captured twelve prizes. The results were as follows:

- 100 yards, junior—13s., A. G. Wilkins, Quebec Snowshoe Club, won; W. R. Park, M.A.A.A., second; E. St. Francois, Nationals, third.
- 100 yards, senior—13s., R. Hebert, Nationals, won; A. Maranda, Nationals, second; P. Murphy, M.A.A.A., third.
- 440 yards, senior—1m. 13s., H. Hebert, Dollard, won; E. Martineau, Nationals, second; P. Murphy, M.A.A.A., third.
- 440 yards, senior—1m. 14 1-2s., H. Hebert, Dollard, won; E. Martineau, Nationals, second; C. J. Fletcher, Quebec S.S. Club, third.
- 220 yards, junior—32s., L. Baril, Nationals, won; W. R. Park, M.A.A.A., second; E. St. Francois, Nationals, third.
- 880 yards, senior—3m. 5s., G. Wighton, M.A.A.A., won; M. Champagne, Nationals, second; L. Baril, Nationals, third.
- 220 yards, senior—30 1-4s., R. Hebert, Nationals, won; A. Maranda, Nationals, second; O. Picard, Huron, third.
- 1 mile, senior—6m. 23 1-2s., E. Martineau, Nationals, won; H. Hebert, Dollard, second; A. Deguise, Huron, third.
- 120 yards hurdles—19s., A. G. Wilson, Quebec S.S. Club, won; W. R. Park, M.A.A.A., second; E. St. Francois, Nationals, third.
- 440 yards, junior consolation—G. E. Seifert, Quebec S.S. Club, won; Spark, M.A.A.A., second; E. Desrochers, Zouaves, third; no time given.

## Points About Curling

Beginners first of all should endeavor to obtain a pair of true curling stones. If dull they are likely to be affected by the temperature. They will run dull when the ice is dull and reverse themselves when the ice is keen. A highly burnished curling stone is specially desirable. Furthermore, the player should be sure that it is kept well polished.

The rink contest is four against four. It has been found a good plan to permit the players with the heaviest curling stones to take the lead and draw to the tee. Then his side should protect him as far as possible. The most vital point in curling is the twist. That is the ability to impart a rotary motion to the curling stone as it travels along the ice toward the tee. When the skip calls for "in turn" or "out turn" the better player is always able to respond with the required twist, something like a curve in a ball game, and to make the stone curl against the bias. Even when a straight shot is wanted it is useful to be able to give the curling stone a slight twirl, to work it against a rough or soft spot in the ice, where, with the out-and-out straight shot it might fall away from its true course. The player who is not able to give the curling stone a twist is always at the mercy of his opponent, for straight shots only do not count for much where there is skill in evidence.

In delivering the stone the player should give the arm a fine loose sweep, the stone at the same time making a semi-circle in the air. If this is done the stone will take the ice smoothly, and without a bump apt to deflect it from the course which the player wishes it to pursue. As the stone descends the left knee should be bent, while the body should receive a forward motion, and the arm should follow the stone as far as possible. Thus the stone gets a swift push on the ice instead of being flung against it. If a heavy stone descends too rapidly, threatening to throw the player off his balance, the latter should stick his left foot forward, which will steady him. Now and then in trying to make an effective shot a player will fall on all fours. It is a practice which should never be undertaken deliberately. It is bad enough to have it happen accidentally.

D. C. Alexander, one of the most scientific players in Scotland, warns all contestants to be sure that their curling stones are clean. In taking position, stand with the right foot higher than the hack or crampit, with the left foot advanced and pointing forward. Follow the advice of the skip as to where to deliver the stone. The first player should not shoot beyond the tee. Better lie in front than beyond it. To play up to the center is desirable. In delivering the stone the player should keep his eye up the rink and not look down at his feet. The handle of the stone is to be grasped with the fingers and thumb and not with the whole hand and at an angle of about 45 degrees to a line drawn from tee to tee.

The sweeping of a stone is one of the most important parts of play. It is for the skip to say whether a stone shall be swept or not. The players other than the one who is delivering the stone should





(1) Women curling at Banff, Alberta.

(2) A hockey match at Banff, Alberta.

(3) Skiing at Quebec.

Photos courtesy Canadian Pacific R.R.

be ready for action. They must keep beside or slightly in front of the stone until it reaches the house, if it goes that far. Sweepers should be on each side of the stone and should sweep with alternate strokes. To keep even with the stone it is better for the sweeper to start in motion before it gets to him.

The skip is in control of the play and directs players as to what they are expected to do. He should always keep the "house" clean. The "house" is the outlined destination of the ball at the further tee.



1, Walter W. Kearns, Past President Canadian Branch of the Caledonian Curling Club.  
2, J. Bruce Stewart, one of the district representatives on the Canadian curling team to invade Scotland.

## GORDON INTERNATIONAL MEDAL.

BY J. BRUCE STEWART,

Honorary Secretary Canadian Branch Royal Caledonian Curling Club.

Curling matches have been played between the United States and Canada at various times, the first known instance being in 1865, when 23 rinks from Ontario visited Black Rock, playing in the open air, winning by 180 shots, the score being 658 to 478. The return match was played in 1886 (21 years later), when 29 rinks from the United States visited the Ontario Branch, Canada, 20 rinks playing indoors and nine rinks outside. This match was won by Canada by 289 shots, the score being 790 to 501. In 1884 Mr. Robert Gordon of New York offered a medal for competition between the United States and Canadian curlers, Mr. Gordon leaving the rules to the discretion of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club. Colonel Dyde, C.M.G., the President of the Branch in 1884, appointed Colonel A. A. Stevenson, George S. Brush and A. T. Patterson to draft the rules as prepared by Mr. Gordon, the following being ratified by the Canadian Branch at that time.

*Conditions for playing for Gordon International Medal:*

1. Medal to be played for at Montreal annually under the direction of the officers of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club.

2. The medal to be played for by two rinks of eight players each, representing the Canadian and United States clubs, such rinks being selected by the officers of the Canadian and Ontario Branches and the Grand National Curling Club, respectively.

3. The match to be played with stones unless the United States Curlers consent to the use of irons.

4. The match to be played by time or by number of shots as may be decided from time to time by the Executive Committee of the Branch.

5. The medal to be held by the skip of the winning side making the largest scores, and to remain in his custody and at his risk until the 1st of January following the playing of the match, when it is to be transmitted to the secretary of the Canadian Branch to be held by him for presentation to the next winner.

6. If at any carnival there should be no representatives from the United States clubs to play for the medal, it shall be held by the secretary of the Canadian Branch, and if three years shall pass without the medal being played for, it shall be competent for the Executive Committee of the Canadian Branch to modify the terms of the competition, so as, if possible, to secure an annual contest of an international character. It shall be the duty of the Canadian Branch to notify the secretary of the Grand National Curling Club, not later than the first day of December in each year, of the date when the carnival is to be held; or, if no carnival is to be held, then he shall indicate a date as suitable for playing for the medal, and shall request him to make arrangements for having the United States players designated. Failing in that, the Executive Committee of the Canadian Branch are authorized to make the medal an annual prize for any such competition as will in their opinion best promote the cause of curling.

7. The medal shall be known as "The Gordon International Curling Medal."

These rules have been changed from time to time to meet the conditions existing. The original intention was to play all the games at Montreal carnivals. In 1900 the Canadian team visited Utica, N. Y.

The second game scheduled for the competition was to have been January 29, 1885, but owing to a smallpox epidemic the match was postponed that year, and also in 1886, the second game being played in Montreal in 1888. The following is the record of play:

1884—United States won, 2 rinks; February, at Montreal. J. C. Bryden, skip.

1888—Canada won, 68—28; at Montreal, Caledonia ice. W. Wilson, skip; Rev. J. Williamson, A. Nicol and A. F. Ridell.

1889—Canada won, 62—67; at Montreal, Thistle ice. A. C. Hutchison, skip; J. Robertson, Rev. J. Barclay, J. Stewart (Kingston).

1891—Canada won, at Montreal, February 11. W. Wilson, skip.

1894—United States won, 2; at Albany, February 24. A. McMurray, skip.

1895—Canada won, 40—24; at Montreal, Caledonia ice. Geo. S. Brush, skip; D. Williamson, Judge Archibald, W. Hutchison.

1896—Canada won, 43—26; at Albany. D. Williamson, skip; Jas. Brown, W. B. Hutchison, Geo. W. Sadler.

1897—United States could not send players.

1899—Canada won, 58—33; at Montreal, Montreal ice. D. Williamson, skip; Jas. Brown, J. Simpson, Col. A. A. Stevenson.

- 1900—United States won, 46—22; at Utica, N. Y. T. Nicholson, skip, New York Club, D. C. Morrison, W. D. Edwards, John McGaw.
- 1901—Canada won, 53—19; at Montreal, Montreal ice. Judge Archibald, skip; Rev. Dr. Barclay, J. H. Robertson, F. N. Southam.
- All of above matches played with mixed rinks from various clubs.
- 1902—Intended for Utica but ice unsuitable on three dates given.
- 1903—Canada won, 44—26; at Utica, N. Y. W. J. Cleghorn, skip; W. D. Aird, Lieut. Col. Cameron, D. Kinghorn (Thistle).
- 1904—United States won, 39—34; at Montreal. A. S. Brinkerhoff, skip; H. L. Ridings, H. I. Johnson, J. R. Baxter (Utica).
- 1905—Canada won, 34—22; at Utica, N. Y. W. B. Hutchison, skip; C. W. Tofield, C. A. Hutchison, D. Beatty (Heather).
- 1906—Canada won, 35—33; at Montreal. D. Guthrie, skip; O. W. G. Dettmers, H. Drysdale, Jas. Fenwick (St. Lawrence).
- 1907—Canada won, 38—31; at Utica, N. Y. D. Kinghorn, skip; Major Freeman, Duncan McIntyre, Dr. Scott Ives (Thistle).
- 1908—Canada won, 49—28; at Montreal, Caledonia ice. W. O. Ryde, skip. R. Lucas, F. J. Craig, A. McLean (Lachine).
- 1909—United States won, 59—45; at Utica, N. Y. J. H. Brown, skip; H. L. Ridings, Dr. A. M. Johnston, J. R. Baxter (Utica). Three rinks played for first time.
- 1910—Canada won, 147—77; at Montreal. W. B. Hutchison, skip; R. Thomson, A. Ramsay, H. Roffey (Heather), six rinks.
- 1911—United States won, 149—137; at Boston. Thomas Watt, skip; R. Lauder, C. Mackenzie, G. Turnbull (Thistle of New York), eight rinks.
- 1912—Canada won, 161—136; at Montreal. W. M. Kearns, skip; J. G. Stewart, D. A. Bethune, L. Rubenstein (St. Andrews), nine rinks.
- 1913—Canada won, 176—137; at Boston. W. R. J. Hughes, skip; C. A. McNee, Geo. J. Sheppard, E. T. Houghton (Caledonia). Eighteen rinks.
- 1914—Canada won, 418—280; at Montreal. W. R. J. Hughes, skip; C. A. McNee, Geo. J. Sheppard, E. T. Houghton (Caledonia). Eighteen rinks.
- 1915—United States won, 180—148; at Utica, N. Y. Dr. F. H. Farrel, skip; A. S. Brinkerhoff, W. R. Ginley, G. F. Murray (Utica). Nine rinks.

The medal each year is held by the winning skips. The late David Williamson of the Montreal Club, W. B. Hutchison of the Heather Club, W. R. J. Hughes of the Caledonia Club, and W. M. Kearns, past president of the Canadian Branch, are the only four skips to hold the medal twice. The late W. R. J. Hughes was the only skip to win two years in succession with the same rink of players.

Owing to the war no games were played for four years. In 1919 the United States sent sixteen rinks to Montreal. This match was won by Canada by 353 to 226. The medal was won by W. M. Kearns, with a rink consisting of the members of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Branch. W. R. J. Hughes played at third, W. B. Hutchison at second, and the Honorary Secretary of the Branch, J. Bruce Stewart, lead.

In 1920 Canada sent ten rinks to Utica, N. Y., February 12. This game was the closest of any ever played for this historic medal and was not decided until the last stone had been played. Canada won by 95 to 92, the winning rink being the Heather Curling Club, with N. D. McLeod as skip, H. J. Roffey at third, C. de W. Reid at second, and J. Bruce Stewart lead.

While the record shows that Canada has won the majority of games, the record since 1900 shows a big improvement in the curling of the United States players. The Canadians are not used to the playing of granites, but the advantage is with them on account of the long season of curling in Canada and the regular ice which they have during the winter months.



## Royal Caledonian Curling Club Rules

Adopted by the Executive of the Canadian Branch, Montreal, December 8, 1917.

1. All Matches shall be of a certain number of Ends as may be agreed on or as fixed. In the event of the total score being equal in the final End, play shall be continued until the Match has been decided. The Rinks engaged in the Match shall draw or toss for leading before beginning the extra End.

2. Every Rink of Players shall be composed of four a side, each using two irons, and no Player shall wear boots which shall break or damage the surface of the Ice.

3. The Skips opposing each other shall settle by lot or in any other way they may agree upon, which party shall lead at the first End, after which, the winner of the End shall do so.

4. Irons striking side of Rink are considered dead and must be removed.

5. No Iron or Irons shall be changed after a Match has been begun, except under unforeseen circumstances which in the opinion of both Skips would warrant a change. In the event of the Skips not being able to agree, the Umpire shall have power to decide.

6. All Irons shall be of a circular shape, from eight and a half to nine and a half inches in diameter, and must not weigh less than fifty-six pounds or more than sixty-four pounds.

7. All Irons which roll over or come to rest on their sides, or tops, shall remain on the Ice, and be reversed to their proper position at the same distance from the Tee.

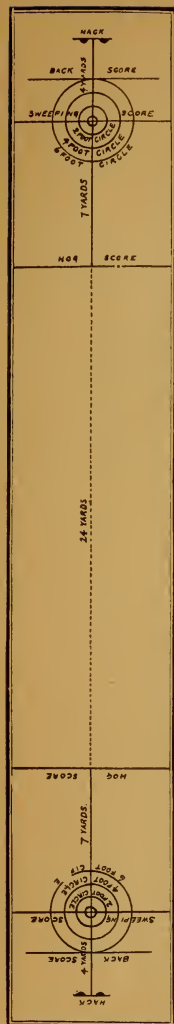
8. The Skips are required to direct their Players as to their proper positions on the Ice. No one, except when sweeping according to rule, shall go upon the centre of the Rink or cross it. Skips only shall be entitled to stand within the Rings. The Skip of the Playing party must not be obstructed by the opposing Skip. The privilege of both while behind the Tee line, in regard to sweeping, shall be equal.

9. Each Player must be ready at the Hack to play when his turn comes. Skips will be held responsible for the strict observance of this rule.

10. Should a wrong Iron be played, any Player may stop it while in motion, but if the mistake is not noticed till the Iron is at rest, the Iron which ought to have been played shall be put in its place to the satisfaction of the opposing Skip.

11. If a Player should play out of his turn, the Iron so played may be stopped in its progress and returned to the Player. Should the mistake not be discovered till the Iron is at rest, the Opposing Skip shall have the option of removing the Iron or declaring the End null and void. If another Iron be played before the mistake is discovered, the End must be finished as if it had been properly played.





"THE RINK"

12. The Sweeping shall be under the direction and control of the Skips. The Player's Party may sweep the Ice from the Hog Score next the Player to the Tee, and any Iron set in motion by a played Iron may be swept by the party to which it belongs. Skips may clean and sweep the Ice behind the Tee at any time, except when a Player is being directed by his Skip. At the completion of any End, either of the Skips may call upon the whole of the Players or the Rink Man to clean and sweep the entire Rink.

13. (a) If in sweeping or otherwise, an iron in motion is marred by any of the party to which it belongs, it may, in the option of the opposing Skip, be put off the Ice; but if by any of the adverse party, it may be placed where the Skip of the party to which it belongs shall direct. If marred in any other way, the Player shall replay the Iron.

(b) Should any played Iron be displaced before the End is reckoned, it shall be placed as nearly as possible where it lay, to the satisfaction of the Skip opposed to the party displacing.

14. No measuring of shots shall be allowed previous to the termination of the End. Disputed shots shall be determined by the Skips; if they disagree, by the Umpire; or when there is no umpire, by some neutral person chosen by the Skips. All measurements shall be taken from the centre of the Tee to the nearest part of the Iron.

15. The Skip shall have the exclusive regulation and direction of the Game for his Rink, and may play last Iron or any position in the Rink he pleases, but he shall not be entitled to change his position when that has been fixed. When his turn to play comes, he shall select one of his players to act as Skip in his place, and shall take the position of an ordinary Player. He shall not have any choice or direction in the Game until he returns to the Tee as Skip.

16. No player engaged in the game shall speak to, annoy, taunt or interrupt another, not being of his own side, while in the act of delivering his Iron.

17. No Match shall take place unless at least four degrees of frost have been registered inside the Rink, and six degrees of frost outside, for at least three hours previous to time of Match. However, if the opposing Skips mutually agree that the existing conditions are satisfactory to them the Match shall be played.

18. In all Matches played under the supervision of the Canadian Branch, there shall be no preliminary practice before the Match; and in all Matches a draw shall be made for the Ice for both sides in presence of the opposing Skips.

19. Any Member belonging to two or more Clubs, having played for one Club in any Trophy Match, shall not be eligible to play in any such Match during the same season for such other Club as he may belong to.

20. In the event of sickness or unavoidable absence of a Skip, another Skip may be substituted, but in the case of the other Players, the remaining Players shall be moved up and the substituted Player shall lead.

21. Every Iron shall count which is not clearly outside the Six Foot Circle. Every Iron not clear of the Hog Score shall be a Hog, and must be removed from the Ice, but no Iron shall be considered a Hog which has struck another Iron lying at position. Irons passing the back score and lying clear of it must be removed from the Ice.

22. An Umpire shall be appointed for all Games under the jurisdiction of the Branch, whose duties are to see the rules are strictly adhered to, and to give a decision in accordance with rules provided for the point in question, when appealed to by the Skips.

## Base Ball on Ice

Where the ice continues well throughout the winter it has often been the custom to make up two teams and play base ball. Often the regulation base ball is used, but it is a little hard and a little fast for winter play. Where the national game has been played on ice with any spirit of enthusiasm it has been found that a larger indoor base ball gives satisfaction as well as the regulation ball.

Of course, there is no standard for base ball on the ice. The rules which govern the national sport are followed, except that base lines are made of length to suit those who are to play. Sometimes on a small area it is not possible to lay out a diamond where the base lines are of the regulation length of 90 feet. It is not possible always to have the backstop 90 feet from home plate, but that matters little, since "ground rules" can easily take care of whatever deficiencies there may be in the base-running chances of the game.

Flat bats have been used now and then when ice base ball has been attempted, but it is quite as easy to play with a regulation bat as with a flat bat. One difficulty experienced by skating base ball players is to maintain a fixed position in the batter's box. That is the principal reason why a flat bat is occasionally resorted to. Greater width on the bat made it possible for the batter to meet the ball. Rules are sometimes changed so that the ball is out on the first bound, reverting back to old times in base ball. That, however, is merely a matter of agreement. Where both sides decide to play base ball on ice with rules mutually satisfactory, it matters little if the regulations deviate slightly now and then from those which are law on a regulation diamond.

Base ball on the ice demands a great deal of activity and is filled with hustle and stir from start to finish. Quite needless to say it is not the easiest of athletic achievements to field "ground hits" on the ice and there are upsets now and then which are a source of amusement to spectators as well as contestants. Catching the ball on the fly on the ice and catching thrown balls are much easier.

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## TENNIS ON THE ICE AT OMAHA

Omaha took up tennis on the ice last winter. The court was laid out on the lake at Miller Park. Leland Wykert and Joe Wirtz became Omaha's most skillful ice tennis players. The ice courts were faster than cement courts and the players found much practice necessary to develop skill in making sharp turns.



MIRROR LAKE'S HOCKEY RINK AT LAKE PLACID, N. Y. LAKE PLACID CLUB IN BACKGROUND.

## Lake Placid in Winter

The Adirondack region has become the winter playground of New York State, and with such success that it may be only a brief interval when New England's mountain region will be similarly popular during the snow and frost months of the year.

Snowshoeing, tobogganing, skating are all admirable. There may be those to whom snowshoeing may seem a white monotone of scenery, for the snowshoe enthusiast tramps his way along over a non-yielding rail of snow. The enthusiast on snowshoeing finds no monotony to it. It is a winter walk through drifted fields, through forests fes-



CHARLES JEWTRAW AND EDMUND LAMY ON THE ICE AT  
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

tooned with drooping snow and sparkling ice, uphill and down, with an assured reward of a capital appetite, glowing cheeks, and lungs well filled with pure air for the finish. Every individual from childhood—at least almost every individual—loves to skate. It is inborn with humanity. The toboggan thrills and fascinates. Even the timid are drawn to it by its very excitement. Winter folk, however, declare that no sport of the white months equals the thrill and the dash of skiing. From the first practice down some slope, not dangerously steep, it allures. When the beginner has mastered the details of knowing when to turn and how to jump, and can face with exhilaration that open gap which at first seemed like an abyss as he came to the take-off for the leap in air, snowshoe, skate and toboggan are but secondary to the long, swift slide on the flattened runners.





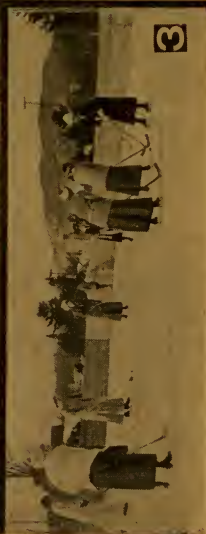
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1, Busy hockey rinks—Cobble Hill in the background. 2, International skating races. 3, Women's hockey match. 4, Tower of the shuttle coast.  
SCENES AT LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

Allen Chamberlain after visiting the Lake Placid Club described his experiences in the Boston *Transcript*, urging New England to follow the lead which had been set in northern New York. He says:

"Secure an introduction at Lake Placid. There the ice rink is always sparkling and free from snow day and evening, with its hockey area considerably boxed in as a thing apart. The toboggan chutes are ever iced and banked to perfection and constantly guarded against mishap. The ski possibilities are unlimited, even to the best built jump in the region. All this is theirs in addition to a club life that gives the maximum of wholesome comfort, wholly devoid of luxurious display. Hundreds of members and their friends enjoy all this yearly, and other hundreds would, but for the essential limitations of a club. Nor are its winter patrons all athletes. Many find enjoyment in the daily spectacle of others indulging in their favorite sports, or in the sleigh rides about the neighboring valleys. Under the influence of the unwritten but nevertheless inexorable law of the club, that places evening clothes under an everlasting ban, and that encourages flannel shirts and knickers at all times as the appropriate garb for both sexes in such surroundings, an out-of-door habit of life become inevitable, even for the most inveterate fireside snuggler.

"Let it not be supposed that this official frowning upon the conventional "glad rags" of the town betokens dowdiness of attire. As a devotee of the regalia of the out-of-doors in a somewhat sombre way, the modern duds of that description displayed in the windows of the swagger sportsmen's stores, and depicted in their most alluring catalogues, have at times aroused the hopes of vanity within me. At Lake Placid they dress the part superbly in all these things. There you find fully naturalized in all those classy tweeds and cords, snappy tartans, and sleek leathern things in gray and tan, in beautifully tailored coats and breeches for both he and she, with nobby hats and caps to top them off, and bright scarfs and sashes around neck and waist, not to mention boots to make a staff lieutenant envious. Against the background of snow and forest they are resplendent figures.

"New York's State forest officials, like those of the national forest in New Hampshire, are altogether alive to the value of their properties as recreational areas with winter possibilities that are equal to those of summer. It required the Lake Placid Club in the Adirondacks, and the Appalachian Mountain Club in the White Mountains, to show what forms of enjoyment could be had through the medium of a rugged countryside that was smothered in snow. Each organization has gone about it in its own way, and the influences of both will be felt in both regions. The New York Conservation Commission looks to the development of the through trail idea, that has reached a high degree of perfection in the New Hampshire mountains, and the White Mountain National Forest officers on their part are encouraging, so far as they are able, the winter carnival idea that has made Saranac and Lake Placid famous. With the co-operation of such organizations as the Adirondack Camp and Trail Club and the Appa-



1, Take-off before a drop of one hundred feet. 2, Ski enthusiasts. 3, Start of hare and hound chase—hares (three men on skis) have started three minutes in advance. 4, Mrs. Genevieve T. Brooke starting on a skijoring sprint.  
SCENES AT LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

lachian Club, and numerous more local institutions, both ambitions are likely to be realized.

"Already in New York the Camp and Trail Club has undertaken the maintenance of some fifty miles of trail with half a dozen or so shelters, all within a radius of fifteen miles of Lake Placid. When this plan has been expanded and good sectional trail maps are available, as is contemplated by the Conservation Commission, cross-country tramping, both winter and summer, will become as common there as in New Hampshire where these facilities have long been at hand. Some of the Adirondack summits, as Mount Whiteface, are accessible to-day by well-marked fire-warden trails, but it is not so easy for the uninitiated to find the way guideless elsewhere, as into those strikingly picturesque but remote passes around Marcy and McIntyre.

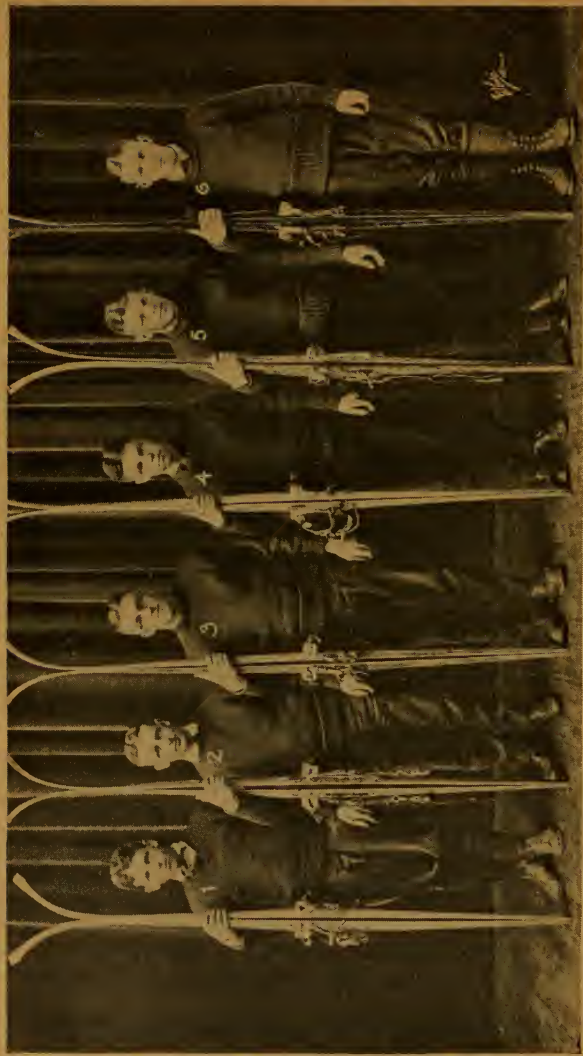
"To most town dwellers the idea of camping out in the midst of the mountain forests in the dead of winter would seem more akin to the imposition of a brutal torture, than like anything man would voluntarily undertake for pure fun. Yet it has been done without polar equipment and without any regrettable consequences. There is, in fact, a little group of men in this city who have camped on the slope of Mount Monadnock for one or more nights regularly winter after winter, and just for the joy of it. Only last Christmas week three Harvard students conceived the notion that snow-camping in the White Mountains would be a healthful and sporty way in which to put in their holiday. Their four nights out, on and around the Great Range, including a camp on the side of Mount Washington at an elevation of four thousand feet with the thermometer at ten below zero, satisfied them that their dream had not been a wild one, that they would know how to do it better next time, and that there would be a next time if they had their way. Naturally it is not a pastime to be recommended to the infirm, but one does not have to trace his lineage from the Esquimaux in order to find it enjoyable."

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### SKIJORING AT LAKE PLACID

Skijoring at Lake Placid Club has become popular. A person on skis drives a horse harnessed with long rope reins and rope traces with a broomstick bar across the end. The skijorer grasps the bar with one hand and drives with the other. One or two more skiers may be drawn on the same bar. In 1913 Miss Genevieve T. Brooke of Portland, Ore., and Washington, D. C., and Miss Margarita Brooke (now Mrs. R. V. Looke of Toronto), during their first winter at Lake Placid Club, after the season of 1912 at St. Moritz, startled the members by skijoring up to the club house. It looked risky, but next day some of "the braves" tried it. Now one often sees a dozen or more horses standing at the club house waiting for drivers. In Switzerland a belt attached to the bar leaves both hands free to drive. The belt can be released instantly in case of danger.





DARTMOUTH OUTING CLUB SKI TEAM, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, HANOVER, N. H.



## Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

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### DARTMOUTH'S WINTER OUTING CLUB

Dartmouth is a little ahead of all rivals with its winter outing club, which began modestly with a membership of sixty some years ago. Its projectors conceived the idea that with mountains and a winter climate, that other colleges did not have, Dartmouth was possessed of an attraction which had been overlooked. Saturday afternoon jaunts on snowshoes and skis—more snowshoes than skis—was the beginning. There would be hot coffee in the late afternoon under the trees loaded with snow that dripped a little here and there when the heat of the fire reached them. These trips grew in frequency and the club grew in membership.

Now the afternoon jaunts of Saturday have developed into the week-end trip. The radius of the walk has extended from a few miles to tens of miles. The foothills of the frozen Connecticut have been explored and the excursionists venture to Mount Washington, which is the highest peak of the North Atlantic States.

From the college campus to the slopes of the White Mountains stretches a chain of cabins for the weary. They are at intervals of a day's trip. The first was established on the site of an old lumber camp at the base of Moose Mountain. Close beside the cabin flows a brook which has been dammed to form a deep pool, and this open air bath, available only after a crust of ice is broken, is in use throughout the severest winter weather.

From Hanover to the White Mountains is a skiway leading through New England's most ruggedly beautiful scenery. Eighteen miles beyond Moose Mountain Cabin stands the Cube Mount station, snugly put away in a grove of white birches. On the eastern shore of Armington Pond there is a third cabin built in the shadow of Piermont Mountain. Some distance farther along the trail, which winds along the foot of Webster Slide, is the Great Bear Cabin, and thence to the hamlet of Wildwood, a slide of five miles.

Another camp of Dartmouth's Outing Club is in the famous Agassiz Basin. Here is the Lost River district, one of the most interesting regions of the New England States. Where the river disappears for its journey underground is the club house of the Society for the Preservation of New Hampshire Forests. After passing North Woodstock comes Profile Notch, then a swift three-mile slide to Franconia, and north to Littleton.

The great ski-jumping course is one of the winter playgrounds of Dartmouth. The approach is down a 300-foot pathway through a pine forest. At the top is a wooden trestle, which enables the contestants to acquire a rush to the jump itself, which is on a level platform fifty feet long with a take-off eight feet above the slope. The



BACHE-WIIG '21 AND BOWLER '22, DARTMOUTH, HERRING-BONING ON SKIS UPHILL.

spectators may see the contestant from the moment he begins his slide. He is one hundred and fifty feet above the onlookers. When the word is given he tips over the brink of the trestle crouched so that he may offer the least resistance to the pressure of the atmosphere. As he sweeps down he keeps his feet together and his body in perfect balance. Out upon the jumping platform he slides at top speed and then, with all the strength in his body concentrated for the single effort, he springs and soars forward like a bird.

As the jumper passes through space he is describing an arc of thirty degrees, and the track is so arranged that, at the point where he alights, the slope also inclines at an angle of thirty degrees. The moment of contact is thus robbed of its shock. If the jumper alights with his skis together and at the correct angle, he simply glides on at terrific speed until with a perfectly executed tellmark swing he brings himself to a halt in a whirl of snow.

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### DARTMOUTH'S WINTER CARNIVAL

The Dartmouth winter carnival is an annual ski and snowshoe meet for all the undergraduates in Eastern colleges and universities. The first carnival was held in 1911, two years after the founding of the club. During the war the number of outside competitors shrunk nearly to the vanishing point, but the carnival of 1920 was by far the largest ever held, thirty-one competitors from four outside colleges participating, and nineteen Dartmouth men being entered.

The carnival is a three-day event, beginning at noon some Thursday in early February, and lasting until the following Saturday. The first meet comes Friday afternoon, when the dashes and long distance race for both snowshoes and skis are held, and the ski proficiency contest is held. Preceded by the intercollegiate relay, the big event of the carnival—the jumping—comes Saturday afternoon. The meet is followed by exhibition jumping, double and triple jumps—two and three men, respectively, going over the jump at the same time, holding on to each other—and somersaulting. Skijoring is also included in the carnival. Unfortunately, the short landing place at the jump makes a jump of more than eighty feet dangerous, so that no record jump is at present possible.

The winter carnival is one of the two big social events of the year, and a show by the Dartmouth players, and another by the musical clubs, take up the two evenings not occupied by the carnival ball, the biggest indoor event of the week-end.

The meets and the carnival ball are run, with only very general rules by the college, by the Dartmouth Outing Club, an organization of the students of the college. In the carnival held February 13, the winners were as follows:

220 yards snowshoe dash—F. K. Walker, Vermont; time, 43 4-5s.

Two-mile snowshoe race—F. K. Walker, Vermont; time, 24m. 26s.

Three-mile snowshoe race—D. C. Gordon, McGill; time, 34m. 55s.

## Equipment for Winter Sports

### SKATING SHOES

The speed skater should be very particular concerning the fit of shoe and quality of skate, as they are the leading features during the race. The material used in shoe uppers must be of the best quality, firm yet pliable, and in addition reinforced with the best of web at heel, instep and ball, to insure no stretching under constant pressure against an unyielding surface of ice and steel. The bottom leather must be of the best, to properly hold the skate attached by rivets.

The racing shoe calls for a top the proper height above the ankle bone that will not hinder the bend of the knee and ankle, which should be along straight lines. The vamp is open to end of toes, allowing for extra tight lacing around ankle, heel and ball, with any degree of freedom for the toes. The bottom is smooth except a very light spring at heel. The last should be straight as possible, made to fit the skate.

In order to get the best results, the shoe and skate must be as one to give the wearer full power of the stroke which is as near a straight line as possible. The No. 337 Spalding shoe with skate attached excels all others.

### FIGURE SKATING SHOES

Figure skating calls for an entirely different outfit. The devotees of the sport are very critical, due to the fact that they are constantly before the eyes of the audience and must make good on points decided greatly by the style and grace shown.

The first ideas given us on figure skating boots were by Mr. Irving Brokaw, American champion, and later, Salchow, the Swedish champion. The material used throughout must be the best, as the strain at times is enormous. The height of top is more or less regulated by length of leg and size of calf. Ladies prefer a trifle higher top and are more particular as to lacing, at times calling for a wider opening, which gives an opera boot effect. There is more trouble experienced in fitting a figure boot than any other, as the foot or leg may not be of normal size. The vamp is open well down to toes and usually laced quite tight to give that sense of security so essential to the figure skater, as his work must be accurate and graceful. This can only be attained by the right fitting boot attached to a skate made from the finest of steel, fashioned by those who know the art of giving the proper radius to the blade which gives perfect poise. The last may be of more than one design; with spring for varying height of heel, as the carriage of the body varies in different persons, although it will not admit of a wide range.

The ordinary observer may not know that a figure skater can increase speed by a quick and sharp turn of the body or leg, and at this time comes the test of leather and steel. The Spalding Nos. 300 and 310 shoes, attached to skates, stand this test.

## THE HOCKEY SHOE

Hockey playing is a combination of speed and figure skating, and little attention is given to style. The main idea is to get there first, regardless of anything, and this calls for a shoe and skate of a different type than figure and speed models. The hockey shoe is more or less a Canadian idea, but we have improved along certain lines. Hockey calls for shoes made of leather, of good weight, reinforced with web and padded to protect the foot from the blow of the hockey stick, also from cold weather. The sole has the general character of the racing shoe. The height of the top should be above the ankle bone, Blucher cut, laced low with tongue and toe reinforced. Eyelets are large, for extra heavy laces. The bottom must be substantial for the attaching of skates firmly, as the strain in starting quickly can only be compared with that of the 100 yards sprinter. The shoe and skate must fatter this rough and ready proposition, yet not be heavy. The Spalding No. 339 shoe with skate attached meets all the requirements.

One of the difficulties with the novice in learning to skate is the weakness of the ankle, and an old idea prevails at times that a shoe with strap and buckle attached at heel correct this fault, which is untrue. The good skater never wears a device of this kind, as he depends upon the fit of the shoe. If a strap is necessary, use the ordinary skate strap that will pass under heel of skate. This will hold shoe and skate firmly to the foot and help steady the ankle.

A useful adjunct to a skating shoe is the Bromley adjustable tongue, made of lamb's wool, which can be slipped into place in the shoe easily and prevents the annoying callouses and ridges likely to form from the tight lacing.

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## SKATE SIZES FOR SHOE SIZES

The better that skates fit the shoe the better enjoyment for the skaters. A skate that is too long may trip its owner and a skate that is too short may make its owner stumble. A comparative size table by which the right skates may be found for your shoe is as follows:

### COMPARATIVE ICE SKATE AND SHOE SIZES.

Shoe Size.	Skates to be Attached with		Shoe Size.	Skates to be Attached with	
	Screws or Rivets.	All Clamp Skates.		Screws or Rivets.	All Clamp Skates.
1, 1½, 2	8½	9	7, 7½, 8	10½	11
2½, 3, 3½	9	9½	8½, 9, 9½	11	11½
4, 4½, 5	9½	10	10, 10½, 11	11½	12
5½, 6, 6½	10	10½	11½, 12	12	12



## HOCKEY STICKS

Elm is the wood most generally used in the manufacture of ice hockey sticks, although sticks are to be found on the market that are made of other woods. Elm makes the best stick, however. Of course there are various kinds of elm, and to turn out a really first-class stick requires the best grade. Wood of close, straight grain, properly trimmed to give the required balance, and a stiff shaft (or handle) are the main points of a good stick. The dimensions of a stick are governed by the rules of the game—the length of the blade must not be more than thirteen inches and the width not more than three inches. (Canadian professional rules allow three and one-half inches wide). Aside from the goal stick, the average stick runs two and one-quarter inches wide and eleven to twelve inches long in the blade. Goal sticks generally run for size of blade as far as the law allows.

The length of the shaft (or handle) is not limited and is a matter of choice depending to a great extent on the height of the player. Forty-eight inches is considered long and very few players use anything longer. On the average, sticks run forty-six to forty-eight inches in length of shaft. All sticks do not run uniform as to weight, even when of the same dimensions. In the best quality, the sticks that are used for what might be called expert play, the weight runs from nineteen to twenty-five ounces. Above or below this weight would be extra heavy or extra light. The weight of a stick does not necessarily indicate its quality.

Players who desire information concerning the style of stick best adapted for their use can acquire it by writing to Mr. Tom Howard, the well-known coach, at 126 Nassau Street, New York. Enclose a stamped, addressed envelope for reply.

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## SPALDING SKI BINDINGS

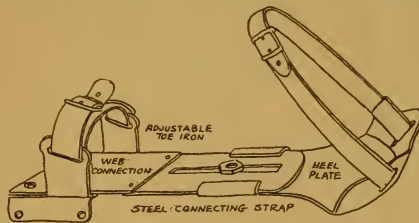
Obviously, the object of a binding is to give control of the ski, but to be thoroughly efficient this must not be done at a sacrifice to freedom of foot and ankle action. There must be no side slip at the toe—hence, the use of a toe iron. There must, however, be plenty of forward freedom. The Telemark turn, for instance, makes it necessary to practically touch the front of the ski with the knee. Another important feature, from a safety point of view, is ease of detachment. Many times, particularly with the beginner, a tumble will result in the skis taking a position that makes it impossible to get up without removing them.

To perfect a binding meeting all requirements has been something of a problem, and we flatter ourselves that until the advent of our patented No. S, it has never been done. This is provided with a toe iron bolted securely to the ski, having an adjustable strap which passes over the toe of the boot. To this toe iron is riveted a heavy but

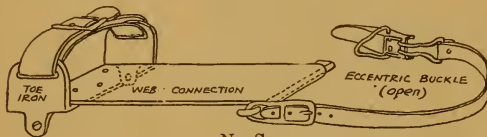
flexible web belt, at the rear of which is a metal cross bar. To the cross bar is attached permanently at one side a regular type strap buckle. From this buckle, running around the heel of the boot, is the binding strap ending in an eccentric or tightening buckle, detachably connected to the other side of the cross bar.

To adjust the harness, the foot is set in place with the toe strap crossing approximately the first joint of the great toe and the toe irons then bent to tightly grip the sole of the shoe. Now hook the eccentric buckle in place with the lever open; pass the strap around the heel and tighten as much as possible with the strap buckle. Close the eccentric buckle and the adjustment is completed.

The toe iron of this harness is improved in shape, that it may be bent to perfectly fit the shoe, and is worthy of mention, but the two strong features of the harness are the web belt connection and the full



No. A.



No. S.

release of the heel strap. The web, while allowing full freedom forward, restricts to a very noticeable degree the side action, so that the foot is kept in alignment with the ski at all times. Those of you who have skied know what this means. You also are probably familiar with the difficulty of undoing a skate strap, particularly with cold hands, and you can appreciate what a job it would be while tied into a couple of figure eights on skis. Simply snap open the new eccentric buckle and your foot is free of the ski.

The big claims for distinction in the No. A binding are the quick adjustment of toe clamps (these work in a manner very similar to those of a skate); the length adjustment through the use of a slotted spring steel connecting strap and the formed steel heel plate.

Spalding's ski factory at Chicopee, Mass., will be pleased to give any information that will be helpful to devotees of this famous Scandinavian sport.

ACCEPT NO  
SUBSTITUTE

THE SPALDING



TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES  
QUALITY

## SPALDING "TOM HOWARD" MODEL HOCKEY STICKS

The "Tom Howard" Model ice hockey sticks have a "flat lying" blade, properly trimmed to give correct balance, and are adapted for general all around style of play. Fairly light in weight and with the proper degree of stiffness, the elm being specially selected by Mr. Howard.

Mr. Howard, who was for many years a hockey player of international reputation, and now generally considered the most successful ice hockey coach in either the United States or Canada, has during the past twenty years furnished his special model sticks to many of the most famous players the game has produced. Hereafter all "Tom Howard" ice hockey sticks will be supplied by A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Supplied for either right or left handed players. Mention which model required and whether right or left handed when ordering.

### "Tom Howard" Model A

Long handle and long blade. The blade is wider than on Model B. For players who like a big stick. . . Each, \$2.00

### "Tom Howard" Model B

Same general lines as Model A, but shorter in handle and blade and smaller model throughout. . . . Each, \$2.00

## SPALDING PLAYERS' AUTOGRAPH HOCKEY STICKS

Specially selected rock elm. Exact duplicates in shape, weight, balance and every other particular of the actual sticks we supply of the famous players whose autographs they bear and who use them exclusively in all their games.

*Spangue Cleghorn*

Model  
Autograph  
(Defence) Stick

No. AH. Medium weight defence stick, blade of stick sits flat on ice, is very light and stiff in the handle. Cleghorn is considered by many of the experts as the most valuable and effective player in the game to-day. Each, \$1.50

*P. Phillips*

Model  
Autograph  
(Forward) Stick

No. AH. A medium weight forward stick, very fat on the bottom and with a very stiff handle. Strongly endorsed by the captain of the famous Kenora team of Rat Portage, Ontario, former champions of the world. . . . Each, \$1.50

*Leslie Patrick*

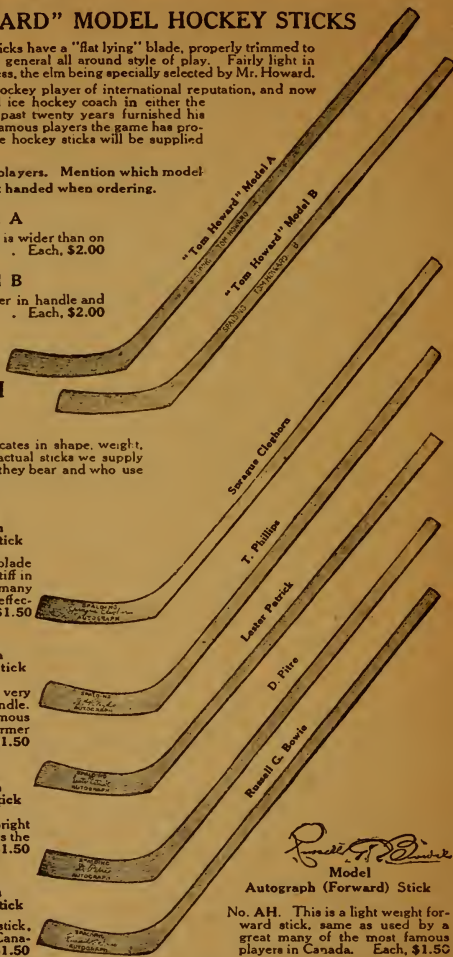
Model  
Autograph  
(Defence) Stick

No. AH. Long handled defence stick, upright model. This player is very tall and plays the puck very close to himself. . . Each, \$1.50

*D. Pitre*

Model  
Autograph  
(Forward) Stick

No. AH. A very popular forward model stick, same as we supply to Pitre, the famous Canadian player. . . . Each, \$1.50



*Russell C. Bowie*

Model  
Autograph (Forward) Stick

No. AH. This is a light weight forward stick, same as used by a great many of the most famous players in Canada. Each, \$1.50

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THE SPALDING



TRADE MARK

### SPALDING OFFICIAL HOCKEY PUCK

See the Spalding Trade-Mark on Puck (test before putting into play)  
No. 13. The Spalding "Official" Trade-Mark Puck has been adopted as official puck of The Canadian Amateur Hockey League, composed of these world-famed teams: Montreal, Shamrock, Quebec, Victoria and Westmont. . . . . Each, 60c.



Extract from the 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.

### SPALDING CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY STICKS

Made of the finest Canadian rock elm. These sticks will not fray at the bottom where they come in contact with the ice and will retain their shape under all conditions.

- No. 0. Championship Stick, regular Forward Model. . . Each, \$1.00
- No. 0. Championship Stick, long blade, Forward Model. " 1.00
- No. 0. Championship Stick, Defence Model. . . . . " 1.00

### HOW TO PLAY ICE HOCKEY



Copy

25 Cents

No. 20K

By S. Trafford Hicks, former captain Harvard University hockey team. Chapters on: Three fundamentals of hockey; how to play goal; positions of point and cover-point; how to play forward—positions of rover and center; how to play wing; generalship and team work; proper equipment and method of training; special practice drills; interpretation of rules of games. Illustrated with instructive photos and diagrams of play. One of the best books ever written on the subject. Everyone wishing to become a proficient player should have a copy.



### SPALDING HAND MADE "McNIECE PATENT" GOAL HOCKEY STICKS (McNIECE PATENT)

This is the best goal stick on the market. Hand made throughout, from the best selected wood, built to extreme height on blade, as the laws of Hockey allow, and by putting the splices on both sides of the handle it allows us to build on the handle higher and still keep a perfect balance. Splices riveted on and glued with best waterproof glue.

- No. X. Selected quality and finish. Goal Sticks. . . . . Each, \$2.50
- No. XX. Goal Sticks. . . . . " 2.00

### SPALDING REGULATION AND PRACTICE HOCKEY STICKS



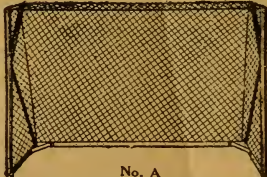
Spalding "Regulation" Hockey Stick

No. 1. On lines of our best grade Regular Forward Stick. Selected and well seasoned timber. Very popular as an all around stick. . . . . Each, 75c.

Spalding Youths' Hockey Stick No. 2. Spalding Youths' Hockey Stick. Not full size. . . . . Each, 50c.

### ICE HOCKEY GOAL NETS

No. A. Strong steel frame, with heavy white twine netting. Suitable for outdoors or indoors; quickly removable, leaving no holes in ice.  
Pair, \$30.00



No. A

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## SPALDING ICE HOCKEY GLOVES

Correct Styles, Complete Assortment.



No. HG

No. HG. Gives ample protection to all bones and joints in the player's hand. Brown leather, with white buckskin palm, and gauntlet padded with rattan reeds. . . . . Pair, \$18.00

No. G. This glove was made by us on a special call from one of the greatest forwards who ever played the game. Perfectly flexible except for the cuff, which is five inches long and reed padded. No extra weight in this glove but thorough protection where really needed. Tufted padding. Glove of very durable brown glove leather. . . . . Pair, \$16.50

### Spalding Eyeglass Protector for Hockey

Made of strong annealed wire, nicely padded, and a thorough protection for eyeglasses or spectacles. . . . . Each, \$3.00



Eyeglass Protector

### Leg Guards for Goal Keepers

No. 7G. Exclusive Spalding design. (Pat. May 30, 1916.) Special tanned brown leather covered. Very heavy roll knee pads. Wing pads to give extra protection to calf and shin. Ankle pads give complete protection and thigh pads are especially well padded. . . . . Pair \$23.00

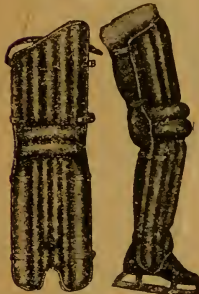
No. CG. Similar in design and make-up to No. 7G, but white canvas instead of leather covered. . . . . Pair, \$16.00

### Shin Guards for Forward Players

No. 16X. Fiber Molded Shin Guard, with felt knee pad. Steel band reinforcements to keep fiber firm and webbing shinwards. To be worn under stockings. (Patented February 22, 1916.) . . . . . Pair, \$5.00

No. KH. Canvas Reed Padded Shin Guard, with felt knee pad. Very light, but gives complete protection. Worn under stockings. . . . . Pair, \$2.25

No. 7. Molded Fiber Shin Guards, to be worn under stockings. . . . . Pair, \$2.25 ★



No. 7G  
Ice Hockey Goal Keepers'  
Leg Guards  
Patented May 30, 1916  
Note Special "Wing" Padding

### Spalding Ice Hockey Knee and Elbow Pads With Elastic Bandage Supports

No. KE. Combined leather covered roll style Knee Pad with elastic reinforcement at either end which holds pad in place and gives additional support. . . . . Pair, \$4.75

No. KC. Combined canvas covered Knee Pad lined with felt; elastic reinforcement at either end. . . . . Pair, \$1.60 ★

### Body Protectors for Hockey Goal Keepers

No. 5P. Padded style, not inflated. Pat. June 22, 1909; Aug. 24, 1909 . . . . . Each, \$15.00

No. 4P. Canvas covered, padded style, not inflated. . . . . Each, \$12.00

Spalding Score cards for Ice Hockey  
Designed by S. Trafford Hicks, former Captain  
Harvard Hockey Team . . . . . Dozen, 24c.



No. 5P



No. G



No. G



No. 16X



No. KH



No. KE



No. KC



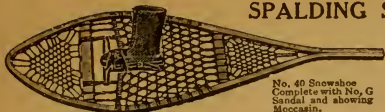
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SUBSTITUTE

THE SPALDING



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## SPALDING SNOWSHOES



No. 40 Snowshoe  
Complete with No. G  
Sandal and showing  
Moccasin.

We have the best and most practical line of snowshoes made, durable and neat in appearance. Just the thing for healthful outdoor amusement and tramping in winter.

### Spalding Expert Snowshoes

Very highly finished. Shoes are filled with cowhide and all the wood part varnished.

- No. 40. Men's. Size 14x42 inches. Flat, broad toe, extra strong. . . . . Pair, \$14.00  
No. 45. Women's. Size 12x42 inches. Similar to No. 40, but lighter and smaller. . . . . 13.00

### Spalding Regulation Snowshoes

- No. M1. Men's. Size 12x50 inches. . . . . Pair, \$12.00  
No. M2. Men's. Size 13x44 inches. . . . . " 12.00  
No. M3. Youths and Misses. 11x40 in. . . . . " 10.00

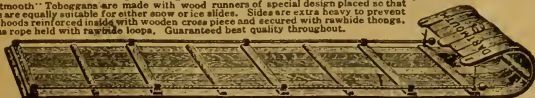
The above prices do not include Sandals.

### Spalding Snowshoe Sandals—Separate

- No. GS. Experts' Sandal. Strongest oil-finished leather obtainable. . . . . Pair, \$1.50  
No. G. Simple and effective. Good quality leather. . . . . 1.00

### The Spalding "Dartmouth" Toboggans

The "Dartmouth" Toboggans are made with wood runners of special design placed so that toboggans are equally suitable for either snow or ice slides. Sides are extra heavy to prevent chipping, hoods reinforced inside with wooden cross piece and secured with rawhide thongs. Continuous rope held with rawhide loops. Guaranteed best quality throughout.



- No. A. 8 ft. long. Ea., \$27.00 No. B. 7 ft. long. Ea., \$25.00 No. C. 6 ft. long. Ea., \$23.00

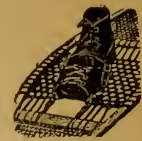
### The Spalding "Franklin" Toboggans



To meet the demand for a toboggan of good quality, at a moderate price, we have introduced our "Franklin" style. Hood is held in place with leather thongs, and side ropes are well secured.

- No. 2. 5 feet long. . . . Each, \$11.00  
No. 3. 6 feet long. . . . " 12.50  
No. 4. 7 feet long. . . . " 15.00

Prices of Moccasins  
quoted on  
application.



Illustrating method of fastening with No. G Sandal and showing Moccasin



No. GS sandal



Bottom View of Dartmouth toboggans

### Spalding Toboggan Toe Caps



Made of heavy leather, with reinforcements riveted on side. Laced at top and well made. . . . . Each, \$1.50



### Spalding Toboggan Cushions

Well padded and nicely tufted. Covered with special quality brown canvas. Leather straps for attaching to toboggans.



- 3 feet long for 5-foot toboggans. . . . . Each, \$6.00  
4 feet long for 6-foot toboggans. . . . . 7.50

Spalding Sweaters for Winter Sports  
listed on pages 22-24

- 5 feet long for 7-foot toboggans. . . . . Each, \$ 9.00  
6 feet long for 8-foot toboggans. . . . . 10.00

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**SPALDING SKIS**

All Spalding Skis are made in accordance with the latest men, of the best hickory and ash obtainable. The ski grain running to the back so as to offer no resistance, etc., are of the most approved designs, variety of in descriptions.

**How to Select a Ski**

"Among the experts of the North, the length of the ski is generally determined by stretching the hand over the head and selecting a pair that reach to the wrist. 'Long' ski would be to where the fingers bend at the second joint; 'short' ski to 6-inches over the head. For general use, the short ski is best. Short, stiff-legged people should select a short ski. Long skis are best only on level stretches and flat country.'...From Spalding's Athletic Library No. 23R... 'Winter Sports.' 25 cents a copy

**Spalding Hickory Experts' Skis**

Complete with No. S Expert Leather Harness

No. H84. Length 84 in. . . Pair, \$20.00    No. H90. Length 90 in. . . Pair, \$20.00

**Spalding Selected Ash Skis**

Edge Grain. Complete with No. H Leather Harness

No. 78. Length 78 in. . . Pair, \$16.50    No. 84. Length, 84 in. . . Pair, \$16.50  
 No. 90. Length 90 in. long. . . . . 16.50

**Ash; Natural Finish; with Special Approved Style Binding No. H.**

No. Z54. Length, 54 in. long. Pr., \$8.25    No. Z66. Length, 66 in. long. Pr., \$9.00  
 No. Z60. Length, 60 in. long. " 8.50    No. Z72. Length, 72 in. long. " 9.50  
 No. Z78. Length, 78 in. long. " 10.50    No. Z84. Length, 84 in. long. " 11.00

**Ash; Natural Finish; Special Harness, with Toe Irons No. 4.**

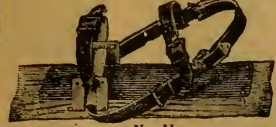
No. Y54. Length, 54 in. long. Pr., \$5.00    No. Y66. Length, 66 in. long. Pr., \$5.75  
 No. Y60. Length, 60 in. long. " 5.25    No. Y72. Length, 72 in. long. " 6.25  
 No. Y78. Length, 78 in. long. " 6.75    No. Y84. Length, 84 in. long. " 7.50

**Ash; Natural Finish; Toe Straps.**

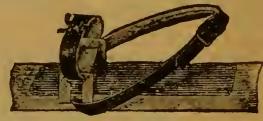
No. X48. Length, 48 in. long. Pr., \$2.75    No. X54. Length, 54 in. long. Pr., \$3.00  
 No. X60. Length, 60 in. long. " 3.25    No. X66. Length, 66 in. long. " 3.50  
 No. X72. Length, 72 in. long. " 4.00    No. X78. Length, 78 in. long. " 4.50  
 No. X84. Length, 84 inches long. . . . . 5.50

Special Note—We are unable to guarantee Skis against either warping or breaking.

**Spalding Ski Harness, Separate**



No. H



No. 4

No. S. "Expert" harness. Same as with Nos. H84 and H90 skis. Pair, \$7.25  
 No. H. Special approved style binding, same as with Nos. 78, 84, 90, Z54, Z60, Z66, Z72, Z78 and Z84 skis. Pair, \$6.00  
 No. 4. Special Harness with toe iron, same as with Nos. Y54, Y60, Y66, Y72, Y78 and Y84 skis. Pair, \$2.25  
 No. A. Special adjustable toe clamps, rigid spring connection. \$7.25

**Spalding Ski Boots**

Style adopted for use by ski experts. Leather, stuffed with oil and grease, makes this boot as near waterproof as it is possible to make any leather. Sole is strong but with proper degree of flexibility; heel concave to keep ski harness strap in place.

No. 30. Oil tanned leather, correct model, very durable. Pair, \$13.50

No. 30



**Spalding Ski Poles, Separate**

No. BA. Bamboo. . . . . Each, \$3.50  
 No. HS. Hickory. . . . . 1.25

**Spalding Ski Grease**

No. O. To rub on bottom of Skis to keep soft snow from sticking. . . . . Can, 35c.



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