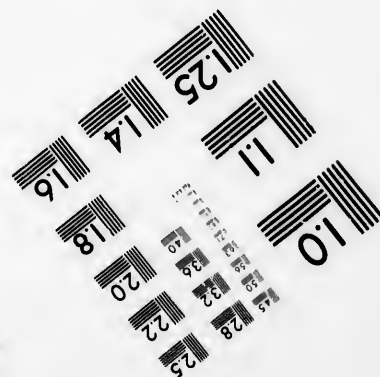
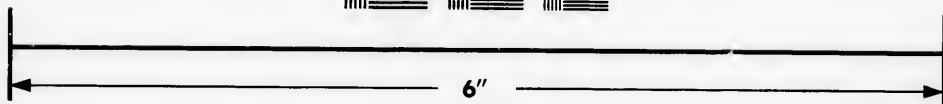
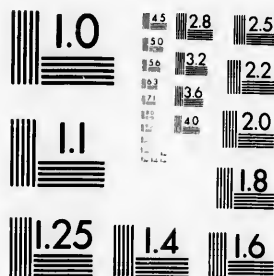


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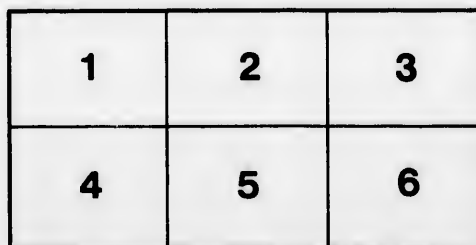
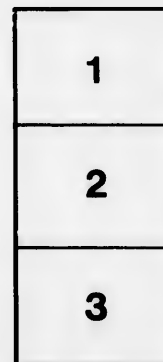
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CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

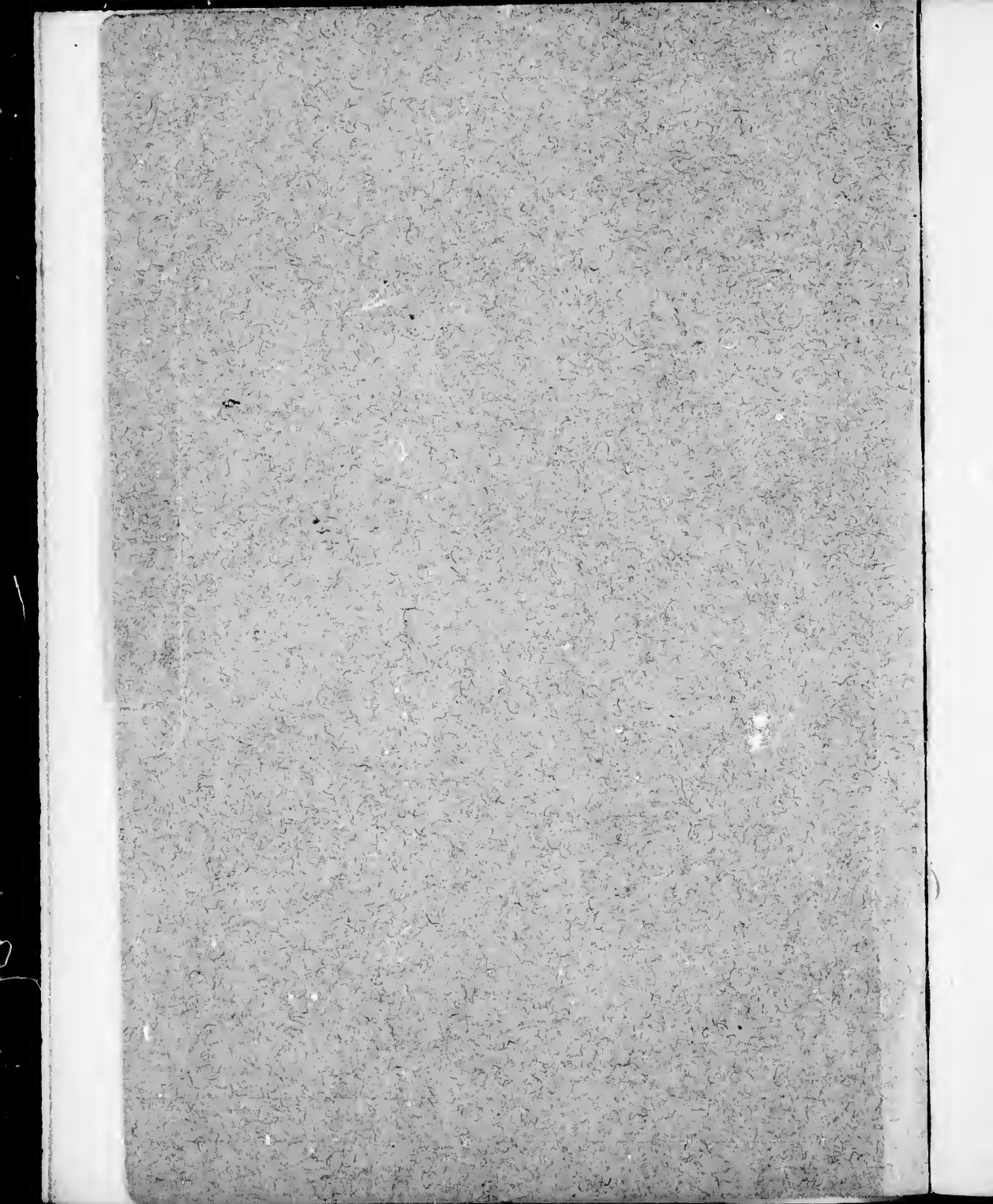
OF THE

Ottawa Lawn Tennis Club

REVISED APRIL, 1888.

OTTAWA:

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF MASON & REYNOLDS, ELGIN STREET,
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CONSTITUTION,
AND
BY-LAWS
OF THE
OTTAWA LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

REVISED APRIL, 1888.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Ottawa Lawn Tennis Club.

NAME.

1. The Club shall be called the "OTTAWA LAWN TENNIS CLUB."

COLOURS.

2. The colours of the Club shall be light blue and white.

OFFICERS.

3. The Club may elect a Patron and Vice-Patrons. The Officers of the Club shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of five, who shall be elected by ballot, separately in the above mentioned order, at the Annual General Meeting of the Club, from the members thereof, and who shall constitute a Committee for the government and management of the business of the Club.

4. In the event of a vacancy occurring in this Committee, the remaining members thereof shall have power to fill such vacancy, provided that a quorum for this purpose shall consist of not less than five members of the Committee.

5. In case of the temporary absence of either the Secretary or the Treasurer, the Committee shall have power to appoint a substitute during such absence.

MANAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT.

6. The President, or in his absence, the Vice-President, shall preside and vote at the meetings of the Club and of the Committee. In

case of the absence of the President and Vice-President from any meeting of the Club or Committee, a Chairman shall be chosen by the members present.

SECRETARY.

7. The Secretary of the Club shall give previous notice to each member of the Committee, of every meeting of the Committee, and to each member of the Club, of every meeting of the Club. He shall notify members of their election, and shall make and keep a record of the proceedings of all meetings of the Committee and of the Club, shall have custody of the Constitution, By-Laws and Records of the Club, and shall conduct its correspondence.

TREASURER.

8. The Treasurer shall be charged with the collection and custody of the funds of the Club, and shall keep a regular account thereof. He shall liquidate all duly certified accounts against the Club, and shall report, in writing, to the Committee the state of the finances whenever required to do so. He shall also report and submit to each Annual Meeting, an audited statement showing the financial condition of the Club. The Treasurer shall submit his accounts to the Auditors at least one week before the Annual General Meeting.

COMMITTEE.

9. The Committee, of which three shall form a quorum, shall have charge of, and control all matters affecting the welfare of the Club, and shall decide all questions that may arise affecting the interests of the Club, or may refer the same to a special meeting called for that purpose.

10. The Committee shall have control of the funds of the Club, and shall cause to be prepared annually a detailed statement of the condition of the Club, showing its receipts and disbursements, the number of members, and other matters of general interest which shall be submitted at the Annual General Meeting.

11. The Committee may convene an extraordinary meeting of the Club, on giving seven days' notice, such notice to be posted in the Club Room, specifying the objects of the meeting, and a copy thereof sent to each member by the Secretary; at which meeting no subject shall be discussed beyond those specified in the notice. The presence of ten qualified members shall be requisite to constitute such meeting.

12. An extraordinary meeting of the Club shall be called on a requisition signed by ten members of the Club, on the same conditions as stated in paragraph 11.

AUDITORS.

13. Two Auditors shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting, to examine the current year's account, and to report thereon at the next Annual General Meeting.

ADMISSION.

14. The number of active members shall be limited to eighty-five.

15. Any person may become a Life Member upon payment of the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) after being elected as such in the usual manner.

16. Any Active Member may at any time become a Life Member without election upon the payment of the said sum of fifty dollars (\$50), and all arrears of dues.

17. Life Members shall enjoy all the privileges of the Club.

18. Every candidate for admission shall be proposed by one member and seconded by another. Such proposal shall be in writing, signed by the proposer and seconder in their respective handwriting, and shall contain the candidate's name, occupation and residence. The proposal shall be handed in to the Secretary, and a transcript thereof shall be placed by him on the bulletin board of the Club, at least seven days before the balloting for such candidate.

19. The candidates shall be elected by ballot in the following manner. To elect any candidate twenty votes must be cast, and one black ball in eight shall exclude; the ballot to remain open during the winter season for two weeks, during the summer season for one week, the presence of a quorum of the Committee being necessary when the ballots are counted and the result declared. Such Declaration shall be in writing, signed by the members of the Committee present at the count. Voting by proxy shall not be allowed.

Memo.—The Summer Season referred to in above By-Law shall be interpreted to mean from 1st May to the 31st October.

20. In the event of there being a greater number of candidates for admission than there are vacancies in the Club, all such candidates shall be balloted for, and those candidates who receive the greatest number of votes shall be elected to fill such vacancies.

21. On the election of each member, the Secretary shall forthwith notify him of such election, furnish him with a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Club, and request him to pay to the Treasurer, the amount of his entrance fee and subscription then due.

22. Any member wishing to resign must do so in writing to the Secretary, and his resignation cannot be accepted until all arrears of fees are paid.

FEES.

23. Active members of the Club shall, upon joining, pay an entrance fee of five dollars, and an annual subscription of ten dollars. Such annual subscription shall become due on the first day of May in each year. Members joining after beginning of a season shall pay the entrance fee and a subscription at rate of one dollar per month for the balance of the current year, (such subscription not to exceed ten dollars.) The whole of the subscription to become due on election, and if not paid within one month from the date of notification of election by the Secretary, such election shall become void, unless otherwise decided by the Committee for good and sufficient reasons.

24. The name of any member failing to pay his annual subscription when due shall be posted on the notice board of the Club on the first day of the following month, of which notice, in writing, shall be given to such member, and if the subscription be not paid on or before the first day of the following month the person so failing to pay shall cease to be a member of the Club, and his name shall be erased from the list of members, unless in the discretion of the Committee satisfactory reasons for such default shall be given to them within one week from the last mentioned date, when the Committee may reinstate such defaulting member upon payment of all arrears.

LADIES.

25. Each member may nominate one lady, who shall be admitted to the privileges of the Club as regards play, upon such conditions and for such periods as the Committee may from time to time determine.

VISITING MEMBERS.

26. Members shall be allowed to introduce to the playing privileges of the Club as "Visiting Members" for a period or periods not exceeding in all 10 days during each season, any person not residing in Ottawa or within ten miles thereof, on being proposed and seconded by two members of the Club, one of whom shall be a member of the Committee.

PRIVILEGED MEMBERS.

27. Non-residents of the city or of any place within ten miles thereof may be admitted to the Club grounds as "Privileged Members" for any period not exceeding in all four months during each year, upon their names being submitted in writing to the Secretary by the proposer and seconder, and approved of by the Committee, and upon payment of the sum of \$3 for the first month, and \$2 per month for each succeeding month of the four; the Secretary to notify such members of their admission and shall place their names on the list provided for that purpose on the notice board in the Club Room.

28. In the event of any such privileged member failing to pay his fees for the period of his admission, his proposer shall be responsible to the Club for the amount due by him.

29. The members of the Vice-Regal staff and the guests at Government House may be admitted as "Privileged Members" of the Club.

30. The names of all members shall be posted on the notice board of the Club.

ANNUAL MEETING.

31. The Annual Meeting of the Club for the Election of Officers (including two Auditors, not members of the Committee) shall take place between the 1st and 15th of April in each year.

GENERAL.

32. The presence of ten qualified members shall be requisite to constitute any general or special meeting of the Club.

33. At all meetings of the Club each member shall have one vote and a majority of votes shall decide all questions. No member shall vote by proxy.

34. The Committee shall have power, by a vote of the majority of its members, to suspend any member of the Club from all rights and privileges of membership, for any conduct on his part, likely, in the opinion of the Committee, to injuriously affect the welfare, interest, or character of the Club; and shall report the same to a general meeting of the Club, to be called within fourteen days of such suspension.

35. Any member may be expelled the Club by a ballot vote of members present at a special meeting called for the purpose of considering the charge or charges against him, these having been preferred in writing, and the member so charged having been forwarded a copy of

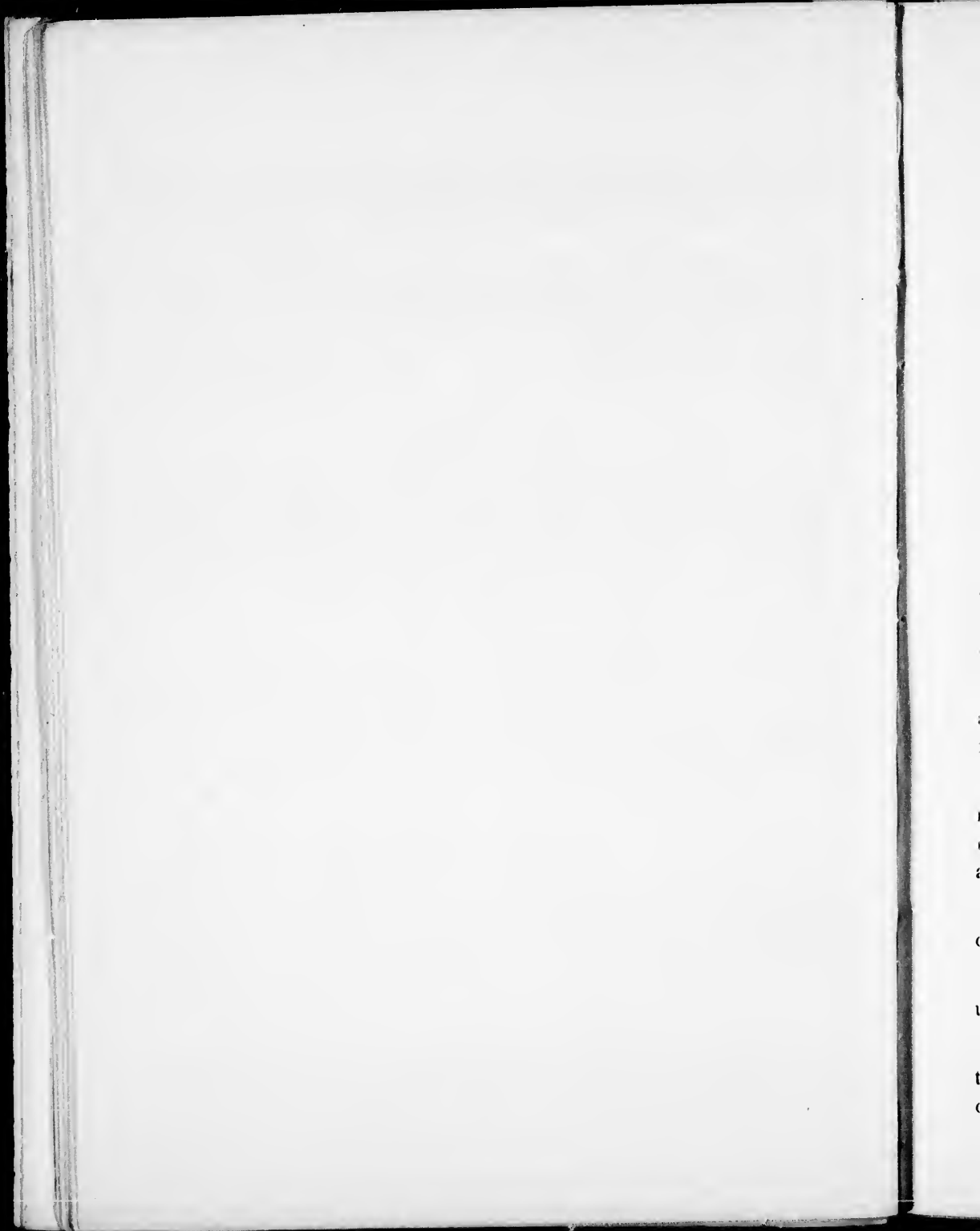
the said charge or charges from the Secretary at least one week before the special meeting. Two-thirds of the members present and voting shall be requisite to expel the offending member.

36. All complaints and suggestions as to the management of the Club shall be made in writing to the Committee.

37. No member shall take any property whatever belonging to the Club from the Club House, except on the authority of a resolution of the Committee.

CONSTITUTION.

38. No alteration or amendment shall be made to this Constitution, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a general meeting of the Club. Notice of which meeting and of the proposed changes in the Constitution shall be given in writing by the Secretary to each member, at least one week before of such meeting.



RULES AND REGULATIONS

—OF THE—

OTTAWA LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

1. The Rules of the All England C. & L. Tennis Association shall govern the play of the Club.
2. Members desiring to play when all the courts are occupied, shall enter their names upon the slate provided for that purpose, and shall play in the order in which they appear.
3. No players shall occupy a court for longer than one set, when other members are waiting to play; and should any of those playing be wanted to make up the new set, they must draw lots, unless they agree otherwise.
4. Should there be no members waiting to play at the conclusion of a set, the players then occupying the court may begin a new set and play it through.
5. Any members desirous of playing a match, must notify the Secretary at least twenty-four hours before the proposed time for holding the match, when a court may be set apart for their use by the Committee, and a notice to that effect posted on the bulletin board in the Club room.
6. No player, whether visitor or member, will be permitted to play on the Club grounds in boots or shoes having heels.
7. The private property of individual members shall not be made use of by other players without the previous sanction of the owner.
8. The Committee shall decide when the grounds are in fit condition for play, and no play shall be allowed when the ground is closed by order of the Committee.

9. Not more than four balls shall be used at any court, and members shall be responsible for the balls they take out.

10. Members shall be at liberty to bring friends into the grounds as spectators at any time.

11. The order of business and rules to be observed at general meetings shall be as follows:

I. Chair taken and meeting constituted.

II. Minutes of last General and any intervening Special or Extraordinary meeting read and confirmed.

III. Reports of Committee and Auditors.

IV. Miscellaneous business.

V. At the Annual General Meeting in April, the election of Officers and Executive Committee shall take place immediately after the Reports of the Committee and Auditors.

VI. When a question is before a meeting no motion shall be in order except:—

a. To adjourn.

b. The previous question.

c. To postpone indefinitely.

d. To postpone for a certain time.

e. To divide.

f. To amend an amendment.

g. To amend.

Which motions shall severally have precedence in the above order.

VII. The ruling of the Chair on any point of order shall be final.

VIII. The Chairman may prevent any member from speaking more than once on the same motion, until all other members present have had an opportunity of expressing their opinions.

IX. The Chairman shall not take part in any discussion without first resigning the Chair.

X. There can be no "suspension of the rules," except by a two thirds majority of the members present.

XI. All resolutions and amendments shall be delivered to the Secretary in writing, signed by the proposer and seconder.



THE LAWS OF LAWN TENNIS

AS ADOPTED BY THE

M. C. C. AND THE A. E. L. T. C.

THE SINGLE-HANDED GAME.

1. For the single-handed game the court is 27 ft. in width, and 78 ft. in length. It is divided across the middle by a net, the ends of which are attached to the tops of two posts, and which stand 3 ft. outside the court on each side. The height of the net is $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. at the posts, and 3 ft. at the centre. At each end of the court, parallel with the net, and at a distance of 39 ft. from it, are drawn the *base-lines*, the extremities of which are connected by the *side-lines*. Half-way between the side-lines, and parallel with them, is drawn the *half-court-line*, dividing the space on each side of the net into two equal parts, called the *right* and *left courts*. On each side of the net, at a distance of 21 ft. from it, and parallel with it, are drawn the *service-lines*.

2. The balls shall not be less than two and a half inches, nor more than two and nine sixteenth inches in diameter; and not less than one and seven-eighths of an ounce, nor more than two ounces in weight.

3. In matches where umpires are appointed their decision shall be final, but where a referee is appointed, an appeal shall lie to him from the decision of an umpire on a question of law.

4. The choice of sides and the right of serving during the first game shall be decided by toss; provided that, if the winner of the toss choose the right to serve, the other player shall have the choice of sides, and *vice-versa*.

5. The players shall stand on opposite sides of the net, the player who first delivers the ball shall be called the *server*, and the other the *striker-out*.

6. At the end of the first game the striker-out shall become server, and the server shall become striker-out, and so on alternately in the subsequent games of the set.

7. The server shall stand with one foot beyond (*i. e.*, further from the net than) the base-line, and with the other foot on the base-line, and shall deliver the service from the right and left courts alternately, beginning from the right.

8. The ball served must drop within the service-line, half-court-line, and side-line of the court, which is diagonally opposite to that from which it was served, or upon any such line.

9. It is a *fault* if the service be delivered from the wrong court, or if the server do not stand as directed in law 7, or if the ball served drop in the net or beyond the service-line, or if it drop out of court or in the wrong court; it is not a *fault* if the server's foot which is beyond the base-line does not touch the ground at the moment at which the service is delivered.

10. A fault may not be taken.

11.—After a fault, the server shall serve again from the same court from which he served that fault, unless it was a fault because served from the wrong court.

12.—A fault may not be claimed after the next service has been delivered.

13.—The service may not be *volleyed*, *i.e.*, taken before it touches the ground.

14.—The server shall not serve until the striker-out is ready. If the latter attempt to return the service he shall be deemed to be ready.

15.—A ball is *in-play* from the moment at which it is delivered in service (unless a fault) until it has been volleyed by the Striker-out in his first stroke or has dropped in the net or out of court, or has touched either of the players or anything that he wears or carries, except his racquet in the act of striking, or has been struck by either of the players with his racquet more than once consecutively, or has been volleyed before it has passed over the net, or has failed to pass over the net before its first bound (except as provided in Law 17), or has touched the ground twice consecutively on either side of the net, though the second time may have been out of Court.

16.—It is a *let* if the ball served touch the net, provided the service be otherwise good; or if a service or fault be delivered when the Striker-out is not ready; or if either player be prevented by an accident beyond his control from serving or returning the ball in-play. In case of a *let*, the service or stroke counts for nothing, and the Server shall serve again.

17.—It is a good return, although the ball touch the net; or having passed outside either post drop on or within any of the lines which bound the court into which it is returned.

18.—The server wins a stroke if the striker out volley the service, or fail to return the service, or the ball in play (except in the case of a *let*), or return the service or the ball in play so that it drop outside any of the lines which bound his opponent's court, or otherwise lose a stroke, as provided by law 20.

19.—The striker-out wins a stroke if the server serve two consecutive faults, or fail to return the ball in play (except in the case of a *let*), or return the ball in play so that it drop outside any of the lines which bound his opponent's court, or otherwise lose a stroke, as provided by law 20.

20.—Either player loses a stroke if the ball in play touch him or anything that he wears or carries, except his racquet in the act of striking; or if he touch or strike the ball in play with his racquet more than once consecutively; or if he touch the net or any of its supports while the ball is in play; or if he volley the ball before it has passed the net.

21.—On either player winning his first stroke, the score is called 15 for that player; on either player winning his second stroke, the score is called 30 for that player; on either player winning his third stroke, the score is called 40 for that player; and the fourth stroke won by either player is scored game for that player; except as below:

If both players have won three strokes, the score is called deuce; and the next stroke won by either player is scored advantage for that player. If the same player win the next stroke, he wins the game; if he lose the next stroke, the score is again called deuce; and so on until either player win the two strokes immediately following the score of deuce, when the game is scored for that player.

22.—The player who first wins six games wins a set; except as below:

If both players win five games, the score is called games-all; and the next game won by either player is scored advantage-game for that player. If the same player win the next game, he wins the set; if he lose the next game, the score is again called games-all; and so on until either player win the two games immediately following the score of games-all, when he wins the set.

NOTE.—*Players may agree not to play advantage sets but to decide the set by one game after arriving at the score of games-all.*

23.—The players shall change sides at the end of every set; but the umpire, on appeal from either party before the toss for choice, may direct the players to change sides at the end of every game, if in his opinion either side have a distinct advantage, owing to the sun, wind, or any other accidental cause; but if the appeal be made after a match has begun, the umpire may only direct the players to change sides at the end of every game of the odd and concluding set.

24.—When a series of sets is played, the player who was server in the last game of one set shall be striker-out in the first game of the next.

ODDS.

25.—A *bisque* is one stroke, which may be claimed by the receiver of the odds at any time during a set; except as below:

A bisque may not be taken after the service has been delivered.

The server may not take a bisque after a fault; but the striker-out may do so.

26.—One or more bisques may be given in argumentation or diminution of other odd.

27.—*Half-fifteen* is one stroke, given at the beginning of the second and every subsequent alternate game of a set.

28.—*Fifteen* is one stroke given at the beginning of every game of a set.

29.—*Half-thirty* is one stroke given at the beginning of the first game, two strokes at the beginning of the second game; and so on, alternately, in all the subsequent games of a set.

30.—*Thirty* is two strokes given at the beginning of every game of a set.

31.—*Half-forty* is two strokes given at the beginning of the first game, three strokes at the beginning of the second game; and so on, alternately, in all the subsequent games of a set.

32.—*Forty* is three strokes given at the beginning of every game of a set.

33.—*Half-court*: The players having agreed into which court the giver of the odds shall play, the latter loses a stroke if the ball returned by him drop outside any of the lines which bound that court.

For Three-Handed and Four-Handed Games.

34.—The above laws shall apply to the three-handed and four-handed games, except as below:

35.—For the three-handed and four-handed games the court is 36 feet in width. Within the side lines, at a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from them, and parallel with them, are drawn the service-side-lines. The service-lines are not drawn beyond the points towards the sub-lines. In other respects the court is similar to that which is described in law 1.

36.—In the three-handed game the single player shall serve in every alternate game.

37.—In the four-handed game the pair who have the right to serve in the first game may decide which partner shall do so, and the opposing pair may decide similarly for the second game. The partner of the player who served in the first game shall serve in the third; and the partner of the player who served in the second game shall serve in the fourth, and so on in the same order in all the subsequent games of a set.

38.—The players shall take the service alternatively throughout each game; no player shall receive or return a service delivered to his partner; and the order of service and of striking-out once arranged shall not be altered. nor shall the strikers-out change courts to receive the service before the end of the set.

39.—The ball served must drop within the service-line, half-court line, and service-side-line of the court which is diagonally opposite to that from which it was served, or upon any such line.

40.—It is a *fault* if the ball do not drop as provided in law 39.

RULES FOR UMPIRES.

1. There should be two umpires for each game, unless there is a raised stand by the net.

2. If there are two umpires, they should be placed in the following manner: The umpire on the service side should stand opposite the end of the base line, so as to be able to see if the server stands as required. It is his duty to watch the base line and one side line throughout its entire length. The other umpire should stand opposite the service line on the other side until the service is returned, and should then fall back to the end of the base line diagonally opposite to the other umpire. He is to watch his base line, and the whole side line on his side. In the absence of a scorer the two umpires should arrange which shall call the score.

3. It is the duty of the umpire to call faults, strokes, games and sets, when scored, or when requested to do so; not to call play, nor to give advice of any kind.

4. If in his opinion, one side has a distinct advantage, and he is appealed to to direct the players to change sides at the end of every game, he has no option whatever, but must direct them to do so, and remind them at the end of each game.

5. In the four-handed games there should be a third umpire at the net, whose only duty is to see that the rules regarding the net are observed. He usually, however, also acts as referee.

Decisions by the "Field" 1881-83.

SERVING.

July 30, 1881.—There is no restriction as to the order of serving and of striking out at the beginning of a fresh set. Law 24 when applied to a four-handed game, only prescribes that the side that last served shall strike out in the first game of the next set. Which of the two players shall serve is left to their option.

It is not necessary that the server in the first game should receive the first service in the second game.

June 18, 1881.—In serving if the ball touches one of the adversaries before it drops it is immaterial where it would have dropped, and counts as good.

September 24, 1881.—In our opinion, if in the service the ball touches the server's partner it is a fault. The ball must be deemed to have dropped as soon as it touches the partner, and consequently it has not dropped in the service court.

(See case xxxiii, James Dwight's decisions).

November 19, 1881.—It is a fault if you strike at the ball and miss it, but not if you throw up the ball and let it drop without attempting to strike it.

February 17, 1883.—After a stroke has been decided it is too late to object that the wrong player delivered the service.

HANDICAPS.

August 20, 1881.—There is no priority in taking a bisque.

October 22, 1881.—A receives fifteen in first game of each set. What odds he had in the last game of the preceding set makes no difference.

December 3, 1881.—A player receiving fifteen must commence serving from the right hand court.

A player who takes a bisque serves from the same court as he would have served from if he had not taken it.

July 7, 1883.—*Owe half-fifteen* is one stroke owed at the beginning of the *first* and every subsequent alternate game of a set.

It will thus be observed that when half odds are *received* they are

given in the second, fourth, etc., games, and that when half odds are *owed* they are paid in the first, third, etc., games of a set.

MISCELLANEOUS.

July 16, 1881—It is not a set if a ball drops on another in court.
(See case xxxii James Dwight's decisions.)

July 23, 1881—If you or your partner touch the net while the ball is *in play* you lose the stroke.

October 8, 1881—It depends whether the ball was *in play* at the moment A touched the net, not whether B's return was manifestly below the net-cord. The question of time is one of fact for the umpire to decide, and if he is unable to do so, the stroke must be played again.

June 24, 1882—If when you volley the ball your racquet is *not* over the net, you do not lose the stroke unless your racquet follows over the net before the ball has left it. This is a point involving fractions of an inch, and it must be decided by sight.

(See case vii. James Dwight's decisions).

July 1, 1882—The server's partner cannot claim "not ready" but only the player served to.

July 1, 1882—The striker loses a stroke if he volleys the ball before it has passed the net, whether he touches the net or not. In the case of a ball which has dropped and twisted back over the net, it is a good return if the ball is in play after it has twisted back past the net, provided the net is not touched whilst the ball is in play.

October 21, 1882—The matches at Wimbledon are played under the laws of the M.C.C. and A.E.L.T.C. Such a score as "vantage all" would not be allowed there.

July 7, 1883—The player who is touched by the ball in play loses the stroke. It is immaterial whether he is standing close to the net or in the next parish.

May 12, 1883—Either hand or both hands may be used.

June 30, 1883—It is immaterial where the player is standing. The whole question is, does the ball touch him before it drops? If it does, he loses the stroke.

Cases and Decisions given in James Dwight's "Lawn Tennis."

I. A player standing outside the court volleys the ball or catches it in his hand, and claims the stroke because the ball was certainly going out of the court.

Decision. He loses the stroke. It makes no difference where he is standing. The return is presumed good until it strikes the ground outside of the court.

II. A player is struck by the ball served before it has touched the ground, he being outside of the service court. How does it count?

Decision. The player struck loses the point. The service is presumably good until it strikes in the wrong court. A player cannot take the decision upon himself by stopping the ball. If it is going to be a fault he has only to get out of the way.

III. The service is delivered before the striker-out is ready. He tries to return it and fails. Is he entitled to have it played over?

Decision. No. If he attempts to return the service he is deemed ready.

IV. The striker-out calls "not ready" for a second service. The ball strikes beyond the service line, and the striker-out claims that the fact that he was not ready makes no difference since a fault cannot be returned, and therefore that two faults have been served.

Decision. The second service goes for nothing. A player cannot call "not ready" and then have the service count, or not, as suits his interests.

V. A ball having been played over the net, bounds back into the court from which it came. The player reaches over the net and plays it before it falls. Has he a right to do so?

Decision. Yes, provided he does not touch the net. He has a right to play the ball at any time from the moment it crosses the net into his court until it touches the ground a second time.

VI. A ball is played into the net; the net player on the other side, thinks that the ball is coming over, strikes at it and hits the net. Who loses the stroke?

Decision. It is simply a question of which happened first. If the player touched the net while the ball was still in play, he loses the stroke. Hitting the net after the ball is dead can make no difference.

VII. Can a player follow a ball over the net with his racquet, provided that he hits the ball on his own side of the net?

Decision. Yes. The only restrictions are, that he shall not volley the ball until it has crossed the net, and that he shall not touch the net or any of its supports.

(See "Field" decision, June 24th, 1882.)

VIII. A player's racquet slips out of his hand and flies into the net. Does he lose the stroke for hitting the net?

Decision. Yes, if the ball be still in play. It does not matter if the racquet be in a player's hand or not.

IX. A player's racquet leaves his hand but meets the ball and returns it over the net. Is it a good return?

Decision. Yes. There is no law requiring a racquet to be in a player's hand when the ball is returned. It would unquestionably be a good return if the racquet were held against the ground by a player's feet, and the ball bounded back off it.

X. A single match is played with a double net and inside posts. A player touches the net beyond the inside posts and claims that he does not lose the stroke, because there should be no net more than three feet outside of the court.

Decision. He loses the stroke. The net where he touches is part of the supports of the net. He might perhaps have objected to the arrangement of the net before the match.

XI. A player returns the ball, and finding that he cannot stop himself before reaching the net, jumps over it. Is it a good return?

Decision. Law 5 requires that "the players shall be on opposite sides of the net," and therefore the player invading his opponent's court loses the stroke.

XII. A ball passes outside the post of the net and strikes in court. Is it a good return?

Decision. The laws have been changed to make it a good return. (See law 17.)

XIII. A ball going out of court hits the top of the post of the net and bounds into the opposite court.

Decision. It is a good return. (N.B.—It has occurred with the regular championship posts.)

XIV. The service or ball in play strikes a ball lying in the court. Can it be returned?

Decision. Yes; if it be clear to the umpire that the right ball is returned; otherwise the stroke should be called a let.

XV. The server claims that the striker-out must stand in the court. Is this necessary?

Decision. No. The striker-out can stand wherever he pleases on his own side of the net.

XVI. A bystander gets in the way of a player, who fails to return the ball. May he claim a let?

Decision. Yes, if in the umpire's opinion he was prevented by an accident beyond his control. For instances, if the ropes or seats are allowed to be so near to the court that a player is interfered with by them, the stroke should not be played again, because the ropes and seats form part of the arrangements of the ground. If, however, a spectator passes in front of those seats, or places a chair nearer than the original line, and so interferes with a player, the stroke should be played again.

XVII. A player is interfered with as above and the umpire directs the stroke to be played again. The server had previously served a fault. He claims the right to two services.

Decision. The fault stands. A let does not annul a previous fault.

XVIII. A return hits the umpire, or his chair or stand, and the player claims that his ball was going into court.

Decision. Unless the umpire can say that the ball was, in his opinion, not going into court, he should call a let.

XIX. A player receiving fifteen serves from the left court, his opponent claims a fault.

Decision. It is a fault. The serves start from the right court under all circumstances.

XX. At fifteen all, the server by mistake serves from the left court; he wins the stroke and serves again (a fault). The mistake is then discovered. Is he entitled to the previous stroke? From which court should he serve next?

Decision. The previous stroke stands. A fault cannot be claimed after the next service, good or not, is delivered. The next service should be from the left court, the score being thirty-fifteen, and the server has served one fault.

XXI. A player server from the wrong court, he loses the stroke and then claims that it was a fault.

Decision. If the stroke was played in his first service it is simply a fault, but if he serves twice into the wrong court he has served two faults and loses the stroke.

XXII. The partner of the player whose turn it is to serve, serves and wins the game. The error is not discovered until the first service of the next game has been delivered.

Decision. A new game having been begun the previous game stands.

XXIII. The same case as above, except that the error is discovered after two or three strokes have been played.

Decision. Any score made before the last service is delivered stands, *i.e.*, the last stroke does not stand unless another service (fault or not) has been delivered. The proper server will then serve.

XXIV. With the score at thirty-forty, the server takes a bisque, and then serves from the right court. His opponent claims a fault.

Decision. It is a fault. The service must come alternately from the right and left courts.

XXV. A player takes a bisque after the server has served a fault. Which court does the server next serve from?

Decision. From the same court.

XXVI. The score is five games all, and the umpire directs the players to play an advantage set. The advantage game has been won when it is discovered that no advantage sets are to be played. What is to be done?

Decision. The set is won as the eleventh game. It is no part of the umpire's duty to decide on the conditions of the match.

XXVII. A player serves. He hears the umpire's call but cannot hear what he says. He knows that the only two things that the umpire should call are "fault" and "let," and that in neither case can the ball be in play. He therefore does not return it, only to find that the umpire has called play. Has he any redress?

Decision. No.

XXVIII. The umpire calls "fault" and then instantly changes and calls "play." The striker-out fails to return the ball, and he claims that he was prevented by the umpire, and also that the umpire cannot change his decision.

Decision. The umpire should call a "let" and the service be taken again.

XXIX. A ball drops near a line, the player appeals, and the umpire calls "play." The player misunderstands the call and lets the ball fall. He then claims to have the stroke played again.

Decision. The stroke stands.

XXX. A ball strikes the ground close to a line, the server scores the stroke against the striker. On appeal to the linesman, the latter decides that the ball was not out. Which decision stands?

Decision. The scorer has no right to consider a ball out until the linesman has called to that effect; therefore the decision of the latter must be accepted. The decision of a linesman affecting his own line is final.

XXXI. A return strikes the cord running along the bottom of the next and bounds over. Is it a good return?

Decision. Yes.

XXXII. During play a ball is thrown into court and the ball in play strikes it, or a player steps on it. May a let be claimed?

Division. Yes.

XXXIII. The server's first service strikes his partner. Does he lose the stroke or is it a fault?

Decision. He loses the stroke.
(See "Field" decision on "serving," 14th Sept., 1881.)

XXXIV. A player serves a fault and it is then discovered that it is his partner's service. Does the fault stand?

Decision. No. No other service having been delivered, the fault does not stand.

XXXV. If the umpire is appealed to and directs the wrong partner to serve and the mistake is discovered in the middle of the game, what should be done?

Decision. See decisions xx to xxiii. The player who should have served continues the service.

XXXVI. In a four-handed competition one player does not appear in time to play, and his partner claims to be allowed to play single-handed against the opposing pair. May he do so?

Decision. No.



ACTI

Allan, W. A.
Almon, A. U.
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Avery, F. W.
Adamson, H.

Bacon, Lt.-Col. Thos.
Bate, C. T.
Bate, H. Gerald.
Bayly, Wm. C.
Burn, George.

Calderon, A. M.
Carling, Fred.
Clayton, J. A.
Cowen, E.
Creighton, J. G. A.
Crookshank, G. Y.
Cross, G. E. K.

Desbarats, G. J.
Devlin, R. J.
Douglas, R. C.

Egan, H. K.
Eliot, C. A.

Hon. Sir.

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M. W. HIMS WORTH.
Mr. J. F. SHAW.

BACON.
RESCUE.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

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Fleming, S. H.
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Fortescue, Lawrence.

Gill, R.
Gormully, J. J.
Graham, Hugh.
Graham, K. D.
Grant, E. C.
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Greene, G. M.

Hall, C. R.
Hatch, W.
Heron, W. L.
Himsworth, W.
Hodgins, J.
Hodgins, W. E.
Horan, A. J.

Irwin, Lt.-Col. D. J.

Jarvis, A. L.
Jones, C. J.

Jones, E. A. D.
Jones, Rev. P. Owen.

Leslie, J.
Lewis J. Travers.

McCord, F. A.
McDonald, Lt.-Col. D. A.
Magee, Chas.
Marler, W. L.

Nellis, T. F.
Newby, F.
Nicholson, M. V. C.

O'Grady, J. W, deC.
O'Meara, C. H.

Palmer, A. Z.
Perley, G. H.
Powell, C. Berkley.
Prissick, T. H.

Ritchie, J. A.
Robinson, G. A.
Ross, P. D.
Rowley, W. H.

Scott, W. L.
Shannon, S. L.
Shaw, J. F.
Sherwood, A. P.
Smith, Lt.-Col. H. R.
Smith, Sidney, Jr.
Sparkes, G. A.
Stanton, C.
Stewart, J. C.
Stewart, Neil.
Sweetland, Mr. Sheriff.

Taschereau, Mr. Justice.
Thistle, W. R.
Thompson, P. N.
Toller, F.

Waldo, E.
Watters, Thos. J.
White, G.
White, Fred.
Wilson, Dr. Wm.
Wise, Capt. H. E.

Ottawa Lawn Tennis Club.

OFFICERS, 1888.

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VICE PATRON :

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COMMITTEE :

Lieut.-Col. BACON.

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Mr. W. HIMSWORTH.

Mr. J. F. SHAW.

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