

LAWN TENNIS.

New Zealand Association.

WELLINGTON, Saturday.

The annual meeting of the New Zealand Lawn Tennis Association was held last evening.

The election of officers resulted:—Patron, His Excellency the Governor; delegate to the Lawn Tennis Association, Dr. Eaves; management committee, Messrs. R. St. J. Beere, B. Keating, F. M. B. Fisher, H. M. Gore, J. W. M. Dart, Gray, and J. S. Wilson; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. G. A. Hurley.

It was decided that the president of the centre controlling the New Zealand championships be appointed president of the New Zealand Association. The appointment of delegates to the Lawn Tennis Association of Australasia was left in the hands of the incoming committee. Regarding vice-presidents, it was decided that the nominees of the various associations be elected.

A long discussion took place on a motion by the Auckland Association to alter the rules governing the representation of associations, to provide that the basis of representation of affiliated associations should be as follows:—

"Each affiliated association shall be entitled to one delegate and one vote up to the first 300 members, and an additional delegate or vote for every additional 300 members after the first 300 belonging to clubs affiliated to such association, provided that the maximum number of delegates to which any association is entitled shall not exceed five." Many members were of opinion that the motion would have the effect of pitting town against country associations, and that the former, by reason of greater numerical strength, would override the country associations.

Mr. Dart moved, on behalf of the Wellington Association, that the proviso in regard to the maximum number of delegates be deleted.

A question was raised as to the number of votes that the Southland delegate could exercise.

Professor Hunter considered that, under the rules, Southland, having paid for only two votes, could only exercise two.

Finally, the chairman ruled that Southland could exercise a vote for every fifty members under its control.

Professor Hunter moved: "That the chairman leave the chair while his ruling be discussed." He thought it was an important thing when the chairman of a meeting such as the present ruled that the procedure followed in the past should be thrown over. He considered the ruling altogether wrong, and asked that Mr. Gore take the chair.

Mr. Gore, while agreeing to take the chair, expressed the opinion that the ruling given was the only one that could possibly prevent the proceedings from becoming burlesque. He put the motion, "That the ruling of the chairman be disagreed with."

It was decided that, for the purposes of this motion, each delegate should exercise one vote only. The voting resulted in an even division, and the chairman giving his casting vote against the motion, Mr. Cooke resumed the chair.

The amendment was then carried by 32 votes to 17.

Mr. Wilson (Hawke's Bay) moved as a further amendment, "That the first portion of the motion be altered to read: 'Each affiliated association shall be entitled to two delegates and two votes up to the first 600 members,' the remainder of the motion to read as formerly."

This was lost by 23 votes to 14.

Mr. E. Salmond (Nelson) moved to alter the motion to provide for a maximum of six delegates. This was lost by 30 votes to 17.

Mr. Hurley proposed, "That each association be granted one vote for every 500 members after it had obtained five votes." This was carried by 26 votes to 22.

Professor Hunter moved, "That each association have one vote per 100 up to 300 members, and an additional vote for every 300 members above that." This was carried by 32 votes to 16.

Mr. Gray (Otago) thought if the last amendment were carried as a motion it would cause a great deal more dissatisfaction than any amendment brought down during the evening. He moved as an amendment, "That there be one delegate and one vote for every 300 members, and an additional delegate or vote for every additional 300 members or part thereof." This was lost by 32 votes to 16.

Professor Hunter's amendment was

BOWLING.

Auckland Club and the Northern Rules.

THE BAR SINISTER TO SOCIABLE BOWLING.

A special meeting of the Auckland Bowling Club, the president (Mr. J. Thornes) in the chair, was held in the club-room last week to deal with several matters of interest. The first had reference to the new club by-laws. In order to comply with statutory requirements, it was found necessary to insert in the new by-laws a dissolution clause, and the following clause, previously agreed to, was confirmed:—"Two-thirds of the members of the club present at a special meeting convened for the purpose by seven days' clear notice by advertisement in two local newspapers, may resolve that the club be wound up, and in that case, or if the club cease to exist, or if for a period of two years the trust premises shall cease to be used for the game of bowls, the trustees shall hold the premises and any other land held by them under the trusts aforesaid in trust as a recreation ground for the inhabitants of the City of Auckland, and may transfer the same to the local governing body of the said city in trust, to be used as a recreation ground for the said inhabitants."

It was resolved to have the new rules printed forthwith.

The next matter dealt with was the proposed alteration in the constitution and rules of the Northern Bowling Association. Sub-section 8 of clause 4, stating that affiliated clubs shall not play with any club not affiliated to an association without the consent of the council of the centre, was the subject of strong comment. Mr. J. Thornes expressed his decided opinion on the drastic and arbitrary nature of the proposition, and he moved that the club's delegates be instructed to oppose the clause at the meeting of Auckland Northern Bowling Association delegates, to be held in the Auckland Club's pavilion on the evening of Friday next, October 14, so that some concerted opinion may be expressed when the question of the proposed revision of the constitution comes up for consideration at the 1911 tournament of the N.B.A.

Mr. R. Teedhope expressed the opinion that for a game and recreation they were already surrounded with a plenitude of rules, and he objected in toto to the introduction of more rules with which to hedge them round.

It was pointed out that it was proposed to alter the whole constitution, and after further discussion, Mr. Carlaw's motion concerning sub-clause 6 was carried unanimously.

Another clause discussed was clause 5, in which it was proposed to divide the Association into two local centres. Mr. Carlaw again raised his voice against the adoption of any such proposal. To his mind such an innovation under the N.B.A. would be greatly to the detriment of bowling in Auckland. He felt there be a Dominion Association, with local associations at each centre, responsible to the parent association on matters only of general interest to the bowlers of the Dominion at large. He objected to such power as was proposed being given to what was practically a Wellington Association, which was of very much less importance in Auckland than the A.P.B.A. He moved that the club delegates be instructed to oppose the clause. The motion was carried.

The president gave it as his opinion that the whole spirit of the proposed constitution was wrong and opposed to the best principles of bowling. The vetoes were such that a club could not hold a little holiday tournament and invite a few friends without incurring pains and penalties. Several other members also expressed themselves strongly on the point.

Mr. Thornes, accordingly, moved, "That our delegates be instructed that in the proposed constitution of the Northern Bowling Association is opposed to the socially friendly feeling that has always prevailed amongst bowlers, and though such rules might be suitable for games where gate money is charged, they are not desirable for bowlers." If the constitution were adopted, it meant that of the 27 clubs belonging to the A.P.B.A., nineteen of them would be ostracised by the N.B.A., as only eight Auckland clubs were affiliated to the Northern Bowling Association, which did not recognise the Auckland Association, said Mr. Thornes.

The motion was carried unanimously. The president (Mr. Thornes) and Messrs. J. Carlaw and A. J. Black were appointed delegates to represent the Auckland Club at the meeting to be held on Friday.

Messrs. Morgan and G. A. Hurley supported the suggestion that a New Zealand association be formed with subsidiary associations for each province, but this matter was allowed to stand over until something definite had been decided on the more immediate question.

then put as the motion, and was carried on the voices.

It was agreed that the location of the New Zealand championship tournament be left to the management committee.

It was decided that a paid secretary be appointed, at a salary of £50 a year, in addition to which an annual bonus not exceeding £10 is to be paid when the annual championships are held at headquarters, and not exceeding £25 when another centre is selected for the championships.

Northern Bowling Association

The annual meeting of the Northern Bowling Association was held last week. The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. William Elliott (Auckland); vice-president, Mr. J. Keith (Wellington); secretary and treasurer, Mr. G. H. Dixon; honorary auditor, Mr. F. Allen. Amintion was granted to the Devonport Club. It was decided that the next tournament at Auckland shall commence on January 9, 1911. Colonel Collins and Messrs Roberts, Bary, Brunskill, Bush, and Prince were appointed to draw up a tournament programme to be submitted to the council of the association.

Selection of Bowls.

Considering the keenness of colonial greens, it is surprising to find so little attention paid to the sizes and weights of bowls. Yet the weight of a bowl is a most important factor to consider if the player aims at success. A light bowl on a windy day is a serious handicap, and in a forcing game the heavy wood invariably tells. Probably no phase of the game receives such a small measure of attention.

One has only to express the intention of buying bowls to be inundated with suggestions or flooded with offers of discards at a small price; and, more often than not, even experienced players when pushed into a corner can neither state positively the size nor the weight of the bowls they have used for years, and are using still. They cannot tell you why light woods are made. They cannot say whether the makers advise the use of heavy woods. They cannot tell you the scheduled sizes of wood on the market, nor can they say the weights they run.

Each one-sixteenth of an inch increase in diameter adds about 2oz to the weight of a wood. The makers tell you that light wood is intended for use on crown greens. They also advise you to use the heaviest wood you can handle comfortably on level greens. Three pounds eight ounces is the maximum. Clearly enough, if guided by the maker's advice, players should use 5 1-8 or a 5 3-16 bowl, if practicable. If they cannot handle them, so much to their disadvantage. The point is that not one beginner in a hundred is so advised. The first he knows about it is when he gets home with his bowls and finds the maker's instructions in the box. He also finds that he is saddled with light weights owing to bad advice.

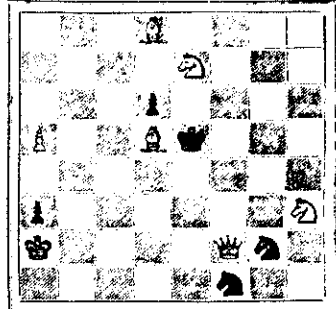
It is safe to assume that the makers know what they are talking about. It is common-sense to believe that the heavier a bowl is the more it knocks the light weight about, and the less it is disturbed when played first; and it is no less true to say that heavy wood is less influenced by the wind or by obstacles large enough to vary the flight of light wood. As a matter of fact, the roll of heavy bowls is, even to a casual observer, less bumpy and more reliable in the draw. Less "nulls" are made in delivery—a heavy bowl takes the grass from the hand more readily. In a firm shot or in a drive its weight holds it up. Either shot can be played with greater accuracy. Light wood resting on the pack will roll three feet away from an ordinary draw shot when struck. Reverse the positions, and the light wood meet sufficient resistance to glide off or stick fast and lose the shot; a heavy bowl will score every time. If of ordinary stature, you do not know you cannot play with heavy wood until you try. And the only way to prove that a bowl is true is to roll it up. The quality depends on the price you pay; buy good wood. Any player will send you heavy wood try what you want. Always start on the heavy end and work down. Never begin with five-inch wood. Start on 5 3-16. If that is beyond you, come down to 5 1-8. If that size is too large you made a mistake in leaving off marbles to begin chasing your "tow" at bowls. And buy no discards—a bowler never sells what he wants himself; not more frequently, anyhow, than a Noble or a Trumper parts with his pet bat.

CHESS.

All communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor, "The Weekly Graphic and New Zealand Mail," Box 764, Auckland.

The Auckland Chess Club meets on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, at No. 24, His Majesty's Arcade Queen-street (2nd floor).

Position No. 63.
By W. A. Shinkman.
Black (5 pieces).



White (7 pieces).

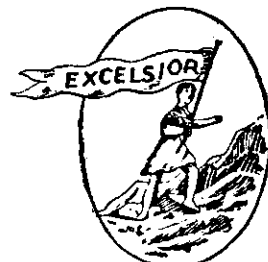
White to play and mate in two moves.
Forsyth Notation: 3R4: 4S3: 3P4: P2Bk3: 8: pG8: K4 Qs1: 6s2.

WHEN PURCHASING A

Wright Ranish

BILLIARD TABLE

LOW
FAST



CUSHIONS

You Buy the Best; admittedly the Best by Test; at Prices that Beat the Rest.

All particulars to Head Office—

157 & 159, Willis-street, WELLINGTON.

Geo. A. Tyler. K. Harvey.

TYLER & HARVEY,
Ship, Yacht and Boat Builders.



HAVE now commenced business in connection with water frontage, and are prepared to supply Designs and Estimates for all classes of work. Motor Launches and Regatta Work a Specialty.

47 Customs Street, Auckland.

The Men on the Spot
For BICYCLES
MOTOR CYCLES
JUVENILE CYCLES
REPAIRS—SUNDRIES

Write for our 1909-10 Catalogue, Machines and Sundries sent post free or freight paid anywhere in New Zealand.

SKEATES & WHITE
86 Queen St. AUCKLAND. Open Friday Evenings