

5. A marker shall be appointed to take charge of each rink, and it shall be the duty of the marker to declare the value of each shot, when the bowl comes to rest, to enter the same in a book or form ruled for the purpose, and when each player's shots are finished, to declare the result.

6. An umpire shall be chosen before play begins, and he shall decide finally all disputes that may arise.

7. No interference with the marker shall be allowed, and any dispute as to the value of a shot shall be referred to the umpire.

8. When play is finished, the markers shall hand in their scores to the secretary of the match, who shall enter each score in a book or sheet, ascertain the total score of each competitor, and declare the result as soon as possible, in presence of the player.

9. In the points game, Rule XI of the Laws of the Game shall not apply.

SCORING.—THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE SCORE IS 96 POINTS.

DRAWING.—If a bowl, having passed outside without touching either of the two bowls placed on the rink, rest within three feet of the centre pin or tee, it shall score 1, if within two feet it shall score 2, and if within one foot it shall score 3.

GUARDING.—If a bowl come to rest on the centre space it shall score 3 points, if on either of the two next it shall score 2 points, and if on either of the outermost it shall score 1 point.

The jack in front shall be temporarily lifted should a bowl played be thought likely to touch it, and thereby be affected in its destination. A bowl which touches the jack which is being guarded, shall not count.

TRAILING.—If a bowl trail the jack through between, and past the line square to the back of, the stationary bowls, it shall score 3, provided both jack and bowl be entirely over said line.

If a bowl trail the jack past, but do not itself entirely cross the said line at back of bowls; or if it trail the jack past the line in front and not over the line at back, but itself cross the back line, it shall score 2.

If a bowl pass between the jack and either of the stationary bowls over the back line without having touched the jack; or having touched it, do not carry it over the front line, but itself pass over the back line; or if it trail the jack over the front line though it do not itself cross it, it shall score 1.

No score shall be made if the jack, though touched, be not trailed clear over the front line or the bowl played do not cross the back line.

In all these provisions it must be understood that the bowl played must not touch either of the stationary bowls, and that neither the jack when trailed nor the bowl played shall travel outside the semi-circle.

DRIVING.—If a bowl drive the jack to the ditch through between the two bowls, it shall score 3.

If a bowl shift the jack, without carrying it through between the two bowls to the ditch, it shall score 2.

If a bowl touch the jack without shifting it or pass between the jack and either of the two bowls it shall score 1.

In all these provisions the bowl played must not touch either of the two bowls on the green and must itself run into the ditch.

Note.—No bowl is to be held as outside any circle or line unless it be entirely clear of it. This may be ascertained by looking perpendicularly down upon it or placing a square on the green. In the case of guarding, the whole thread must be visible to the eye of the marker, standing at either end of it.

BOXING.

BY

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AS an exercise boxing remains unsurpassed, principally because every muscle of importance is brought into action without any undue strain, exercising the body while pleasurably occupying the mind and improving quickness of observation and decision, instilling courage and confidence, instead of timidity, and presence of mind and self-control when most needed. It has a decided advantage over ordinary routine methods of physical training; something more than a mere mechanical movement is necessary, or else the exercise will become simply a repetition of dull monotony,

reluctantly engaged in and gladly dispensed with after a short trial.

Aside from developing the muscles it fosters and develops pluck, determination, coolness, and nerve, and imparts health, strength, speed, agility, and muscular control, besides being a splendid training for the eye and hand and a school for the temper.

Every man should be able to use the weapons given him by nature to the best of his ability, not to injure or maim, but to defend himself in case of need or oppression on the part of others. The advantage, utility, and confidence gained from a knowledge of the manly art of boxing are unquestioned. It imparts to the body and countenance an appearance of healthy vigor and can be practised at all seasons of the year and does not require an expensive outlay.

Do not labor under the delusion that a knowledge of self-defence leads a man to be pugnacious and to abuse his abilities; for experience demonstrates that the best boxers are generally men of great forbearance on provocation, and that a good knowledge of self-defence does not necessarily render a man quarrelsome, but rather forbearing.

Physical education and training are a necessary and admirable part of general education; proper instruction in physical training is as necessary as mental instruction in the intellectual pursuits, and results are as exact. Boys should be taught how to cultivate the body as well as the mind, to breathe properly as well as to calculate, that strength will surely follow exercise as knowledge will follow study.

Courage, confidence, strength, agility, grace, and the manly and moral virtues can only be secured by the practice of exercises which demand these qualifications to secure excellence. Training in manly exercises under competent instruction will often change a boy inclined to be soft and effeminate into a sturdy, plucky, manly, and enduring lad.

The efforts made to emulate manly prowess, the practice of self-denial necessary to insure success, not only improve the physical tone, but raise the much desired moral standard, and guide it in the right direction, as nothing else can do, besides bringing into play so many necessary qualities which constantly figure and are a necessity in every-day life. The strength, confidence, ability, physical and moral qualities gained will materially aid one to safely bear the strains and competitions that condition success in modern city life.

BY MAURICE MAETERLINCK

The Famous Belgian Author.

THE study of boxing gives us excellent lessons in humility and throws a somewhat alarming light upon the forfeiture of some of our most valuable instincts. We soon perceive that in all that concerns the use of our limbs—agility, dexterity, muscular strength, resistance to pain—we have sunk to the lowest rank

of the mammals or batrachians. From this point of view, in a well-conceived hierarchy, we should be entitled to a modest place between the frog and the sheep.

The kick of the horse, the butt of the bull, the bite of the dog, are mechanically and anatomically perfect. It would be impossible to improve by the most learned lessons their instinctive manner of using their natural weapons. But we, the "hominians," the proudest of the primates, do not know how to strike a blow with our fist. We do not even know which exactly is the weapon of our kind.

Look at two draymen, two peasants, who come to blows; nothing could be more pitiable. After a copious and dilatory broadside of insults and threats they seize each other by the throat and the hair, make play with their feet, with their knees, at random, bite each other, scratch each other, get entangled in their motiveless rage, dare not leave go, and if one of them succeeds in releasing an arm he strikes out blindly and most often into space a series of hurried, stunted, sputtering little blows; nor would the combat ever end did not the treacherous knife, evoked by the disgrace of the incongruous sight, suddenly, almost spontaneously, leap from the pocket of one or the other.

On the contrary, watch two pugilists; no useless words, no gropings, no anger; the calmness of two certainties that know what lies before them. To the spectator the athletic attitude of the guard, one of the finest of the male body, logically exhibits all the muscles of the organism to the best advantage.

From head to foot, no particle of strength can now go astray. Each single one has its pole in one or other of the two massive fists charged to the full with energy. Three blows, no more, the fruits of secular experience, mathematically exhaust the thousand useless possibilities hazarded by the uninitiated. Three synthetic, irresistible, unimprovable blows.

He who knows the source of justice which he holds in his two closed fists has no need for self-persuasion. Once and for all he knows; longanimity emanates like a peaceful flower from his ideal but certain victory. The grossest insult cannot impair his indulgent smile.

Peaceably he awaits the first act of violence, and is able to say to all who offend him: "Thus far shall you go and no farther." A single magic movement stops the insolence. Why make this movement? He ceases even to think of it, so certain is its efficacy.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION RULES.

RULE 1.—In all open competitions the ring shall not be less than 16 feet nor more than 24 feet square, and shall be formed of 8 stakes or ropes, the latter extending in double lines, the uppermost line 4 feet from the floor and the lower line 2 feet from the floor.

RULE 2.—Competitors to box in regulation athletic costume, in shoes without spikes, or in socks, and to use boxing gloves of not more than 8 ounces in weight.

RULE 3.—Weights to be: Bantam, 105 lbs. and under; Feather, 115 lbs. and under; Light, 135 lbs. and under; Welter, 145 lbs. and under; Middle, 158 lbs. and under; Heavy, 158 lbs. and over.

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RULE 4.—Any athlete who weighs in and then fails to compete, without an excuse satisfactory to the Games Committee, shall be suspended for six months. All weighing in shall cease as soon as the first bout of the tournament on each night is commenced.

RULE 5.—In all open competitions the result shall be decided by two Judges, with a Referee. A Timekeeper shall be appointed.

RULE 6.—In all competitions the number of rounds to be contested shall be three. The duration of rounds in the trial bout shall be limited to three minutes each. In the "finals" the first two rounds will be three minutes each and the final round four minutes. The interval between each round shall be one minute.

RULE 7.—In all competitions any competitor failing to come up when time is called shall lose the bout.

RULE 8.—Immediately before the competition each competitor who has weighed in shall draw in person his number and compete as follows: Have a preliminary round of as many contests as the total number of contestants can be divided by two. In case any contestant does not compete in the preliminary series, he shall be allotted a number in the next series of bouts, so as to avoid the possibility of again drawing a bye. This leaves 2, 4, 8 or 16 contestants, and the rounds then proceed regularly without byes or uneven contests.

RULE 9.—Each competitor shall be entitled to the assistance of two seconds only, and no advice or coaching shall be given to any competitor by his seconds or either of them, or by any other person during the progress of any round. For a violation of this section the referee may disqualify the competitor who is so advised or coached.

RULE 10.—The manner of judging shall be as follows: The two judges and referee shall be stationed apart. At the end of each bout each judge shall write the name of the competitor who in his opinion has won, and shall hand the same to the announcer (or master of ceremonies). In case the judges agree, the master of ceremonies shall announce the name of the winner; but in cases where the judges disagree, the master of ceremonies shall so inform the referee, who shall thereupon himself decide.

RULE 11.—The referee shall have power to give his casting vote when the judges disagree, to caution or disqualify a competitor for infringing rules, or to stop a round in the event of either man being knocked down, providing that the stopping of either of the first two rounds shall not disqualify any competitor from competing in the final round to decide the competition in the event of either man showing so marked a superiority over the other that a continuation of the contest would serve only to show the loser's ability to take punishment. And the referee can order a further round, limited to two minutes, in the event of the judges disagreeing.

RULE 12.—The decision of the judges or referee, as the case may be, shall be final.

RULE 13.—In all competitions the decision shall be given in favor of the competitor who displays the best style and obtains the greatest number of points. The points shall be: For attack, direct clean hits with the *knuckles* of either hand, on any part of the front or sides of the head, or body above the belt; defence, guarding, slipping, ducking, counter-hitting or getting away. Where points are otherwise equal, consideration to be given the man who does most of the leading off.

RULE 14.—The referee may disqualify a competitor who is boxing unfairly, by kicking, or hitting with the open glove, by hitting with the inside or butt of the hand, the wrist or elbow, hitting or catching hold below the waist, or hitting when down (one knee and one hand or both knees on the floor), butting with the head or shoulder, wrestling or roughing at the ropes, using offensive and scurrilous language, or not obeying the orders of the referee.

RULE 15.—The contestant who has last been defeated by the winner shall receive second prize; and all who have been beaten by the winners of either first or second place shall be entitled to compete for third place.

RULE 16.—Any athlete who competes in a boxing contest of more than four rounds shall be suspended for such stated period as may be determined by the Board of Managers of the Association of the Amateur Athletic Union in whose territory the offence was committed.

RULE 17.—In the event of any question arising not provided for in these rules, the referee to have full power to decide such question or interpretation of rule.