

## IX. Miscellaneous.

### 1. MY DARLING'S SHOES.

God bless the little feet that can never go astray,  
For the little shoes are empty in the closet laid away !  
Sometimes I take one in my hand, forgetting till I see  
It is a little half worn shoe, not large enough for me ;  
And all at once I feel a sense of bitter loss and pain,  
As sharp as when two years ago it cut my heart in twain.

O little feet that wearied not, I wait for them no more,  
For I am drifting with the tide, but they have reached the shore.  
And while the blinding tear-drops wet these little shoes so old,  
And so I lay them down again, but always turn to say—  
God bless the little feet that now so surely cannot stray.

And while I thus am standing, I almost seem to see  
Two little forms beside me, just as they used to be !  
Two little faces lifted with their sweet and tender eyes ;  
Ah me ! I might have known that look was born of Paradise.  
I reach my arms out fondly, but they clasp the empty air !  
There is nothing of my darlings but the shoes they used to wear.

O, the bitterness of parting can not be done away  
Till I see my darlings walking where their feet can never stray ;  
When I no more am drifted upon the surging tide,  
But with them safely landed upon the riverside ;  
Be patient, heart ! while waiting to see their shining way,  
For the little feet in the golden street can never go astray.

### 2. THE LAWS OF CRICKET, AS REVISED BY THE MARY-LE-BONE CRICKET CLUB.

1. The ball must weigh not less than five ounces and a half, nor more than five ounces and three-quarters. It must measure not less than nine inches, nor more than nine inches and one-quarter, in circumference. At the beginning of each innings, either party may call for a new ball.

2. The bat must not exceed four inches and one-quarter in the widest part ; it must not be more than thirty-eight inches in length.

3. The stumps must be three in number ; twenty-seven inches out of the ground ; the bails eight inches in length ; the stumps of equal, and of sufficient thickness to prevent the ball from passing through.

4. The bowling crease must be in a line with the stumps ; six feet eight inches in length ; the stumps in the centre ; with a return crease at each end towards the bowler at right angles.

5. The popping crease must be four feet from the wicket, and parallel to it ; unlimited in length, but not shorter than the bowling crease.

6. The wickets must be pitched opposite to each other by the umpires at the distance of twenty-two yards.

7. It shall not be lawful for either party during a match, without the consent of the other, to alter the ground by rolling, watering, covering, mowing, or beating, except at the commencement of each innings, when the ground may be swept and rolled at the request of either party ; such request to be made to one of the umpires within one minute after the conclusion of the former innings. This rule is not meant to prevent the striker from beating the ground with his bat near to the spot where he stands during the innings, nor to prevent the bowler from filling up holes with saw dust, etc., when the ground is wet.

8. After rain the wickets may be changed at the consent of both parties.

9. The bowler shall deliver the ball with one foot on the ground behind the bowling crease and within the return crease ; and shall bowl four balls before he change wickets, which he shall be permitted to do only once in the same innings.

10. The ball must be bowled ; if thrown or jerked, or if the bowler, in the actual delivery of the ball, or in the motion immediately preceding the delivery, shall raise his hand or arm above his shoulder, the umpire shall call "No Ball."

[Considerable difficulty exists in relation to the proper definition of a throw. A throw may be made in two ways : one way, with the arm nearly straight, from first to last in delivery, this throw requiring the hand to be raised as high as the head, and brought down in a whirl or circle ; and the other, and most common throw, being first bent on the forearm, the power of delivery being gained by the sudden lash out and straightening of the elbow. It is a mistake to say that the action of the wrist makes a throw.]

11. He may require the striker at the wicket from which he is bowling to stand on that side of it which he may direct.

12. If the bowler shall toss the ball over the striker's head, or

bowl it so wide that in the opinion of the umpire it shall not be fairly within the reach of the batsman, he shall adjudge one run to the party receiving the innings, either with or without an appeal, which shall be put down to score of Wide Balls ; such ball shall not be reckoned as one of the four balls ; but if the batsman shall by any means bring himself within the reach of the ball, the run shall not be adjudged.

[The 12th law expressly states that if the ball is tossed over the striker's head it is a wide ball.]

13. If the bowler deliver a "No Ball," or a "Wide Ball," the striker shall be allowed as many runs as he can get, and he shall not be put out except by running out. In the event of no run being obtained by any other means, then one run shall be added to the score of "No Balls," or "Wide Balls," as the case may be. All runs obtained for "Wide Ball," to be scored to "Wide Balls." The names of the bowlers who bowl "Wide Balls," or "No Balls," in future to be placed on the score, to show the parties by whom either score is made. If the ball shall first touch any part of the striker's dress or person (except his hands,) the umpire shall call "Leg Bye."

[It will be seen by the wording of law 13 that should a batsman hit a "No Ball," the runs thus obtained are to be scored to his credit, and not charged to the bowler.]

14. At the beginning of each innings the umpire to call "play ;" from that time to the end of each innings, no trial ball shall be allowed to any bowler.

15. The striker is out if either of the bails be bowled off, or if a stump be bowled out of the ground ;

16. Or, if the ball, from the stroke of the bat, or hand, but not the wrist, be held before it touch the ground, although it be hugged to the body of the catcher ;

17. Or, if in striking, or at any other time while the ball shall be in play, both his feet shall be over the popping crease, and his wicket put down, except his bat be grounded within it ;

18. Or, if in striking at the ball he hit down his wicket ;

19. Or, if under pretence of running, or otherwise, either of the strikers prevent a ball being caught, the striker of the ball is out ;

20. Or, if the ball be struck, and he willingly strike it again ;

[This does not prevent the batsman from hitting the ball a second time if it be running on to his wicket, in which case he can prevent its doing so, either with his bat or feet, but not his hands.]

21. Or, if in running the wicket be struck down by a throw, or by the hands or arm (with the ball in hand,) before his bat (in hand) or some part of his person be grounded over the popping crease. But if both bails be off, a stump must be struck out of the ground ;

22. Or, if any part of the striker's dress knock down the wicket ;

23. Or, if the striker touch or take up the ball while in play, unless at the request of the opposite party ;

24. Or, if with any part of his person he stop the ball which, in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's wicket, shall have been pitched in a straight line from it, to the striker's wicket, and would have hit it.

[Unless the ball is pitched in a straight line from wicket to wicket a batsman can not be given out leg-before-wicket. The meaning of it is simply, that the ball, when it pitches—viz., touches the ground—must be within the lines that run from the outer stumps of one wicket, to those of the other.]

25. If the players have crossed each other, he that runs for the wicket which is put down is out.

26. A ball being caught, no run shall be reckoned.

27. A striker being run out, the run which he and his partner were attempting shall not be reckoned.

28. If a lost ball be called, the striker shall be allowed six runs ; but if more than six runs shall have been run before lost ball shall have been called, then the striker shall have all which have been run.

[This refers literally to a lost ball, and not to one that merely is sent out of sight of a majority of fielders.]

29. After the ball shall have been finally settled in the wicket keeper's or bowler's hand, it shall be considered dead ; but when the bowler is about to deliver a ball, if the striker at his wicket go outside the popping crease before such actual delivery, the said bowler may put him out unless (with reference to the 21st law) his bat in hand, or some part of his person, be within the popping crease.

30. The striker shall not retire from his wicket and return to it to complete his innings, after another has been in, without the consent of the opposite party.

31. No substitute shall in any case be allowed to stand out or run between wickets for another person without the consent of the opposite party ; and in case any person shall be allowed to run for another, the striker shall be out if either he or his substitute be off the ground in manner mentioned in laws 17 and 21, while the ball is in play.

32. In all cases where a substitute shall be allowed, the consent