

while he is lying on the ground, the penalty should be enforced against him.

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

4. When the Referee considers that the continuation of play would be dangerous.

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

It was decided by the Board, at their last meeting, that Law 3 (*b*) covers the case of wilful obstruction or interference. Referees must deal very sharply with all cases of this nature, as this has been a growing practice through players deciding to take the risk of a penalty to gain or save a try by unfair play. This practice is so contrary to the spirit of the game that the Board have decided to deal with it upon the same footing as rough or foul play or misconduct.