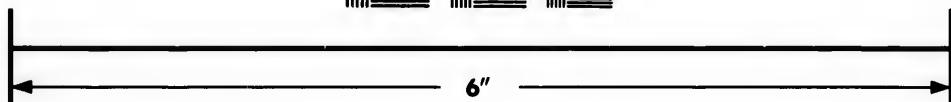
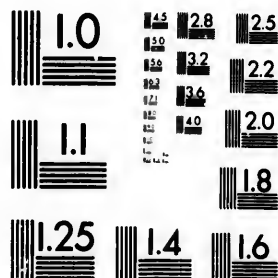


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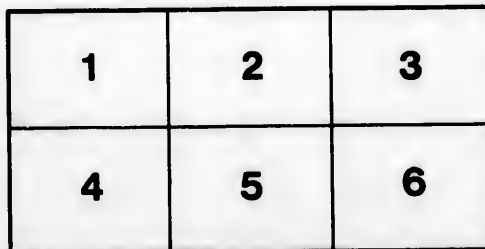
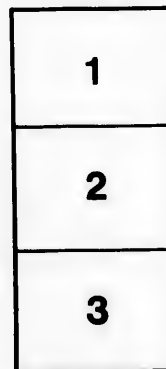
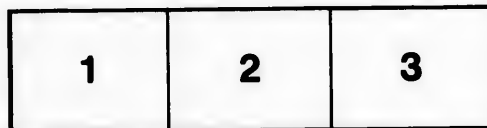
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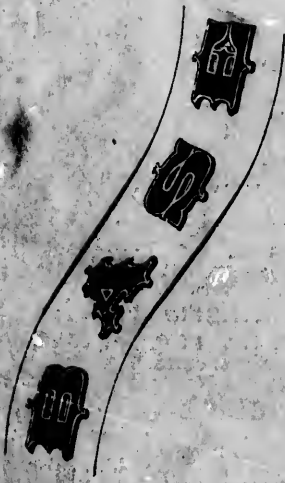
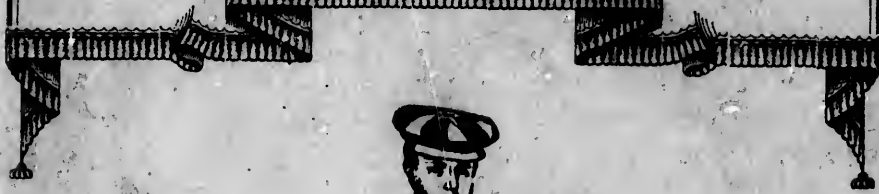
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CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF BASE BALL PLAYERS  
*Adopted at the Convention held in Toronto, April 7, 1876.*

TOGETHER WITH  
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ALSO  
BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP  
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*Certificates of the President and Secretary of the  
Canadian Association of Base Ball Players.*

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GUELPH, April 27th, 1876.

I certify that the RULES published by WM. BRYCE are a true copy of the RULES adopted at the first meeting of the CANADIAN BASE BALL ASSOCIATION, held in Toronto on Friday, April 7th, 1876; also, that he is the only person authorized to publish same.

GEO. SLEEMAN,  
*President C. B. B. A.*

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LONDON, April 24th, 1876.

I hereby certify that MR. WM. BRYCE has been given the exclusive right to publish the official book containing the CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS, CHAMPIONSHIP CODE AND PLAYING RULES OF THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF BASE BALL PLAYERS, as adopted at the Convention held in Toronto, on the 8th day of April, 1876, and that he has received from me a true copy of the same.

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## P R E F A C E .

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London, April, 1876.

The organization of a Canadian Association of Base Ball Players and the adoption of a special constitution and by-laws, playing rules and championship code, have made the publication of a Canadian Base Ball Guide a necessity. The short time allowed for compiling and arranging the information contained in this book, and the want of authentic records of the game in Canada have made the task more difficult for this season than it is likely to be in the future, and the publisher feels that he can, under the circumstances, justly claim the consideration of his patrons, trusting that they will kindly overlook any omissions or inaccuracies that may have occurred. Next season he hopes to be able to present to the base ball public of Canada a work that will contain a complete record of this season's play for the championship, and be the equal in every other respect of the standard American publications.

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## BASE BALL IN CANADA.

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Within the past six years Base Ball has made rapid strides in public favor in Canada, and in the western and northern portions of Ontario, especially, it has to a great extent displaced Cricket and Lacrosse as a favorite summer out-door recreation. In its earlier years, we are informed, the game first found a foothold in Hamilton. Woodstock next became the centre of its operations, and for many seasons base ball was confined to that town, Ingersoll, Dundas and Hamilton, the game being almost entirely unknown outside of these places. Gradually it spread to London, Guelph, Stratford, St. Mary's, St. Thomas and other towns in the West. With the single exception of a defeat by Ingersoll, Woodstock held the Silver Ball, emblematic of the Canadian championship, until it twice became the property of the Young Canadians of that town. In 1869, the "Young Canadians" presented to the Tecumsehs, of London, for competition at a tournament held under the auspices of that club, a new silver ball, which, with the title of Champions of Canada, was to become the property of the club winning the majority of games. The Maple Leafs, of Guelph

came off victors, and the silver ball has ever since been held by that club, and is now their property. The Young Canadians survived the loss of the title of "champions" only a brief time. Pascoe, Clyde, Douglass, Hill and others who formed the backbone of the old champion nine, retired from the field through various causes; the rising generation failed to furnish successors equal to the task of upholding the high reputation of the once famous "Young Canadians" and as a consequence the club name lives only in the memories of old admirers of the game. Similar causes led to the falling away of the "Victorias" of Ingersoll. Gibson, Hearn, Jackson and other crack players abandoned the field to younger and less skillful men and the "Victorias" were soon lost to sight. Dundas had long been a strong competitor for the championship. In the days of slow and medium paced pitching, Williams, of the Dundas "Independents," was a terror to Canadian batsmen, owing to the speed with which he could deliver the ball, and many a victory he won for his club. The Maple Leafs alone narrowly escaped defeat on several occasions. But frequent failures to achieve the object of their ambition—the possession of the silver ball—had a damaging effect upon the players, and at last Dundas went the way of Woodstock and Ingersoll. Hamilton, too, about the same time, ceased to be regarded as a base ball town, continuous defeats at the hands of all its neighbors having the effect of causing the long established Maple Leafs of that city to quit the arena in despair. The Guelph champions had meantime strengthened their nine

by the importation of several excellent players from the United States, who took the place of Nicholls, Sunley, Goldie, Steele, McLean and other well known local experts. About the same time, W. Smith mastered the knack of under-hand throwing and developed into a formidable pitcher; Maddocks, their old third baseman, possessing the requisite nerve, skill and endurance to face the new style pitching, the club contained in itself the nucleus of a strong team. The old infielders were wiped out and a new infield of experienced players substituted. These changes made the Maple Leafs, so far as Canadian amateurs were concerned, invincible. They did not even rest content with Canadian conquests, but carrying the Maple Leaf across the border gained decisive victories over the best of the American so-called amateurs. Professionals, too, have had in one or two instances to lower their banner to the Canadian champions.

A new era in base ball was inaugurated in Canada. The Tecumsehs, of London, the only Canadian club that for several years had ventured with any prospect of success to encounter the Maple Leafs, pluckily maintained its organization, invited professional nines to visit them, and profiting by the experience gained in its contests with the latter and the champions, developed strong playing powers. A namesake of the Guelph pitcher, though a mere lad in years, discovered the art of underhand throwing, and catchers soon sprung up who were able to handle his swift delivery. Some fine contests were the result, the most notable being that of the season

of 1874, when the champions won a game in London by the close score of 5 to 3. This was undoubtedly the finest game played in Canada up to that date. The Tecumsehs were composed entirely of local amateurs, while the Guelphs had the advantage of the services of Myers, of Ilion, 1st base; Keerl, of Chicago, 2nd; Jones, of Ilion, short stop, and Spence, of Detroit, 3rd base, all of whom had been induced by the lovers of base ball in Guelph to settle in that town, and attach themselves to the Maple Leafs. Kingston the same year called in the aid of foreign players, and made a bold dash for the championship, but they were unequal to the task. Toronto also began to loom up as a likely contestant. The season of 1875 opened with a strong amateur nine in London, McLean, their present pitcher, taking the place of Smith. Guelph added a catcher to their nine in the person of Foley, a young Chicagoan, and Lapham, of the Westerns, of Keokuk, took the place of Myers, at first base, the latter returning to his home in Ilion, N. Y. Kingston secured almost an entire nine from over the border. Toronto, by amalgamating its best clubs, and adding a foreign pitcher, also presented a strong nine, and there were prospects of a lively struggle, but the end of the year saw the contesting clubs in about the same relative positions they held at the commencement of the season. The Maple Leafs defeated all comers on their own grounds, suffering only one defeat in Canada—at the hands of the Kingston club, in one of the most remarkable contests ever played either in Canada or the United States. Twelve

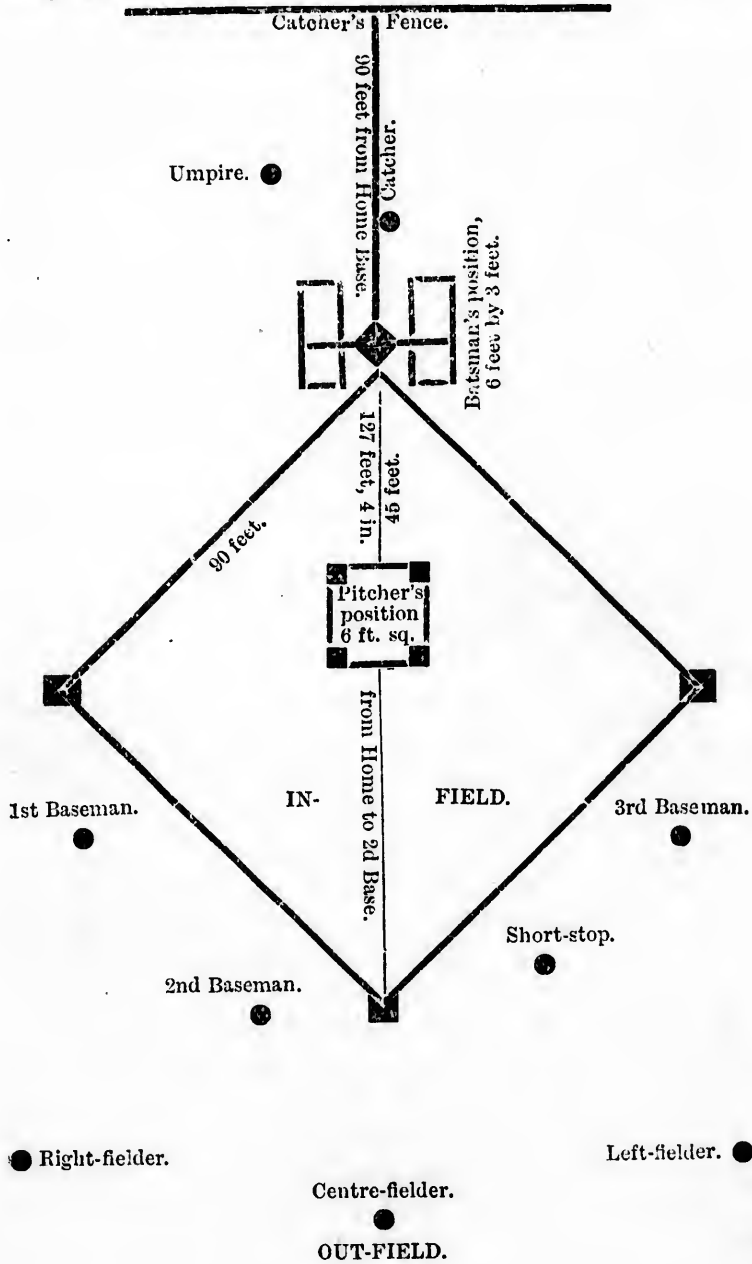


innings were necessary to decide the game, the result being in favor of Kingston, by the astonishingly low score of 3 to 2.

Base ball has now reached such a stage of perfection in Canada that its leading clubs are able to cope successfully with the best of the same class in the United States. The victories by the Maple Leafs in New York State were repeated by the Tecumsehs in Michigan, where they defeated the State champions, the Mutuals, of Jackson, on their own grounds, and also won signal victories over the Detroit Etnas in the City of the Straits. Following the example set by Guelph, Kingston and Toronto, the London Tecumsehs, during the season of 1875, strengthened themselves by securing the services of a second baseman, from the United States, and as the season was closing, they induced Mr. Latham, the captain of the New Haven professionals, to settle permanently in their city. The impetus given to base ball by the greatly improved style of play resulting from the introduction of foreign talent, is manifesting itself in the increased patronage bestowed upon the game by the public in all parts of Ontario. The formation of a Base Ball Association and the re-entry of Hamilton, Dundas and Woodstock, into the base ball arena, are tangible tokens of the hold the game has obtained in the country and the renewed interest awakened in its progress and prosperity. The season of 1876 will, undoubtedly, be the most exciting in Canadian base ball circles yet experienced. The championship is to be contested for

under new rules which place competing clubs on a greater equality than heretofore, when every championship game had to be played on the grounds of the holders of the silver ball. Guelph appears determined to maintain its supremacy, although the rivalry is far greater than it has ever yet been called upon to contend against; London seems determined to be no longer content with second position; Kingston threatens to carry out last year's design of flying the champion pennant in the Limestone City; Hamilton, Toronto, Woodstock, Dundas and Dunnville are actively preparing for the struggle on the diamond field, and all are reasonably hopeful of success. May the best nine win, and the contests be characterized by good play and an honest, manly rivalry between the clubs and players to excel on their merits alone.

# Diagram of a Base Ball Field, with Lines of Measurement.



## THE DIMENSIONS OF A BALL FIELD.

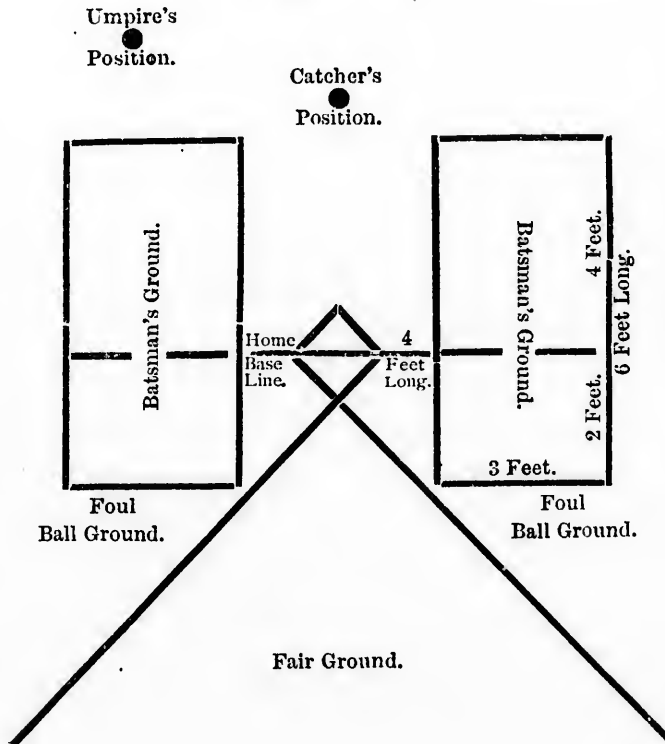
A base-ball field should be about 500 feet in length by 350 in breadth. The in-field should be level, and covered with well-rolled turf of fine small grass and clover. The grass should be frequently cut by machine; this will cause it to become velvety and close. The ground from the pitcher's position to that of the catcher, may be bare of turf, some eight feet in width, in that case it should be laid with hard dry soil, and in such a manner as to throw off water. The edge should be level with the turf border. The paths on the lines from base to base—three feet in width—might also be laid with hard soil, and also a circle around each base.

In measuring out the distances for the various positions and points of the field, the simplest plan is as follows:

Having determined on the point of the home-base, measure from that point down the field *one hundred and twenty-seven feet four inches*, and the end will indicate the position of the second base; then take a cord *one hundred and eighty feet long*, fasten one end at the home-base, and the other at the second, and then grasp it in the centre and extend it first to the right side, which will give the point of the first base, and then to the left, which will indicate the position of the third; this will give the exact measurement, as the string will thus form the sides of a square—the sides of which are respectively ninety feet. On a line from the home to the second base, and distant from the former *forty-five feet*, is the

pitcher's first point, the second point being six feet further, on the same line. The foul-ball flags or posts are placed on a line with the home and first base, and the home and third, and should be at least one hundred feet from the bases. If posts are used, they should be high enough from the ground, and painted so as to be distinctly seen from the umpire's position. Flags are the best for that purpose.

DIAGRAM OF STRIKER'S POSITION.



The batsman is required to stand within the lines of either of the above positions, according as he may bat either right or left handed. He can take any steps he chooses within the lines, but if he steps outside, the umpire is obliged to call "foul strike," and two such strikes put him out. To strike a "fair foul" he should stand as close to the front line and as near the "fair" ground as possible. The rule requires a line to be drawn through the centre of the home-base, and it is therefore shown in the diagram, but there is really no necessity under the present rules for such a line.

The following, from De Witt's Base Ball Guide, will give the reader a fair idea of

### HOW TO PLAY THE GAME.

There is no game now in vogue the theory of which is more simple than that of base ball, and hence its attractions for the masses; and yet to excel in the game as a noted expert requires not only the possession of the physical attributes of endurance, agility, strength, good throwing and running and batting powers, together with plenty of courage, pluck and nerve; but also the mental powers of sound judgment, quick perception, thorough control of temper, and the presence of mind to act promptly in critical emergencies. The plain theory of base ball is simply as follows: A space of ground being marked out on a level field in the form of a diamond, with equal sides, bases are placed on the four corners thereof. The contestants include nine players on each side—one side takes the field and the other goes

to the bat. When the field side take their positions the pitcher delivers the ball to the batsman, who endeavors to send it out of the reach of the fielders, and far enough out on the field to enable him to run round the bases, and if he reaches the home base—his starting point—without being put out, he scores a run. He is followed in rotation by the others of his side until three of the batting party are put out, when the field side come in and take their turn at the bat. This goes on until nine innings have been played to a close, and then the side scoring the most runs wins the game.

---

## THE SEVERAL POSITIONS IN THE GAME.

### THE CATCHER.

This player's duty is to catch all balls pitched to the bat. He stands either within six feet of the home base, or about fifty feet back of it, according to the style of the pitcher's delivery, and the circumstances of the play. When the pitching is slow he stands near to the home base. When it is swift he retires to a distance from it; and in the case of a swift delivery, when players are running the bases, he is required to stand near to the base in order to be ready to send the ball promptly to second base, so as to cut off the player running to it.

He can put out the batsman either by catching the ball from the bat on the fly, either fair or foul, or by catching it when hit foul on the first

rebound from the ground. Should the batsman strike at the ball three times without hitting it, and the catcher hold the ball either on the fly or the first bound, the batsman is out. Should he not catch the ball at all in such a case, he should endeavor to throw the ball to first base, so that it be held there before the striker reaches it, the striker being obliged in such case to run to first base.

#### THE PITCHER.

The pitcher is the most important player in the field, and on his skill and judgment depends half the battle in a match. His position is within the lines of a space six feet square. The rules require him to deliver the ball while standing in his position, and when in the act of delivering, or in making any preliminary motion to deliver the ball, he must have both feet within the lines of his position, and he cannot take a step outside the lines until the ball has left his hands. Should he do so he incurs the penalty for balking. The pitcher makes a balk whenever he makes any single one of the motions he is accustomed to make in delivering the ball, without actually delivering it.

The pitcher should bear in mind the important fact that the true art of pitching is to deceive the eye of the batsman; that is, to send the ball in to the bat in such a manner as to lead the striker to believe that it is just coming in where he wants it, while in fact it is either too high or too low, or is too swift or too slow for the purpose. He should have the pluck to face hot balls



direct from the bat. Unless he can do this he can never pitch with judgment, for he will be so impressed with the idea of avoiding being hit with the ball that he will think of little else.

He must have the endurance to pitch through a long and tedious game, and he must especially possess a full command of the ball on delivery, or his judgment will be of no avail. He should also remember that there is nothing in speed alone which makes such a style of delivery effective, and also that a merely swift delivery of the ball without command of aim costs more in passed balls and bases run than is compensated for by either poor hits, tipped balls, or strikes. He should never throw to first base or any other base to catch a player napping there, unless by signal from the catcher, as such throwing costs, on an average, ten bases run to one man being put out.

The pitcher's delivery is only "punished" when first base hits are made from his delivery. If bases are made by the errors of the fielders, and by their failure to take advantage of the chances to put players out which are offered by the pitching, it is not the pitcher's fault, and he should never be changed for such a cause.

#### THE FIRST BASEMAN.

The duty of the first baseman is to securely hold the ball when thrown to him from any position in the field; a sure catcher is therefore required to occupy this position.

The first base is the only position in the in-field—except that of the pitcher, or catcher—which a left-handed player can advantageously occupy.

## THE SECOND BASEMAN.

This player's duties are more varied than that of the first baseman, and the position requires a more active man; sure catching, and swift and accurate throwing being desirable qualifications.

## THE THIRD BASEMAN.

This is the most important of the three positions on the bases, as the most difficult balls to catch and to stop come to this position, while its occupant has, generally speaking, the longest distance and the shortest time left to send the ball to first base in time.

## THE SHORT-STOP.

This position requires the most active man to occupy it; and also a man of more than ordinary coolness and judgment.

The short-stop should be the general backer up of every player in the in-field; and in order to do this effectually, he requires to be as agile as a cat, and to have his wits about him all the time.

He takes his position near the line of the second and third bases, and according to the play acts as second baseman, as well as short-stop.

## THE LEFT FIELD.

This player requires to be a sure catcher, a long distance thrower, and an active runner. He should watch the play of the pitcher, and attend to his signals, and either go out further, come closer in, or get nearer the foul-ball line, according to the style of the batting he faces.

## THE CENTRE FIELD.

This player is called upon to be similarly skilful in catching, throwing, and watching the batsman as the left fielder; in addition, too, he is required to back up the second baseman, especially when the catcher or pitcher throws to second base.

## THE RIGHT FIELD.

The same may be said of the right fielder, as of the occupant of the left field, their duties being very similar.

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## UMPIRES AND UMPIRING.

## THE UMPIRE.

It is one of the necessities of the game of base ball, apparently, that the duties of the umpire should exceed in their multiplicity and importance those of the referee or umpire in any other sport in vogue. For this reason the position has become one requiring almost as much special training and instruction to excel in it as that of the most important field position in the game. Indeed, it is far easier to find a fitting occupant for the leading position in a first-class professional nine than it is to find a suitable candidate for the onerous position of umpire. In the early days of the game the umpire had far less important points to decide than he now has, and more power for arbitrary decisions. Year by year, however, the revised rules of the game have lessened the opportunities for discretionary action, and transferred

to the rules themselves what was formerly entirely in the hands of the umpire to decide upon. Nevertheless, while much of the responsibility formerly attached to the position has been removed, there still remains enough to make it very important that the occupant of the place should be a man well posted in the matter of correctly defining the existing laws of the game.

The position of an umpire in a game of base ball is the most honored one in the fraternity, and it requires, above all things, an upright man to occupy it, and also one fearless in his determination to decide disputed points with thorough impartiality. Such men are not to be found at command on all occasions, and as there are, among the majority of clubs, no inducements offered for occupying the position beyond those derived from its honorary character, it is important that all obstacles to its acceptance, such as have hitherto existed, should be removed. The time was when it was a regular thing for defeated clubs and disappointed players to abuse the umpire in a match. We saw the necessity of putting a stop to this kind of thing years ago, and we have since used our utmost efforts to ensure the strict observance of silent acquiescence in the decisions of umpires as an invariable rule of match games.

No man can be forced upon two contesting clubs as an umpire, for the simple reason that no man can act in the position without the mutual consent of the contesting nines, given through their respective captains. Hence each club can choose their man for the position, and once having

consented to any man's taking the position common civility requires the return of silent acquiescence in his decisions, unless they are marked by gross errors in interpreting the rules, in which case the rules themselves provide a remedy. Aside from the lack of courtesy—in fact, of gratitude for an obligation conferred—shown by growling or abusive comments on decisions marked by errors of judgment, policy alone should dictate to contesting nines that the prejudices of an umpire are far more likely to be aroused where abuse follows an erroneous decision, than where a club silently puts up with what they cannot avoid. When bad decisions are made the disappointed parties should at once remember two things—one of which is that the decision given is final, and one from which there is no appeal, except in the case of a wilful misinterpretation of the rules; and the other is, that you or your representatives consented to the umpire's acting in the position. It follows, therefore, that you are bound to abide by the decisions he renders. An error in interpreting the rules is one thing, an error of judgment another. The former can be appealed from, the latter not.

No man is competent to act as umpire in a match who is not thoroughly familiar with the rules of play and possessed of a knowledge of their practical bearing, such as can be obtained from reading the standard books on the subject. No matter how skilful a player may be, however, it does not follow that he is therefore competent to act as umpire. Some of the poorest umpires we have ever seen have been professional players,

men who have acquired a knowledge of the rules by hearsay only, and who seldom or never look at a base ball book. Whereas, on the other hand, we have seen some of the best of umpiring done by men who had but little practical knowledge of the game, but who, by studying the works on the game and thereby attaining a familiarity with the true intent and meaning of each rule, had made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the position.

It may also be said that a certain amount of actual training in umpiring a game is now a necessity in preparing a man to be thoroughly competent for the position, and this is best acquired by acting as umpire in practice games early in the season.

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## THE UMPIRE'S DUTIES.

### WHAT THEY COMPRISE.

The duties of the umpire in base ball are, first, to correctly interpret the laws of the game. Secondly, to see that the contestants do their work on the field and at the bat fairly and as the rules of the game require. Thirdly, to decide all disputed points of play which may occur during the progress of a match-game. What he cannot do, however, is to refuse to enforce any section of the code of rules under which he is empowered to act in the position. Nor is he allowed to interpret any rule except by the express wording of the official code of rules by which he is governed.

## WHEN HIS DUTIES COMMENCE.

The umpire's duties commence the moment he has been chosen by the captains of the two contesting clubs in a match, and one or the other of the contesting nines are in the field and in readiness to commence the game. The contesting clubs may agree upon any one as umpire in a match some days before the contest is to take place; but such umpire can take no action whatever until the appointed day and hour of the game. When that time arrives, however, he can take his position on the field, and if one or other of the contesting nines fail to appear, he can act as the rules direct, and inflict such penalties as such non-observance of the rules by either party to the contest calls for. Of course there is no umpire until the parties to the contest have mutually agreed, through their official representatives, upon a man for the position.

## WHEN HIS DUTIES END.

As soon as the last man is out in the last innings of a game, and the umpire, after examining the official score of the game, has named the winning club, his duties as umpire cease. This condition of things happens generally at the close of the ninth innings of a match; but it may happen under different circumstances. For instance, the contest may be so close as to require a dozen or more innings to be played before one or other of the contesting nines finish an even inning with a majority score of runs, in which case the umpire, of course, acts in the position

until the game is won or drawn. Again, it may happen that a storm interrupts play at the close of the first innings of a match, and in such case the umpire acts until it becomes plainly apparent that the game cannot be resumed and it be "called," and then his duties cease. A match ending in a drawn game requires a new agreement upon an umpire, and a new agreement is also required in the case of a game prevented from being played to a legal ending by a storm. But the moment the umpire "calls" a game either under the circumstances of suspended play or a drawn game, that moment he ceases to be the umpire for that called or drawn game, inasmuch as it requires a new agreement between the contesting clubs as to who shall act as umpire in the game following the one suspended or drawn the previous day.

#### COMMENCING HIS DUTIES.

The umpire, before taking his stand and calling "play," should first see that the *foul-ball* lines and the lines of the *pitcher's* and *striker's* positions have been properly marked out on the field; secondly, he should examine the *bats* to be used, and see that they are of the regulation dimensions and material; thirdly, he should note whether the catcher's *fence* is at the proper distance from the home-base; and lastly he should ascertain whether the local club have any *special rules* of their ground which it is customary with them to observe. These things attended to, he then takes his stand near enough to the home-base to be able to judge balls hit close to the base, and to judge correctly whether the ball is pitched over the



base. When he sees that the field is occupied by the field side, and the pitcher is ready to deliver the ball, he must then call for the *striker*, and when the batsman has taken his position, he must ask him whether he wants a "*high*" or "*low*" ball, and, being answered, he must indicate to the pitcher the height the ball is to be sent in, and then—and not until then—calls "PLAY."

#### THE BEGINNING OF A GAME.

From the time "*play*" is called until the game ends, or until it is temporarily suspended by the call of "*time*," the ball is to be considered "alive and in play," under the regular rules of the base ball code, and a game in actual progress.

#### SUSPENDING A GAME.

When "TIME" is called the game is immediately suspended—the ball becoming "dead and not in play" the moment "*time*" is called. This condition of things continues until "*play*" is again called, or until the game actually terminates by its being "*called*," or by the closing of the ninth inning with one side having a majority of runs.

#### ENDING A GAME.

Should anything occur to interrupt the progress of a contest, such as a storm, or rain, etc., and the circumstances are such as to preclude the possibility of its resumption on the day it was commenced, the game must be "CALLED," and this being done, the contest ends at once, no matter how many innings have been played or what the score is.

## DECIDING THE RESULT.

The score at the end of the ninth innings generally decides the result of a contest; but it often happens, especially in the closing part of the season, that darkness puts a stop to play prior to the end of the ninth innings, in which case the score of the last even innings decides the game. Then, too, there is a condition of things in which the game is won by a score obtained before the close of an even innings. The instances illustrative of this are as follows:

Suppose the Athletics and Bostons have completed the nine full innings of a match, and the the latter's score is 6 to the Athletics 5, the Boston club thereby become the victors. Suppose, however, that the Athletic score is 5 at the close of the eighth innings to the Boston's 4, and, though the Athletics are enabled to play their ninth innings, darkness intervenes before the Bostons can complete theirs, and the game be called, in such case the score of the last even innings decides the contest, and the score being 5 to 4 in favor of the Athletics at the close of the eighth innings, they thereby win the game.

Now suppose, again, that this is the score at the close of the eighth innings, viz., 5 to 4 in favor of the Athletics, and the Athletics in their ninth innings fail to increase their score, while in the Boston's ninth innings they score two runs without the third man being out, and then rain stops further play for the day, in such a case as this the Bostons win by a score of 6 to 4, though the nine full innings have not been played—the

reason being that the Athletics having had a chance to increase their score, and failing to do it, it is but right that the Bostons should have the same chance, and having had it, and made two runs thereby, they are entitled to the advantage such a score gives them, as—supposing that the full nine innings had been played out—the Athletics could not have lessened their score. It is, therefore, an equitable rule which gives the game to the party leading the score in the last innings of an equal number played, even if the players should not be all out in the innings ended, provided the runs required to win be obtained.

#### DRAWN GAMES.

A drawn game occurs when each side has scored the same number of runs on an even innings, and further play is prevented by a storm or darkness, provided five full innings have been played, or when a tie score occurs during the playing of a second part of an innings, and the completion of the innings is prevented by rain or darkness. Suppose the Mutuals and Atlantics have each scored 5 runs at the close of the fifth innings, and rain then prevents further play, the game is necessarily drawn. Or, suppose the same clubs end nine innings play with a score of 6 on each side, and rain or darkness prevents a continuance of the contest, the game is drawn. A drawn game is also declared under the following circumstances: Suppose the above clubs close their eighth innings with a score of 6 to 5 in

favor of the Mutuals, and the latter in their part of the ninth innings fail to add to their score, while the Atlantics in their ninth innings score one run without a man out, and a storm stops play for the day, the score on the incompleting innings being 6 to 6, in such case the umpire must declare the game drawn. In case the ninth innings ends with an even score, and an opportunity is offered to go on with the game and play ten innings, or more if necessary, the game must go on, as under such circumstances the mere occurrence of an even score at the close of the ninth innings does not admit of a drawn game being declared.

#### CAUSES FOR SUSPENSION.

The legitimate causes for suspending play in a game are as follows :

A severe injury to a player.

The fall of a heavy shower of rain.

Any outside interference with the progress of the game which renders it impossible for it fairly to be continued to a close.

The loss of the ball played with.

The illness of the umpire.

The wilful infringement of any special rule of the game by either of the contesting nines.

The approach of darkness to an extent which prevents the umpire distinctly seeing the course of the ball from the bat or from the hands of a fielder.

The remainder of the umpire's duties will be plainly ascertained by perusing the rules of the game.

**FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION**  
 OF THE  
**CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF**  
**BASE BALL PLAYERS,**  
 HELD AT  
 TORONTO, APRIL 7th, 1876.

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IN compliance with a call issued by Mr. George Sleeman, President of the Maple Leaf Club, Guelph, a number of delegates from Canadian clubs met at the Walker House, Toronto, on Friday, April 7th, 1876, for the purpose of forming a Canadian Base Ball Association, adopting playing rules and drafting a new Championship Code.

The clubs represented were as follows :

Maple Leaf, Guelph.....	Geo. Sleeman
Tecumseh, London.....	H. Gorman
Toronto B. B. A., Toronto.....	W. McPherson
Young Canadian, Dundas.....	Ed. Collins
Independents, ".....	"
Clippers, Toronto.....	A. Ronald
Etnas ".....	T. F. O'Reilly
Tecumsehs, Dunnville.....	G. Sleeman
Standard, Hamilton.....	T. Harris
Eglinton, Eglinton.....	J. Mullaney

The meeting organized with Mr. Sleeman in the chair, and Mr. P. Collins, of the *Sporting Times*, as Secretary. A permanent organization was then made

under the name of the Canadian Association of Base Ball Players, and the following officers were elected :

President—Geo. Sleeman, Maple Leafs, Guelph.

Vice-President—G. Spalding, Tecumsehs, Dunnville.

Secretary—H. Gorman, Tecumsehs, London.

Treasurer—W. F. Mountain, Toronto B. B. A.

A Constitution and Bye-Laws, Playing Rules, and Championship Code were adopted as follows :

## CONSTITUTION.

### ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be called the Canadian Association of Base Ball Players.

### ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association shall be to foster and promote the interests of the game of base ball in Canada.

### ARTICLE III.

This Association shall be composed of such Canadian base ball clubs as may be admitted on payment of the entrance fee hereafter mentioned, each club being entitled to one delegate at the regular meetings of the Association.

### ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.—The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall constitute a Board of Directors.

2.—All officers shall be elected by ballot, annually, and shall respectively hold office until the next annual meeting, or until their successors are elected.

3.—Any vacancy in either of these offices may be

filled at any meeting of the Association regularly organized.

## ARTICLE V.

Any regularly organized Canadian base ball club can become a member of this Association on payment of \$2 to the Treasurer of this Association on or before the 15th of May in each year.

## ARTICLE VI.

No club belonging to this Association shall play a match game with any Canadian club outside the Association, either on the grounds of the latter or on any other grounds not belonging to clubs of this Association; but nothing in this rule shall prevent two clubs, members of this Association, from playing with each other on any ground they may see fit to select.

## ARTICLE VII.

This constitution can be amended only by a two-thirds vote of the representatives of all the clubs belonging to the Association at any annual meeting, or at a special meeting, one month's notice of the latter, and of the amendment, having been sent to each of the clubs.

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BY-LAWS.

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1.—The order of business at all meetings shall be as follows: 1. Roll call. 2. Reading minutes of previous meeting. 3. Reports of officers and committees. 4. Propositions and balloting for new members. 5. Dues and fees collected. 6. Unfinished business. 7. Election of officers. 8. New business.

2.—The President shall preside at all meetings and

shall see that this constitution, by-laws and the playing rules of the Association are enforced.

3.—The Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President in the absence of the latter.

4.—The Secretary shall keep a record of all the meetings of the Association, issue all notices, and attend to the necessary correspondence.

5.—The Treasurer shall receive all dues, giving proper receipts therefor, pay out the same for necessary expenses under the direction of the President, and render annually a report of his accounts.

#### ARTICLE II.

Section 1.—The Annual meeting of the Association shall be held on the first Thursday in April of each year, at such place as shall be determined by vote at the previous annual meeting.

2. Special meetings of the Association may be called whenever the Board of Directors may deem it necessary, or by the President when requested to do so by three or more club members of the Association. One month's notice of all special meetings must be sent to the different clubs.

#### ARTICLE III.

At all meetings, each club shall have but one representative, who shall present a certificate showing his authority to act, signed by the secretary of his club. A representation of the majority of the clubs belonging to the Association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number may adjourn from time to time until a quorum is obtained.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Proper rules governing the playing of the game of base ball shall be adopted by this Association at any meeting, and any club wilfully violating said rules, or



playing a player in their nine who has wilfully violated them, shall after proper investigation by the judiciary committee, forfeit its membership in the Association.

## ARTICLE V.

Section 1.—A Judiciary Committee, consisting of five members of different clubs, shall be appointed by the President at each annual meeting, to whom shall be referred all questions in dispute between clubs, arising out of a violation of the playing rules, breaking off an agreement, or other cause, and the decision of the committee shall be final.

2.—All questions bearing on the championship shall be referred to the Judiciary Committee for decision, and the committee will decide at the end of the season, according to the championship rules, what club is legally entitled to the championship, and make its award accordingly.

3.—Three members of the committee shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and one week's notice in writing must be given to all its members of meetings to be held.

# PLAYING RULES FOR 1876.

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*(Adopted by the Canadian Convention of Base Ball Players in  
Toronto, April 7, 1876.)*

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## RULE I.—THE MATERIALS OF THE GAME.

### THE BALL.

SECTION 1.—The ball must weigh not less than five, nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois. It must measure not less than nine, nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. It must be composed of India-rubber and woollen yarn, and be covered with leather. The quantity of rubber used in the ball shall be not more than one ounce, and the rubber used shall be vulcanized and in mould form. It shall be optional, however, to use a ball composed of woollen yarn and leather without rubber, provided the ball, in all other respects, is of regulation size and weight.

### FURNISHING THE BALL.

2.—In all games the ball or balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and shall become the property of the winning club.

### A LEGAL BALL.

3.—No ball shall be played with in any regular match game unless it be of the regulation size, weight, and materials, and also have the name of its maker

and the figures indicating its weight and circumference plainly stamped on its cover (except as provided in section 1 of this rule.)

## CHANGING THE BALL.

4.—When the ball becomes cut or ripped so as to expose the yarn, or is otherwise damaged, a new ball shall be called for by the umpire at the end of an even innings, at the request of either captain, and the same shall be furnished by the club supplying the first ball used in the game. Should the ball be lost during a game, the umpire shall, at the expiration of five minutes, call for a new ball.

## THE BAT.

5.—The bat must be round, and must not exceed two and a half inches in diameter in the thickest part. It must be made wholly of wood, and shall not exceed forty-two inches in length.

## THE BASES.

6.—The bases must be four in number, and they must be placed and securely fastened upon each corner of a square whose sides are respectively thirty yards. The bases must be so constructed and placed as to be distinctly seen by the umpire, and must cover a space equal to one square foot of surface. The first, second, and third bases shall be canvas bags, painted white, and filled with some soft material; the home-base shall consist of wood, iron or stone, whitened, so fixed in the ground as to be even with the surface, and with one corner of it facing the pitcher's position, said corner touching the intersection of the foul-ball lines.

## POSITIONS OF THE BASES.

7.—The base from which the ball is struck shall be

designated the home-base, and must be directly opposite to the second base ; the first base must always be that upon the right-hand, and the third base that upon the left-hand side of the striker when occupying his position at the home-base. And in all match games a line connecting the home and first base and the home and the third base, as also the lines of the striker's and pitcher's position, shall be marked by the use of chalk or other suitable material, so as to be distinctly seen by the umpire. The base-bag shall be considered the base, and not the post to which it is, or should be, fastened. The line of the home-base shall extend four feet on each side of the base, and it shall be drawn parallel to a line extending from first to third base.

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## RULE II.—THE GAME.

### THE INNINGS.

SECTION I.—The game shall consist of nine innings to each side, when, at the close of such number of innings, should the number of runs scored be equal, the play shall be continued until a majority of such runs, upon an equal number of innings, shall be declared, which shall conclude the game. All innings must be concluded at the time the third hand is put out.

### NO GAME.

2.—Under no circumstances shall a game be considered as played, or a ball be claimed or delivered as the trophy of victory, unless five innings on each side shall have been played to a close. And should darkness or rain intervene before the third hand is put out in the closing part of the fifth inning of a game, the umpire shall declare "no game."

## DRAWN GAMES.

3.—Whenever a game of five or more innings on each side is stopped by darkness, rain, or other such causes, and the score at the time is equal on the even innings played, then the game shall be declared drawn. But under no other circumstances (except as described in Rule II., Sec. 8) shall a drawn game be declared.

## IRREGULAR GAMES.

4.—No ball shall be claimed or delivered (except as otherwise provided in these rules) unless it be won in a regular match game; and no match game shall be considered regular if any of the rules of the game be violated by either of the contesting nines, whether by mutual consent or otherwise.

## FORFEITED GAMES.

5.—Whenever a match shall have been determined upon between two clubs, play shall be called at the exact hour appointed; and should either party fail to produce their players within thirty minutes thereafter, except in case of death of one of the players, or unavoidable accident, the party so failing shall admit a defeat, and shall forfeit the ball to the club having their nine players on the ground ready to play, and the game so forfeited shall be considered as won, and so counted in the list of matches; and the winning club shall be entitled to a score of nine runs to none for any game so forfeited.

## NO PLAY IN RAIN.

6.—Should rain commence to fall during the progress of a match game, the umpire shall promptly note the time it began to rain; and should rain continue for five minutes, he shall, at the request of either captain suspend play directly; and such suspended game

shall not be resumed until, in the opinion of the umpire, the ground is in fit condition for fair fielding.

#### CALLING "PLAY" AND "TIME."

7.—When the umpire calls "play," the game must at once be proceeded with, and the party failing to take their appointed positions in the game within five minutes thereafter shall forfeit the game. All such forfeited games shall be recorded as won by a score of nine runs to none, and the games so won shall be placed to the credit of the nine ready to continue the game. When the umpire calls "time," play shall be suspended until he calls "play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run, or run be scored.

#### SUSPENDING PLAY.

8.—The umpire in any match shall determine when play shall be suspended, and if the game cannot be fairly concluded, it shall be decided by the score of the last equal inning; played; unless one nine shall have completed their innings, and the other nine shall have equalled or exceeded the score of their opponents in their incompleting inning; then, in the first event, the game shall be declared drawn, and in the latter case the nine having the largest score shall be declared the winners; also, in all games terminating similarly, the total score obtained shall be recorded as the score of the game.

#### ENDING A GAME.

9.—When the umpire "calls" a game, it shall end; but when he merely suspends play for any stated period, it may be resumed at the point at which it was suspended, provided such suspension does not extend beyond the day of the match.

## RULE III.—THE PLAYERS.

## ELIGIBLE PLAYERS.

SECTION 1.—In playing all matches nine players from each club shall constitute a full field, and they must be members of the club which they represent. They also must not have been members of any other club, belonging to the Canadian Association of Base Ball Players, for 30 days immediately prior to the match. College club players who are actual students, and players in "Commercial nines" who are regular employes of the establishment they represent, are exempted from the operation of this prohibition. Any player, however, producing a written statement from the secretary of the club he last legally played with, that they have released him by disbandment or in any manner except expulsion, may play in another club within 30 days, provided that he shall not during the season rejoin the club so releasing him. Every player taking part in a regular match game, no matter what number of innings are played, shall be, in the meaning of this section of the rules, considered a member of the club he plays with. Any person playing with a club other than the one of which he is a member, may, within thirty days after committing the offence, be prosecuted by any club in the Association, and upon conviction he shall be debarred from playing in any club belonging to this Association for the remainder of the season. Any club playing such an offending and debarred member shall, on complaint of any club, forfeit all match games in which he shall have played after such conviction by a score of 9 to 0.

2.—No person who shall at any time during the year the match is played in have been constitutionally expelled from another club for dishonorable conduct, shall be competent to take part in any match game; and no player not in the nine taking their position on the field

in the third inning of the game shall be substituted for a player in the nine, except for reason of illness or injury.

3.—No person engaged in a match, either as umpire, scorer, or player, shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any bet upon the game.

#### POSITION OF PLAYERS.

4.—Position of players and choice of first innings shall be determined by captains previously appointed for that purpose by the two contesting clubs. The nine fielders of each contesting club shall be privileged to take any position in the field their captain may choose to assign them.

#### SUBSTITUTES.

5.—No player, not in position on the field, or ready to take his turn at the bat, after the close of the third inning, and before the commencement of the fourth inning, shall be substituted for any other player, or take part in the game except in case of injury, and as provided in Section 15 of Rule VI.

#### FORFEITURES AND PENALTIES.

6.—Any club, or member thereof wilfully infringing any rule of the game, or of this Association shall, after trial by the Judiciary Committee, be liable, for the first offence, to the penalty of suspension from membership of the Canadian Association or club—when not otherwise provided—for any period the said committee may direct, not exceeding one year, and expulsion from such membership for the second offence. All games in which any of the rules of the Canadian Association are infringed by the club or member thereof shall also be considered forfeited games, and shall be recorded as games won by a score of nine runs to none, and against the club infringing the rules.



## RULE IV.—THE PITCHING DEPARTMENT.

## THE PITCHER'S POSITION.

SECTION 1.—The pitcher's position shall be within a space of ground six feet square, the front line of which shall be distant forty-five feet from the centre of the home-base ; and the centre of the square shall be equi-distant from the first and third bases. Each corner of the square shall be marked by a flat iron plate or stone six inches square.

## DELIVERING THE BALL.

2.—The player who delivers the ball to the bat must do so while within the lines of the pitcher's position, and he must remain within them until the ball has left his hand ; and he shall not make any motion to deliver the ball to the bat while any part of his person is outside the lines of the pitcher's position. The ball must be delivered to the bat with the arm swinging nearly perpendicular at the side of the body, and the hand in swinging forward must *pass below the hip*.

## A FOUL DELIVERY.

3.—Should the pitcher deliver the ball by an overhand throw, a foul balk shall be declared. Any outward swing of the arm—as that of round-arm bowling in cricket—or any other swing save that of the perpendicular movement referred to in section 2 of this rule, shall be considered an overhand throw.

## FAIR BALLS.

4.—Every ball fairly delivered and sent in to the bat over the home-base, and at the height called for by the batsman, shall be considered a "fair ball."

## UNFAIR BALLS.

5.—All balls delivered to the bat which are sent in over the striker's head, or on the ground in front of the home-base, or on the side opposite to that which the batsman strikes from, or which hit the striker while he is standing in his proper position, or which are sent in within a foot of his person, shall be considered unfair balls.

## CALLED BALLS.

6.—All balls delivered to the bat which are not sent in over the home base or "high" or "low," as called for by the batsman, shall be considered unfair balls, and every *second* ball so delivered *must* be called *in order of its delivery*; and when three such "balls" have been called the striker shall take first base, and all players who are thereby forced to leave a base shall take one base. No "ball" shall be called until the ball is passed the home base.

## BALKING.

7.—Should the pitcher make any motion to deliver the ball to the bat, and fail so to deliver it—except the ball be accidentally dropped—the umpire shall call a "balk," and players occupying bases shall then take one base without being put out.

## FOUL BALKS.

8.—When a foul balk is called, the umpire shall warn the pitcher of the penalty incurred for such unfair delivery; and should such delivery be continued until three foul balks have been called in one inning, the umpire shall declare the game forfeited by a score of nine runs to none.

## HITTING AT CALLED BALLS.

9.—Should the batsman strike at a ball on which a "ball" shall have been called, such call shall be considered void and the ball be regarded as fairly delivered.

## DEAD BALLS.

10.—All balls delivered to the bat which shall either touch the striker's bat without being struck at, or the batsman's person while in his position, or which shall hit the person of the umpire (except passed balls), shall be considered as dead balls, and no players shall be put out, base be run, or run be scored on any such ball.

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 RULE V.—THE BATTING DEPARTMENT.

## THE BATSMAN'S POSITION.

SECTION 1.—The batsman's or striker's position shall be within a space of ground—located on either side of the home-base—six feet long by three feet wide, extending two feet in front and four feet behind the line of the home-base, and with its nearest line distant one foot from the home-base.

## A FAIR STRIKE.

2.—The batsman, when in the act of striking at the ball, must stand within the lines of his position.

## A FOUL STRIKE.

3.—Should the batsman, when in the act of striking at the ball, step outside the lines of his position, the umpire must call "foul strike," and two such foul strikes shall put the batsman out. If a ball on which such a strike has been called be hit and caught—either fair or foul—the striker shall be declared out.

No base shall be run on such a strike ; but any player running the bases shall be allowed to return to the base he has left, without being put out.

#### THE ORDER OF STRIKING.

4.—The batsmen must take their positions in the order in which they are named on the score book ; and, after the third man is out in any inning, the first striker in the succeeding inning shall be that batsman whose name follows that of the third man out in the previous inning.

#### FAILING TO TAKE POSITION.

5.—Any batsman failing to take his position at the bat in his order of striking—unless by reason of illness or injury, or by consent of the captains of the contesting nines—shall be declared out, unless the error be discovered before a fair ball has been struck or a striker put out.

#### REFUSING TO STRIKE.

6.—Any batsman refusing to take his position at the bat within three minutes after the umpire has called for the striker, shall be declared out.

#### FAILING TO STRIKE AT FAIR BALLS.

7.—Should the batsman fail to strike at *every second* ball sent in by the pitcher over the home base, and within the specified reach of the bat, the umpire shall call "one strike ;" and when three such strikes have been called, the batsman must run the first base, as in the case of hitting a fair ball. But no such strike shall be called on any ball not sent in at the height called for, or not sent in over the home-base. But should neither a high nor a low ball be called for, in such case every ball sent in over the home-base, not over than one foot from the ground, nor higher than

the batsman's shoulder, shall be regarded as a fairly-delivered ball.

## THE FOUL-BALL LINES.

8.—The foul-ball lines shall be unlimited in length, and shall run from the front corner of the home-base through the centre of the first and third bases to the foul-ball posts, which shall be located at the boundary of the field, and within the range of home and first base, and home and third base. Said lines shall be marked from base to base with chalk, or some other white substance, so as to be plainly seen by the umpire.

## A FAIR-HIT BALL.

9.—If the ball from a fair stroke of the bat first touches the ground, the person of a player, or any other object, either in front of or on the foul-ball lines, it shall be considered fair.

## A FOUL-HIT BALL.

10.—If a ball from a fair stroke of the bat first touches the ground, the person of a player, or any other object behind the foul-ball lines, it shall be declared foul; and the ball so hit shall be called foul by the umpire even before touching the ground, if it be seen falling foul.

## SPECIFYING BALLS.

11.—The batsman shall be privileged to require the ball to be delivered by the pitcher "high" or "low," in which case the umpire shall notify the pitcher to deliver the ball at the height called for. A "high ball" shall be one sent in by the pitcher above the waist of the batsman, but not higher than his shoulder, and a "low ball" shall be one sent in below the bats-

man's waist, but not lower than within one foot of the ground. But should neither a "high" nor "low" ball be called for, every ball delivered over the home-base, within range of the shoulder high and one foot from the ground, shall be regarded as a fairly delivered ball.

#### HITTING UNFAIR BALLS.

12.—Should the batsman strike at or hit a ball on which a "ball" has been called, the umpire shall disregard the call of such "balls," and render his decision simply on the strike or hit made.

#### HOW BATSMEN ARE PUT OUT

13.—The batsman shall be declared out by the umpire as follows :

If a fair ball be caught before touching the ground, no matter how held by the fielder catching it, or whether the ball first touches the person of another fielder or not, provided it be not caught by the player's hat or cap.

If a foul ball be similarly held, or if it be so held after touching the ground but once.

If a fair ball be securely held by a fielder while touching the first base with any part of his person, before the base-runner—after hitting a fair ball—touches said base.

If the batsman, after three strikes have been called, and, running to first base, fails to touch that base before the ball is legally held there.

If the batsman fail to hit the ball when the third strike is called, and it be caught either before touching the ground or after touching but once.

If the batsman wilfully strikes at the ball to hinder the ball from being caught.

If the batsman hit the ball on a called "foul strike,"

and it be caught either fair or foul, or if he make two called "foul strikes," as defined in Rule V., section 3.

#### WHEN BATSMEN BECOME BASE-RUNNERS.

14.—When the batsman has fairly struck a fair ball, *or has, for any reason, had three strikes called*, he shall vacate his position, and shall then be considered a base-runner until he is put out or scores his run.

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### RULE VI.—RUNNING THE BASES.

#### TOUCHING THE BASES.

SECTION 1.—Players running the bases must touch each base in regular order, viz: first, second, third, and home-base; and when obliged to return to bases they have occupied, they must re-touch them in the reverse order. No base shall be considered as having been occupied or held until it has been touched.

#### VACATING BASES.

2.—No player running the bases shall be forced to vacate the base he occupies, unless by any act the batsman becomes a base-runner. Should the first base be occupied by a base-runner when a fair ball is struck, or the batsman be forced to run, the moment such ball is struck or batsman be forced to run, the base-runner shall cease to be entitled to hold said base until the player running to first base shall be put out. The same rule shall also apply in the case of the occupancy of the other bases under similar circumstances. But no base-runner shall be forced to vacate the base he occupies if the base-runner succeeding him is not thus obliged to vacate his base.

## PUT OUT WHEN FORCED OFF.

3.—Players forced to vacate their bases may be put out by any fielder in the same manner as when running to first base.

## OVERRUNNING FIRST BASE.

4.—The player running to first base shall be privileged to overrun said base without his being put out for being off the base after first touching it, provided that in so overrunning the base he make no attempt to run to second base; but if, in so overrunning first base, he also attempt to run to second base, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out. After overrunning such base, the base-runner, must return and retouch said base at once, and after retouching the base he can be put out, as at any other base.

## RUNNING OUT OF THE LINE OF BASES.

5.—Any player running a base who shall run beyond three feet from the line from base to base, in order to avoid being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, shall be declared out by the umpire, with or without appeal; but unless he so run to avoid the ball, he shall not be decided out.

## WHEN A RUN IS SCORED.

6.—One run shall be scored every time a base-runner—after having regularly touched all the bases—shall touch the home-base before being put out; but no such run shall be scored unless the home-base be so touched before three players are put out. And if the third player out is put out before touching the first base, the run shall not be scored.

## TAKING BASES ON BALKS.

7.—When a "balk" is called by the umpire, every



player running the bases shall take one base without being put out.

## TAKING BASES ON CALLED BALLS.

8.—When three "called" balls have been called by the umpire, the batsman shall take one base without being put out; and should any base-runner thereby be forced to vacate his base, he shall also take one base; and each base-runner thus given a base shall be at liberty to run to other bases besides the one given, but only at the risk of being put out in so running.

## HOLDING A BASE.

9.—A player running the bases shall be considered as holding a base—viz., entitled to occupy it—until he shall have regularly touched the next base in order.

## RUNNING BASES ON FLY-BALLS.

10.—No base shall be run, or run scored, when a fair or foul ball has been caught or momentarily held before touching the ground, unless the base held when the ball was hit is retouched by the base-runner after the ball has been so caught or held by the fielder. But after the ball has been so caught or held, the base-runner shall be privileged to attempt to make a base or score a run. He shall not, however, be entitled to any base touched after the ball has been hit and before the catch is made.

## RETURNING ON FOUL BALLS.

11.—No run or base can be made upon a foul ball that shall touch the ground before being caught or held by a fielder, and any player running bases shall return, without being put out, to the base he occupied when the ball was struck, and remain on such base until the ball is fairly held by the pitcher.

12.—Any player running the bases on fair or foul balls caught before touching the ground must return to the base he occupied when the ball was struck, and retouch such base before attempting to make another or score a run, and said player shall be liable to be put out in so returning, as in the case of running to first base when a fair ball is hit and not caught flying.

#### OBSTRUCTING BASE-RUNNERS.

13.—If the player running the bases is prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary, he shall be entitled to that base, and shall not be put out. Any obstruction that could readily have been avoided shall be considered as intentional.

#### SUBSTITUTES IN RUNNING BASES.

14.—No player shall be allowed a substitute in running the bases, except for illness or injury, unless by special consent of the captain of the opposing nine; and in such case the latter shall select the player to run as substitute. The substitute in question shall take his position so as to cross the batsman's position and in front of the home-base, and he shall not start to run until the ball is struck at or hit. The substitute shall be the player running the bases.

#### HOW BASE-RUNNERS ARE PUT OUT.

15.—Any player running the bases shall be declared out if at any time, while the ball is in play, he be touched by a fielder, with the ball in hand, without some part of his person is touching the base; and, should the said fielder, while in the act of touching the base-runner, have the ball knocked out of his hand, the player so touched shall be declared out.

If the ball be held by a fielder on the first base before the base-runner, after hitting a fair ball, touches

that base, he shall be declared out; but if the ball be held by a fielder while touching first base at the same time the base-runner touches it, the latter shall not be declared out.

Any base-runner failing to touch the base he runs for shall be declared out if the ball be held by a fielder, while touching said base, before the base-runner returns and touches it.

Any base-runner who shall in any way interfere with or obstruct a fielder while attempting to catch a fair fly-ball, or any foul ball, shall be declared out by the umpire, with or without appeal. If he wilfully obstruct a fielder from fielding a ball, he shall be similarly declared out; and, if he intentionally kick or let the ball strike him, he shall be declared out.

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## RULE VII.—THE UMPIRE'S DUTIES.

### SELECTING AN UMPIRE.

SECTION I.—In selecting an umpire for a match game, the visiting club shall submit the names of five persons competent to act, who are not members of the visiting club. From this list the local club shall select two or more names. Should the visiting club be unable to secure the services of either of the two persons selected, then two more names shall be submitted to the local club to complete the list for them to select from. In case of the failure of the local club to select two of the names within forty-eight hours after said names have been furnished by the visiting club—if within five days of the day of the game—then the visiting club shall be at liberty to select one from the list of names sent, who shall act as umpire. Correspondence in relation to the above may be by telegraph if deemed necessary.

## THE UMPIRE THE SOLE JUDGE.

2.—The umpire in a match shall be the sole judge of fair and unfair play, and there shall be no appeal from his decision, except through the Judiciary Committee of the Canada Association of Base Ball Players, which committee shall render a decision on such appeal as may, in their judgment, be proper on the facts presented to them.

## CHANGING AN UMPIRE.

3.—The umpire shall not be changed during the progress of a match, unless for reasons of illness or injury, or by the consent of the captains of the two contesting nines, and in the latter case not even then unless he shall have wilfully violated the written rules of the game.

## THE UMPIRE'S SPECIAL DUTIES.

4.—Before the commencement of a match the umpire shall see that the rules governing the materials of the game, and also those applicable to the positions of batsman and pitcher, are strictly observed ; and also that the fence in the rear of the catcher's position is distant not less than ninety feet from the home-base, except it mark the boundary line of the field, in which case the umpire, for every ball passing the catcher and touching the fence, shall give each base-runner one base without his being put out.

Before calling "play," the umpire shall ask the captain of the players on whose ground the match is played whether or not there are any special ground rules to be enforced ; and if there are he shall take note of such rules and see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of the regular rules of the game. Should the umpire not be so notified of the existence of any special ground rules, then such rules shall not be enforced.

## NOTES ON THE NEW RULES.

The amendments made to the playing rules by the Canadian Association, include the following changes, which are explained in the order of the rules.

## THE BALL.

The ball is of the same size, weight and material as it was last season, except that it is optional to use a ball composed wholly of yarn and leather, without rubber, and in the rubber ball the rubber used in its construction must not exceed one ounce, but any less quantity can be used. When a ball is lost, five minutes only is allowed to find it or furnish a new one.

## DRAWN GAMES.

Special mention is made in the section governing drawn games, of the exception made in favor of a game drawn in an incomplete innings.

## PITCHING.

The rule governing the delivery of the ball is changed so that every second unfair ball is called in the order of its delivery. The ball, too, can be sent in by a *toss*, a *pitch*, a *jerk* or an *under-hand throw*, provided that in either form of delivery the hand holding the ball is swung forward in its delivery so as to pass *below* the hip. If it is swung forward *on the line* of the hip it is an illegal delivery. It must pass below the hip.

## FAIR BALLS.

A ball sent in over the home-base and at the height called for by the batsman, is designated "a *fair* ball."

## CALLING STRIKES.

The rule applicable to the calling of strikes is to the effect that strikes must be called on the batsman on every second ball sent in over the base, and at the height called for.

## FOUL STRIKES.

*Two* foul strikes are required to be made before the striker can be given out on foul strikes, but he can be caught out on the first foul strike.

## RUNNING BASES ON FOULS.

The rule governing the running of bases on foul<sup>1</sup> balls has been amended so as to allow the base-runner who starts to run on a foul ball, to return to the base he left without being put out, except in the case of a foul fly. Last season the base-runner under such circumstances could be put out by the ball being held on the base he had to return to before he touched it, after the ball had been held by the pitcher.

## RUNNING BASES AFTER FLY CATCHES.

Last season the rule governing the running of bases on fly balls caught, admitted of the base-runner's leaving the base he held, when the ball was hit, the moment the ball was held on the fly, but only in the case of fair fly balls caught. In the case of foul fly balls caught, the base-runner had to hold the base he returned to until the foul ball was first held by the pitcher. This is the case this season in regard to foul balls caught on the bound; but in the case of foul balls caught on the fly, the base-runner is now allowed to leave the base he returned to the moment the foul ball is caught on the fly, just the same as in the case of a fair ball so caught.

## CHAMPIONSHIP CODE.

SECTION I.—All clubs, members of this Association, desiring to contest for the championship must make application in writing to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee on or before May 15th of each year, and no clubs shall be admitted as contestants after that date. Each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$10 (ten dollars.) The chairman shall keep a record of the clubs so applying and he shall announce the names of the clubs contesting for the title, by publication. Clubs shall be eligible to contest for the championship from the date of their *entree* as contestants.

2.—The series for the championship shall be four games, and each club shall play four games with every other contesting club at such time and place as they may mutually agree upon. All games must be played before October 1st of each year.

3.—No game shall count in the series of contests for the championship in which the rules of this Association shall have been violated, and no games of clubs who have not played at least two games with each of the contending clubs shall count in the championship series.

4.—Should either of two clubs fail to meet a regular engagement to play, mutually agreed upon—except on account of the death or severe illness of one of its players, or on account of stormy weather—the club thus failing to play shall forfeit the game to the club having its men on the field ready to play at the time appointed; and such forfeited game shall count in the series of championship contests as a game won by a score of nine runs to none.

5.—In case of a tie game ending in a draw match in any series of championship contests between two clubs, said tie or draw game shall not count on the

record of either club, if their be not due time to play such game over before the close of the season. And no tie or drawn game shall be played over again until after the full series of games have been played, including such drawn matches.

6.—The club winning the greatest number of games in the championship series, with clubs entering for the championship, during the season, shall be declared champions of Canada.

7.—In case of a tie in the total number of championship games played during the season between two or more contesting clubs, the championship committee shall examine the records of the clubs so tying and the one having the greatest number of victories over the leading nines of the contesting clubs shall be declared champion.

8.—A championship streamer shall be purchased by the said championship committee with the funds accompanying the application of clubs, and they shall present the same on or before November 1st of each year to the club entitled to receive it.

9.—No contesting club in the championship arena shall play any "exhibition" or "tournament" games with any other contesting club until it has finished its regular series of championship games.

10.—Each club competing for the championship shall provide an enclosed ground of sufficient size, free from obstructions, for all championship matches to be played upon.

11.—The gate fee for all championship games shall be 25 cents to spectators, visiting clubs to be entitled to 40 per cent. of the cash receipts after expenses have been deducted.

The convention adjourned after agreeing to hold the next annual meeting in Toronto.



## JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The President in conformity with Article V, Section I, of the By-Laws, appointed the following as a Judiciary Committee :

E. M. Moore, Tecumseh, London, Chairman.  
 W. McPherson, Toronto B. B. A., Toronto.  
 T. Harris, Standard, Hamilton.  
 E. Collins, Independents, Dundas.  
 A. Weir, Maple Leafs, Guelph.

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 THE BEST CANADIAN MATCH.

The following is the full score of the best game played in Canada during 1875. It occurred at Kingston, Ontario, on July 15, the contestants being the Maple Leaf club of Guelph and the St. Lawrence of Kingston. No less than twelve innings were played before the game was won by the St. Lawrence men :

## MAPLE LEAF.

	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
T. Smith, l. f.....	0	0	2	0
Lapham, 1st b.....	0	3	21	0
Jones, s. s.....	1	2	1	2
Spence, 3d b.....	1	0	2	6
Emery, r. f.....	0	0	1	1
Keerl, 3d b.....	0	0	5	4
Foly, c. f.....	0	0	0	0
Maddock, c.....	0	2	3	1
W. Smith, p.....	0	2	1	7
	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	2	9	36	21

## ST. LAWRENCE.

	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Ledwith, 3d b.....	0	2	5	9
Carson, r. f.....	2	1	2	0
Dinnen, 2d b.....	1	1	4	4
Hermeston 1st b.....	0	1	15	0
McCammyoms, c. f.....	0	2	0	0
Foly, s. s.....	0	1	3	2
Henly, l. f.....	0	0	2	0
Lawlor, c.....	0	0	3	0
Naylor, p.....	0	0	2	6
Totals .....	3	8	36	21

Maple Leaf ..	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
St. Lawrence..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3

Umpire, J. Anglin. Time, 2h. 35m.

## OTHER CANADIAN GAMES.

## TECUMSEHS.

	R.	O.	1B	PO.	A.	E.
Childs, 1 b.....	2	4	2	7	0	1
Hunter, c.....	4	1	2	7	1	4
Eldridge, s s.....	3	1	2	0	5	1
Brown, cf.....	0	3	2	0	0	1
McLean, p.....	1	4	1	0	1	1
Gillean, lf.....	1	4	1	3	1	2
Boreland, r f.....	2	3	1	1	0	0
Webster, 2 b.....	1	3	1	4	1	1
Jury, 3 b.....	1	4	1	5	0	4
	15	27	13	27	9	15

ETNAS, OF DETROIT.

A.	R.	O.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
9	2	2	2	1	0	2
0	1	3	1	4	0	11
4	1	2	1	0	3	2
0	0	5	1	19	0	2
0	0	5	1	0	11	3
2	0	3	1	0	2	1
0	1	2	2	1	0	1
0	1	2	2	1	1	2
6	0	3	0	1	0	0
21	6	27	11	27	17	24

-2  
-3

TECUMSEHS.

E.	O.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
1	1	3	3	3	3	2
4	5	0	0	1	0	1
1	3	1	1	1	0	2
1	3	2	1	6	2	8
1	3	1	0	2	3	0
2	3	0	0	0	2	0
0	2	1	1	11	0	0
1	3	0	3	1	2	1
4	4	0	0	2	0	0
15	27	8	9	27	12	14

## MAPLE LEAF.

	O.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
T. Smith, l f.....	1	3	5	0	0	0
Lapham, l b.....	4	1	0	11	0	3
Colson, r f.....	5	0	0	0	0	0
Spence, 3 b.....	2	2	3	2	2	0
Emery, c f.....	3	0	1	1	0	1
Jones, s s.....	3	1	0	0	2	4
Foley, c.....	3	1	2	7	2	7
Maddock, 2 b.....	3	1	0	5	2	4
W. Smith, p.....	3	1	1	1	1	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	27	10	12	27	9	20
London .....	0	0	0	0	1	3
Guelph .....	2	2	0	1	1	0
	3	3	0	0	8	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8	1	—	10		

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 CLUB RECORDS FOR 1875.
 

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We are only able to present the following club records for the past season, very few Canadian clubs keeping a regular score of their games. This season we hope all clubs belonging to the Canadian Association will keep an accurate record and forward a certified copy of it to the Secretary, for publication in the Base Ball Guide for 1877.

## MAPLE LEAF, GUELPH.

## VICTORIES.

1875.	SCORE.
May 24, Maple Leaf vs. Tecumsehs of London, at Guelph.....	8 3.
June 18, Maple Leaf vs. Tecumsehs of London, at London.....	10 8.

June 26.	M. L. vs. Ætnas of Detroit, at Guelph . . . . .	7	2.
July 3,	M. L. vs. Stars of Syracuse, N. Y., forfeit, Watertown tour..	9	0.
“ 5,	M. L. vs. Flyaways of New York, Watertown tour. . . . .	7	1.
“ 6,	M. L. vs. St. Lawrence of Kingston, forfeit, Watertown tour	9	0.
“ 9,	M. L. vs. Ottawas of Ottawa, at Ottawa. . . . .	12	1.
“ 12,	M. L. vs. Silver Stars of Port Hope, at Port Hope. . . . .	31	4.
“ 13,	M. L. vs. Royal Oaks of Bowmanville, at Bowmanville. . . .	12	4.
“ 16,	M. L. vs. Mutuals of Jackson, Mich., at Guelph. . . . .	19	4.
“ 24,	M. L. vs. Ætnas of Toronto, at Guelph . . . . .	12	1.
Aug. 16,	M. L. vs. Tecumseh of London, at Guelph . . . . .	14	9.
“ 23,	M. L. vs. St. Lawrence of Kingston, at Guelph. . . . .	10	8.
Sep. 4.	M. L. vs. New Havens of New Haven, Con., at Guelph. . . . .	7	5.
“ 11,	M. L. vs. St. Lawrence of Kingston, at Toronto. . . . .	9	0.

DEFEATS.

July 1,	Hartfords of Hartford, Con. vs. Maple Leaf, at Guelph. . . . .	2	17.
“ 6,	Live Oaks of Lynn, Mass. vs. M. L. at Watertown, N. Y. . . . .	3	6.
“ 10,	St. Lawrence of Kingston, vs. M. L., at Kingston, 12 innings	2	3.
Sept. 3,	New Havens of New Haven, Con., at St. Catharines. . . . .	2	10.

NAMES.	No. of Games played	No. of times to bat	Total No. runs	Total Base Hits	Average No. of runs per times to bat	Average No. of Base Hits per times to bat
T. Smith.....	19	79	34	30	.43	.38
Lapham .....	19	81	25	18	.30	.28
Colson .....	7	29	3	8	.10	.27
Spence .....	19	80	26	25	.32	.31
Emery .....	15	71	12	12	.16	.16
Jones.....	17	74	19	23	.25	.30
Foley .....	13	47	8	9	.10	.19
Maddock .....	19	68	14	15	.20	.22
W. Smith .....	18	67	25	25	.37	.37
Keerl.....	17	64	13	15	.20	.23
Myers.....	4	8	2	3	.25	.27
Hewer.....	3	9	2	1	.22	.10

NAMES.	No. of Games played	Total No. Put out	Total No. Ast	Average No. put out per game	Average No. of times assisted per game
T. Smith.....	19	0	1	1.05	.05
Lapham.....	19	108	4	9.67	.20
Colson.....	7	2	1	.28	.18
Spence .....	19	32	28	1.68	1.50
Emery.....	15	14	10	.92	.66
Jones.....	17	17	33	1.00	1.94
Foley.....	13	35	1	2.59	.61
Maddock .....	19	68	24	3.57	1.37
W. Smith.....	18	21	51	1.10	2.85
Keerl.....	17	23	48	1.35	2.41
Myers.....	4	18	6	4.50	.25
Hewer.....	3	22	4	.66	1.33

TECUMSEHS, OF LONDON.

VICTORIES.

Average No. of Base Hits per times to bat	June 4	Tecumsehs vs. Clippers, of Sar- nia, at London.....	22	2
.38	" 26	Tecumsehs vs. Etnas, of Detroit, at London.....	15	5
.28	July 1	Tecumsehs vs. Etnas, of Toron- to, at Toronto.....	14	7
.27	" 15	Tecumsehs vs. Mutuals, of Jackson, at London.....	12	3
.31	" 23	Tecumsehs vs. Etnas, of Toron- to, at London.....	15	4
.16	" 31	Tecumsehs vs. Knowlton nine	23	5
.30	Aug. 10	Tecumsehs vs. Knowlton nine	14	7
.19	" 15	Tecumsehs vs. Duffers.....	12	3
.22	Sept. 2	Tecumsehs vs. Excelsiors, of Woodstock, at Woodstock....	10	5
.37	" 10	Tecumsehs vs. Athletics, of Brantford, at Brantford.....	17	1
.23	" 17	Tecumsehs vs. Excelsiors, of Woodstock, at London.....	15	9
.27	" 20	Tecumsehs vs. Etnas, of Detroit, at Detroit.....	22	6
.10	" 21	Tecumsehs vs. Mutuals, of Jack- son, at Jackson.....	10	7
			201	64

DEFEATS.

Average No. of times assisted per game	May 24	Tecumsehs vs Maple Leafs, of Guelph, at Guelph.....	3	8
1.50	June 17	Tecumsehs vs. Maple Leafs, of Guelph, at London.....	8	10
.66				
1.94				
.61				
1.37				
2.85				
2.41				
.25				
1.33				

July 6	Tecumsehs vs. Mutuals, of Jackson, at Jackson.....	8	9
Aug. 16	Tecumsehs vs. Maple Leafs, of Guelph, at Guelph.....	9	14
Aug. 25	Tecumsehs vs. St. Lawrence, of Kingston, at London.....	7	15
Sept. 6	Tecumsehs vs. New Havens, at London.....	4	19
Sept. 22	Tecumsehs vs. Unos, of Kalamazoo, at Kalamazoo.....	2	12
		<u>41</u>	<u>87</u>

## FIELDING RECORD.

Players.	Games.	P. O.	Av. P. O.	A.	E.	Av. E.
W. Hunter, c.....	15	83	5.53	27	56	3.73
H. McLean, p.....	15	10	.66	37	25	1.66
J. Jury, 3 b.....	15	35	2.33	31	22	1.46
T. Brown, 1 b and c f..	14	43	3.00	1	9	.64
Gillean, 1 f.....	12	14	1.16	3	6	.50
Childs, 1 b.....	10	117	1.17	0	14	1.40
Webster, r f and 2 b...	10	16	1.66	6	8	.80
Eldridge, s s.....	9	11	1.22	27	14	1.55
Shevlin, 2 b.....	7	14	2.00	12	16	2.29
O'Leary, 2 b.....	6	13	2.13	10	13	1.66
Latham, 1 b.....	3	39	.13	0	1	.33
Paling, s s.....	3	4	.133	17	4	1.33
Chisholm, r f.....	3	2	.66	2	1	.33
Hyman, s s and r f....	3	1	.33	5	4	1.33
Moore, r f.....	2	2	1.00	0	5	2.50
Southam, f.....	2	3	1.50	2	2	1
Love, f.....	2	3	1.50	0	2	1
Boreland, f.....	2	1	.50	0	0	0
H. Hunter, f.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kidner, f.....	1	0	0	0	0	0



BATTING RECORD.

	Players.	Games.	Runs.	B. H.	AV. B. H.	TL. B. H.
9						
14						
15	W. Hunter, c.....	15	20	21	1.40	29
19	H. McLean, p.....	15	12	12	.80	13
	J. Jury, 3 b.....	15	13	18	1.20	20
	T. Brown, c f and 1 b.....	14	16	18	1.28	24
12	Gillean, 1 f.....	12	12	19	1.59	26
87	H. Childs, 1 b.....	10	14	15	1.50	19
	Webster, r f and 2 b.....	10	11	9	.90	11
	Eldridge, ss.....	9	16	11	1.22	13
	Shevlin, 2 b.....	7	9	13	1.90	17
AV. B. H.	O'Leary, 2 b.....	6	6	8	1.33	9
3.73	Latham, 1 b.....	3	6	7	2.33	9
1.66	Paling, s s.....	3	4	6	2.	8
1.46	Chisholm, r f.....	3	5	5	1.66	5
.64	Hyman, s s and r f.....	3	3	3	1.00	3
.50	Moore, r f.....	2	3	4	2.	6
1.40	Southam, f.....	2	3	2	1.	3
.80	Love, f.....	2	1	1	.50	1
1.55	Boreland, f.....	2	4	3	1.50	4
2.29	H. Hunter, f.....	1	1	1	1.	1
1.66	Kidner.....	1	0	0	0.	0
.33						
1.33						
.33						
1.33						
2.50						
1						
1						
0						
0						
0						

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# BRYCE'S ONTARIO GAME EMPORIUM.

**Depot—Richmond Street, London.**

The only House in Ontario dealing largely in these goods. Price  
List sent post free on application.

## FISHING TACKLE.

A very large assortment, consisting of **Rods**, at every price; **Hooks**, all makes and sizes; **LINES**, of every description.

## RUBBER BALLS.

Hollow and Solid, Grey and Colored, all sizes, constantly in stock.

## FOOT BALLS.

### ENGLISH IMPORTED.

These Foot Balls are made of Vulcanized India Rubber and Sole Leather Cases of best material.

No. 3, Best.....		\$3 00
“ 3, Medium .....		2 75
“ 4, Best.....		4 00
“ 4, Medium .....		3 25
“ 5, Best.....		5 00
“ 5, Medium .....		4 00

Rubber Balls, all sizes, Solid or Hollow, Colored or Grey, always on hand.

## LACROSSES

For this year received.

No. 1.....		\$2 50 per dozen.
“ 2.....		3 00 “
“ 3.....		3 50 “
“ 4.....		4 00 “
“ 5.....		5 00 “
“ 6.....		10 00 “
“ 7.....		16 00 “

REGULATION Lacrosse Balls..... 25 each

Splendid ELASTIC BELTS, with emblem of the game, at 20c., 50c. and 60c. each.

## BOXING GLOVES

Of the best English and American make.

No. 1.....		\$3 50 per set of four gloves.
“ 2.....		4 25 “
“ 4, all hair.....		5 00 “
“ 6, “ extra.....		6 50 “

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## CRICKETING MATERIALS.

Best manufacture.

### BATS—MEN'S.

Practice.....	\$2 00 each.
Match.....	3 00 "
" polished.....	3 25 "
Dovetail.....	3 50 "
Cane.....	4 25 "
Superior, all cane.....	5 25 "
Cane and Walebone.....	6 00 "
Cane and Clapshaw.....	7 00 "

### BATS—BOYS'.

All sizes and makes.

### BALLS.

No. 10.....\$ 60 each.	Dark's best.....\$3 00 each.
" 7.....1 25 "	" cut gut sewed.....4 50 "

### WICKETS WITH BALLS.

Boys'.....\$ 85 per set.	Men's brass tip and ferrule....\$3 00
Men's.....1 25 "	Men's ebony tip.....5 25
" brass tip.....2 00 "	

### LEG GUARDS.

No. 2.....	\$3 50 per pair.
" 5.....	4 25 "
" 8.....	5 00 "

### BATTING GLOVES.

No. 1.....	\$2 75 per pair.
" 2.....	3 00 "
" 3.....	3 50 "

### GAUNTLETS.

No. 8.....	\$4 00 per pair.
" 9.....	4 50 "

### SPIKES.

Malleable Iron.....	25c. per set.
Brass.....	65c. "
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Discount to clubs in quantities.

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Rubber Face Mallets.....\$3 per set.

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All orders from Clubs amounting to \$10, and cash accompanying order, will be despatched promptly, express paid, to any address; otherwise, they will be sent C. O. D., with express charges and expenses for collecting added.

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Reach's Professional Ball, with rubber, white.....	\$16 00	per doz.
"    "    without rubber, white.....	16 00	"
"    "    with rubber, red.....	16 00	"
"    "    without rubber, red.....	16 00	"
Ryan's Professional, dead red.....	15 00	"
"    "    dead white.....	15 00	"
Peck & Snyder's Professional, dead red.....	14 00	"
"    "    dead white.....	14 00	"
Ryan's Amateur, dead red.....	12 00	"
"    "    dead white.....	12 00	"
"    Atlantic.....	10 00	"
"    Centennial.....	8 00	"
"    Practice.....	6 00	"
Junior.....	5 00	"
Boy's Dead.....	3 00	"
Young America.....	3 00	"
Convention.....	2 00	"
O. K.....	1 50	"

Orders for half dozens fitted at the same rates as per dozen.

All the above grades of Balls are imported direct from the makers, and are warranted genuine. It is impossible to compare my prices with any other price list unless you have the goods to compare at the same time, as every "make" of ball is being imitated in an inferior article labelled the same, and which are being sold to the trade and clubs as the genuine article.

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Ash, 30 to 32 inches, assorted.....	\$1 75 per doz.
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“ 40 to 42 “ “ .....	2 25 “

## BELTS.

Fine Colored Elastic with symbol on the fastening..50c., 60c. and 75c. each

Name of club printed on belts at lowest rates.

Foul Flags, any color, per pair.....	75c.
Spikes—Brass Spikes, per set of six, with screws.....	25c.
Caps or Stockings made to order, any size or pattern.	
Bases—3 Canvas Bases, 3 Straps, 3 Spikes, Home Base and Spikes to screw on.....	\$5 00
Score Cards, Bryce's Patent.....	\$1 per 100
Peck & Snyder No. 1 Pocket Score Books, 7 games, 10 cents each.	
“ “ “ 2 “ “ 21 “ 30 “	
“ “ “ 3 “ “ 42 “ 60 “	
“ “ “ 4 “ “ 60 “ 90 “	

## NOTICE.

All orders from Clubs amounting to \$10, and cash accompanying order,  
will be despatched promptly, express paid, to any address ; otherwise, they  
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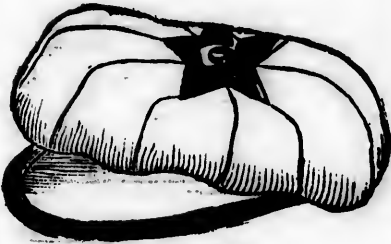
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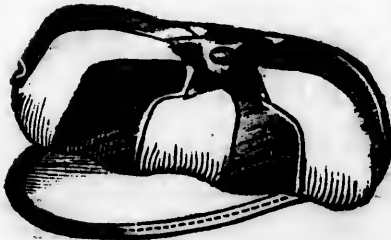
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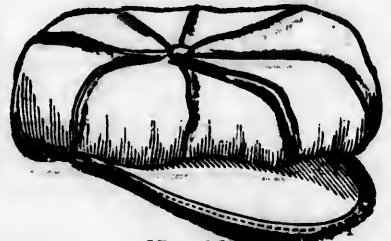
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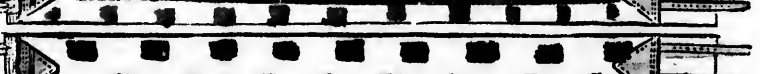





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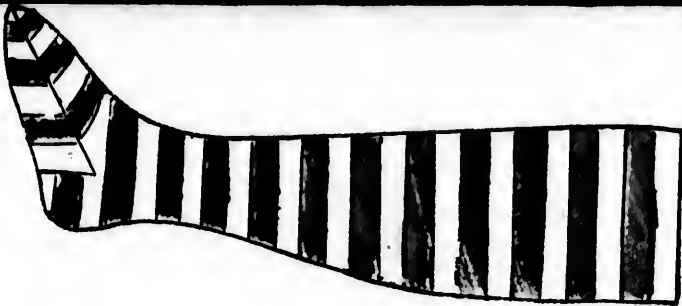
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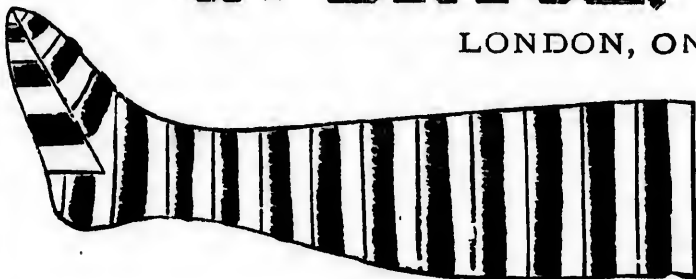
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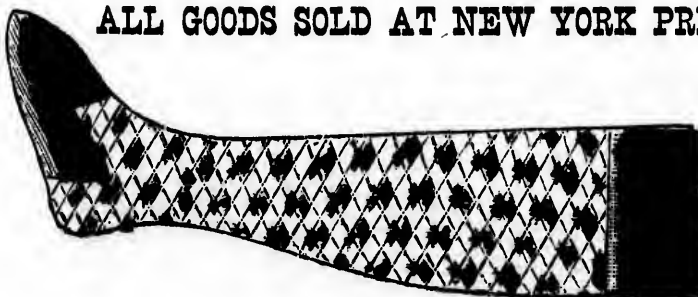
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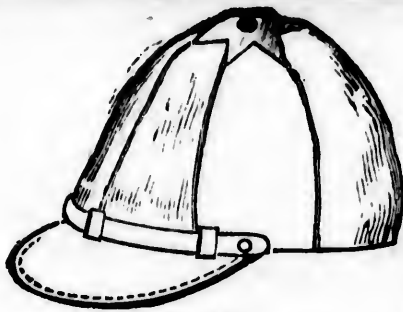
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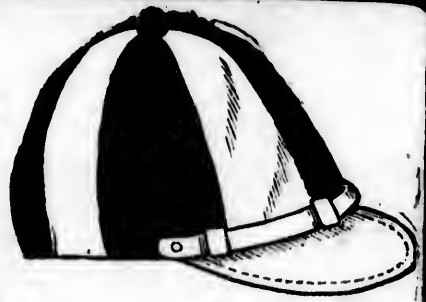
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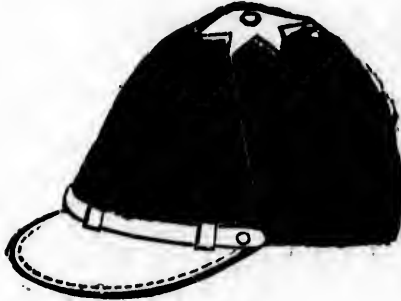
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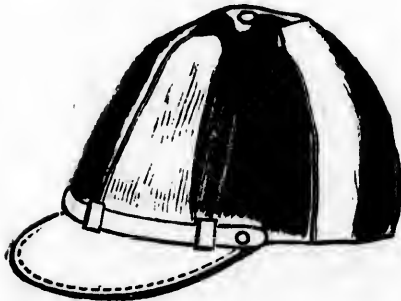
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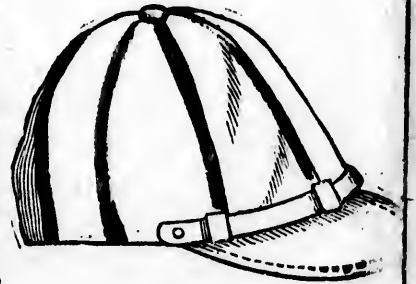
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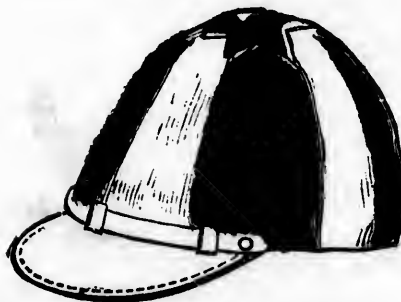
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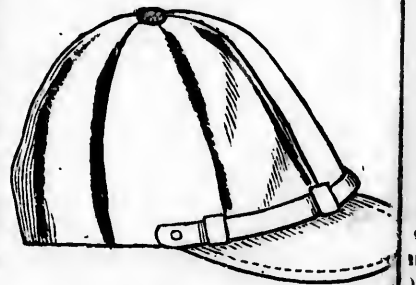
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1876.

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We would call the attention of Clubs and Dealers to the fact that our Professional Dead Ball, as branded in the cut below, reached the sale of 2,000 doz. in 1875. Their increasing popularity is owing to their holding out just as we represent them, being made of 1 oz. moulded rubber and the finest of yarn, and covered in the best manner, and sewed with double linen thread which effectually prevents the ball from piling until worn out. They are equalled by none. None genuine unless stamped as follows.



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	Per Doz.	Sample Balls by mail, Each
& S. Professional Dead Red Balls, for Match Games,	\$14 00	\$1 25
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Amateur Balls, Red or White, for Practice,	12 00	1 00

Orders for half dozen at same rates.

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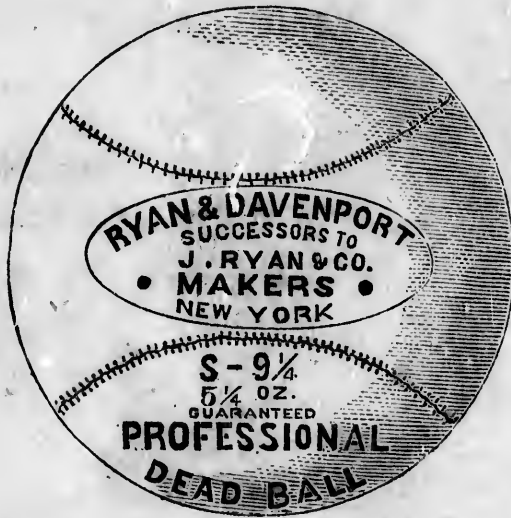
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R. & D. Professional Dead Red Balls, for Match Games,	\$15 00	\$1 50
“ “ “ White “ “ “	15 00	1 50
Amateur Dead Red or White Balls, for Practice Games,	10 00	1 00

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