

the wood forms the right-hand edge of the net, as in Plate I. The best are made with a slight *sheer*, as a shipbuilder would say, so that they do not lie quite flat on the ground, the ends being rather higher than the middle; this helps to keep the ball on, and shows at once when the crosse is upside down.

The best material for the net is strong *gut*, in pieces of good length, so as to have as few knots as possible. Moose skin is also liked in Canada, and various kinds of string have been tried. But there can be no doubt that the best gut is the proper stuff, and is alone likely to be used in England. At B is a wooden peg round which the strings are fastened; this is better than drawing them through a large hole, as is sometimes done. From B to the top of the crosse is about two feet five inches.