

glasses, six-point field binoculars and a pair of sportoculars, which are worn as spectacles. The latter are used most of the time as they cover the whole playing area. The six-point binoculars are used only in observing close line play of individual blocking and defensive countering. The use of a motion picture camera is forbidden by recent legislation of the American Football Coaches Association.

Before game time, the following elemental factors are noted: weather, hot, cold, clear, cloudy, or inclement; temperature; direction and velocity of wind; direction of the field, condition of the playing surface; and the advent and maneuvers of team in game preliminaries. Centers, passers, kickers and receivers are studied for individual abilities; the type of pass used by the centers and their distance from the punters is observed; the number of steps and methods of the punters are noted with their speed in getting the ball away. A stop watch is used to compute this last.

When the game begins, the first ten minutes are devoted to a study of the general behavior of the team on offense and defense and the maneuvering and general strategy of the quarterback. Particular attention is given to the team's general defensive set-up against the opponent's formations, and its versatility in meeting the opposing team's attack.

The remainder of the first quarter is devoted to a detailed study of defensive play. The general form of team play is noted, as is also the method of shifting to meet the tactical situation of the offense. The defense against the forward pass and the punt is carefully and accurately observed. Then, with the use of the high-powered glasses, the players are reviewed in their individual positions in order to accurately ascertain their angles of attack against various situ-



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He spends his winters with "Cougar" teams and his summers in travel. He was very much in evidence at the "32" and "36" Olympics.

His treatise "Water on the Knee" will be published in our next issue.

"WATER ON THE KNEE" was first published in "THE FIRST AIDER" in the fall of 1933 and since that time it has been in constant demand. We are reprinting it so that you may have it as a part of your permanent file for the care and treatment of athletic injuries.

ations on the field.

At the beginning of the second quarter the attention is devoted to the study of offensive play. Diagrams are made of formations, general offensive plays, passes and punts. The personnel of the offense is studied. Who is used on long-gaining plays, line plunges, spins, reverses, passes, and kicks?

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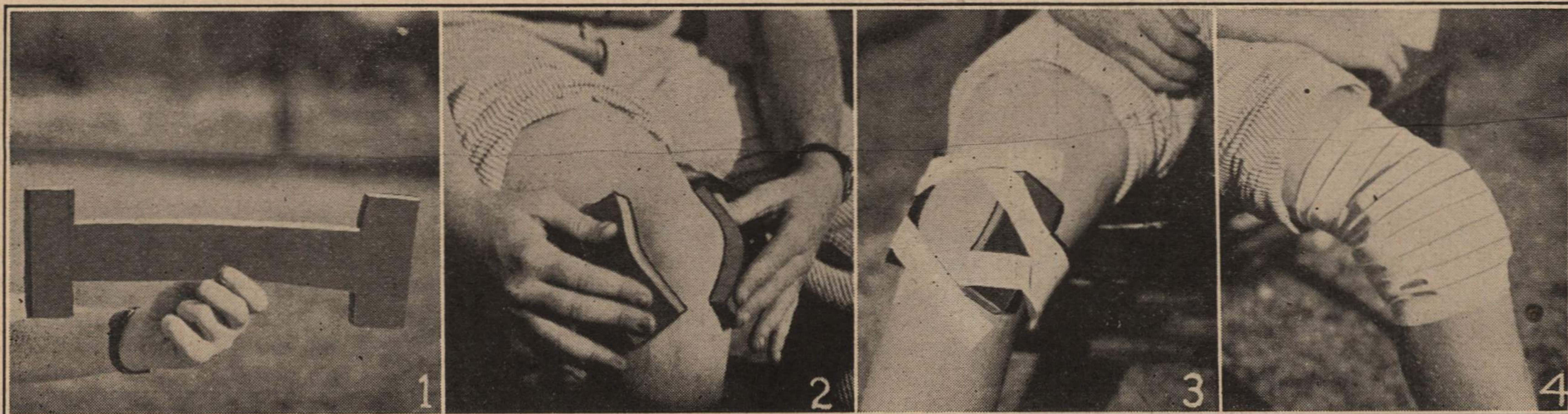
blocking by the individual players and the method and form used in blocking the defensive linemen, particularly the ends and tackles. Attention is given to the personnel of the interference, and its method of blocking the secondary defense, as this will indicate whether it is striving for first downs or touchdowns.

The recess between halves should be a busy time for a scout. So far, he has taken only temporary abbreviated notes. He should immediately go over these, clarifying and adding to them, making them ready to be transferred to his permanent record. While they are in his mind, he should write down any unusual features of individual or team play.

At the beginning of the second half the scout records the changes in the lineup and in the offensive and defensive play of both teams. Any changes in defensive formation or play of the individuals are also carefully noted.

During this third period, attention is given to the systems of offensive and defensive play of the opposing team, in order that the exact alignment and action of the individual defensive players of both teams can be accurately charted. This is very important in scouting as it reveals strength and weakness of both individual and team play.

The scout usually knows, if he is following the game accurately, when to expect a pass, and he carefully watches the two ends as the ball is snapped. Almost instantly he can determine the angles which they are to take; then he observes the other receivers as they come across the line of scrimmage from the backfield. In watching closely across and beyond the line of scrimmage when the ball is snapped, he can at once determine whether or not decoys are used. Then he observes whether the passer throws



Here is a new type of knee bandage for "football knee." it is used some in Texas and parts of the East. We submit it for your consideration.

Plate No. 1—shows a piece of sponge rubber cut in the shape of a capital "I", with the two extending ends four or five inches long.

Plate No. 2—shows this placed around the knee with the two ends brought up to the knee cap, but not touching it.

Plate No. 3—fasten on with two-inch adhesive tape, split the tape and extend the ends up and down, crossing above and below the joint. Two or three layers of tape make a better job.

Plate No. 4—cover this firmly with an ace bandage, or an elastic knee brace.

Note:—The length of the sponge rubber should be determined by the size of the knee. It should be banded firmly, but should not cut off circulation.