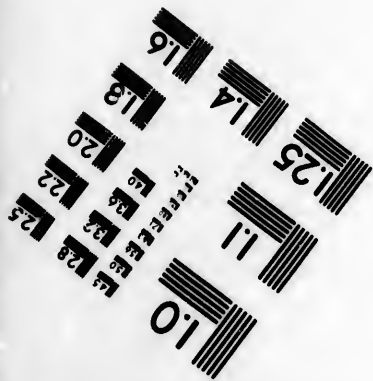
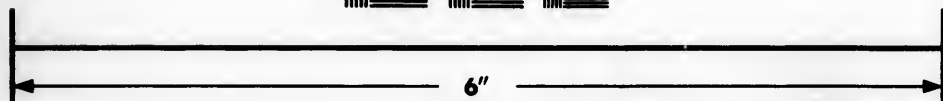
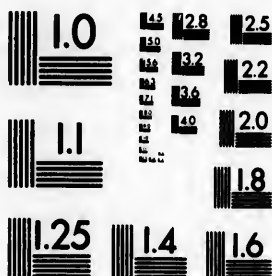


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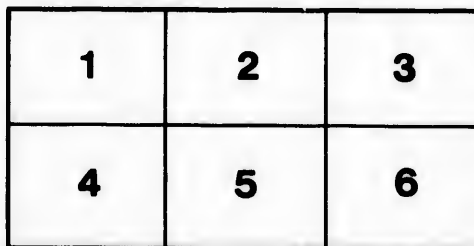
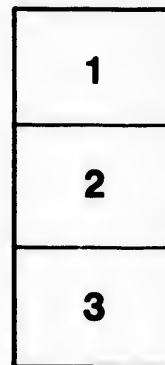
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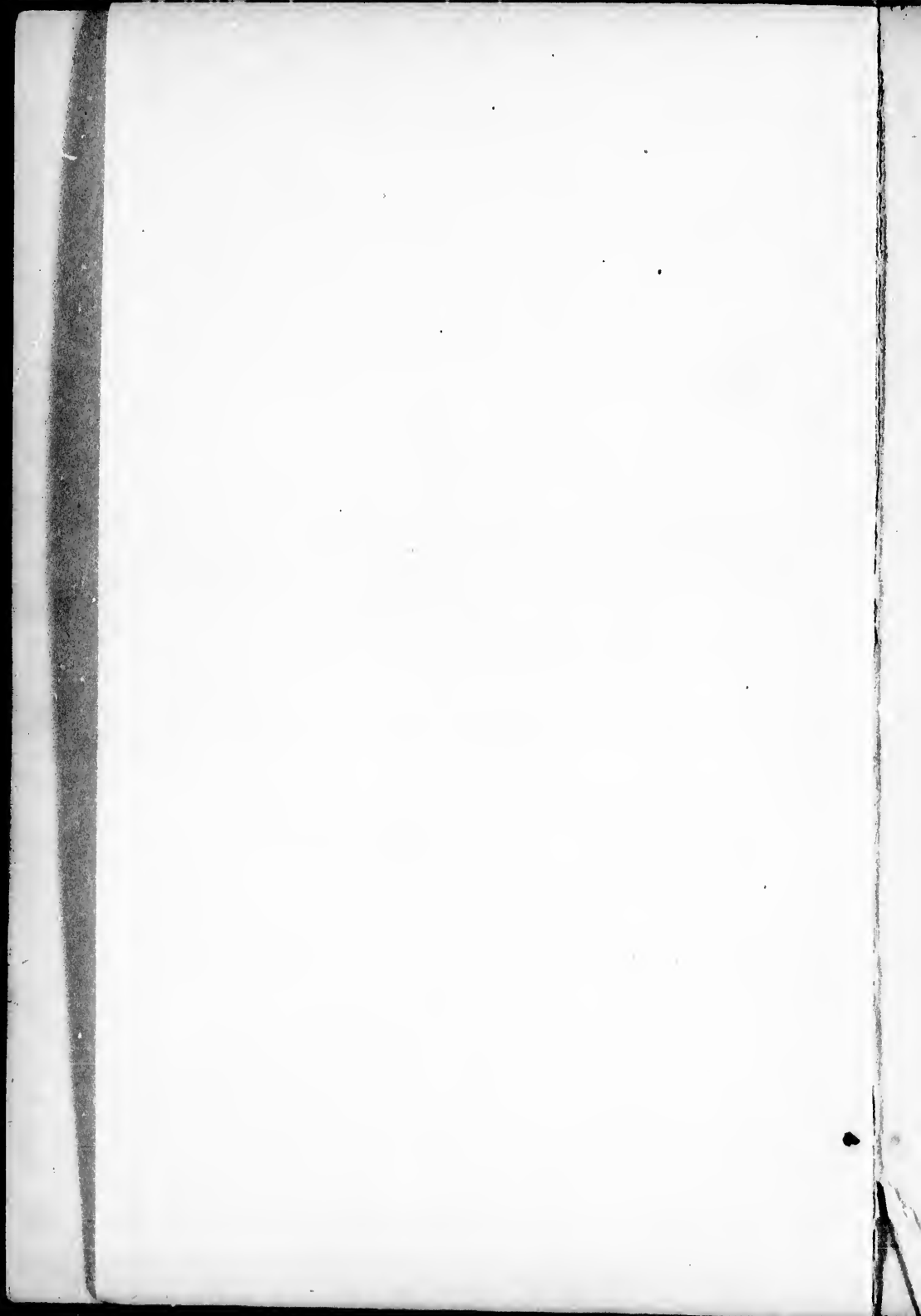
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THE CANADIAN  
CRICKETER'S GUIDE :

CONTAINING

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR PLAYING THE NOBLE AND  
MANLY GAME OF CRICKET,

TO WHICH IS ADDED

THE LATEST LAWS OF THE GAME,

*As Authorized by the Marylebone Club,*

With Original Comments thereon by an Old Cricketer.

REVIEW OF THE SEASON—REMARKS UPON ALL THE PLAYERS OF NOTE—  
A NOTICE OF THE CLUBS KNOWN TO EXIST IN CANADA,  
&c., &c., &c.

By Members of the St. Catharines Cricket Club.

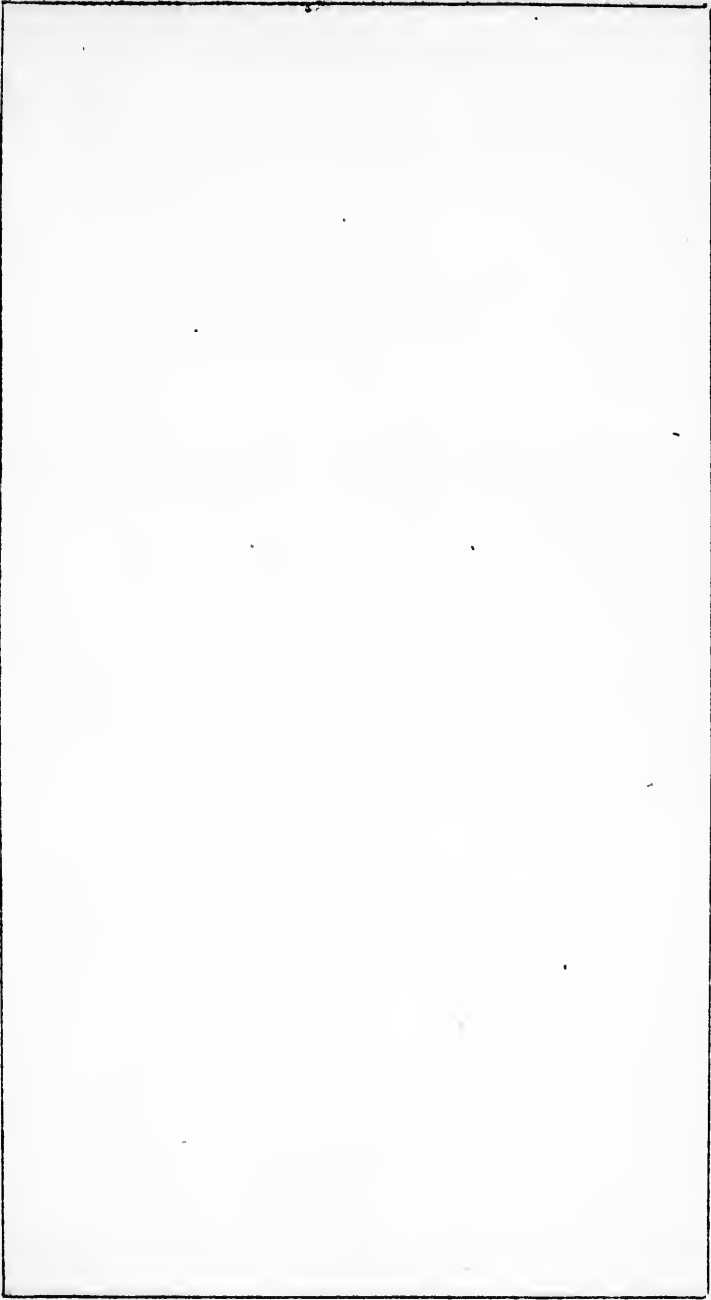
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TO,

**G. A. BARBER, ESQ.,**

*The Father of Cricket in Canada,*

IN ADMIRATION OF HIS UNTIRING ZEAL AND ENERGY IN BEHALF OF

THE TRULY BRITISH GAME,

THIS HUMBLE ATTEMPT AT

DISSEMINATING USEFUL INFORMATION

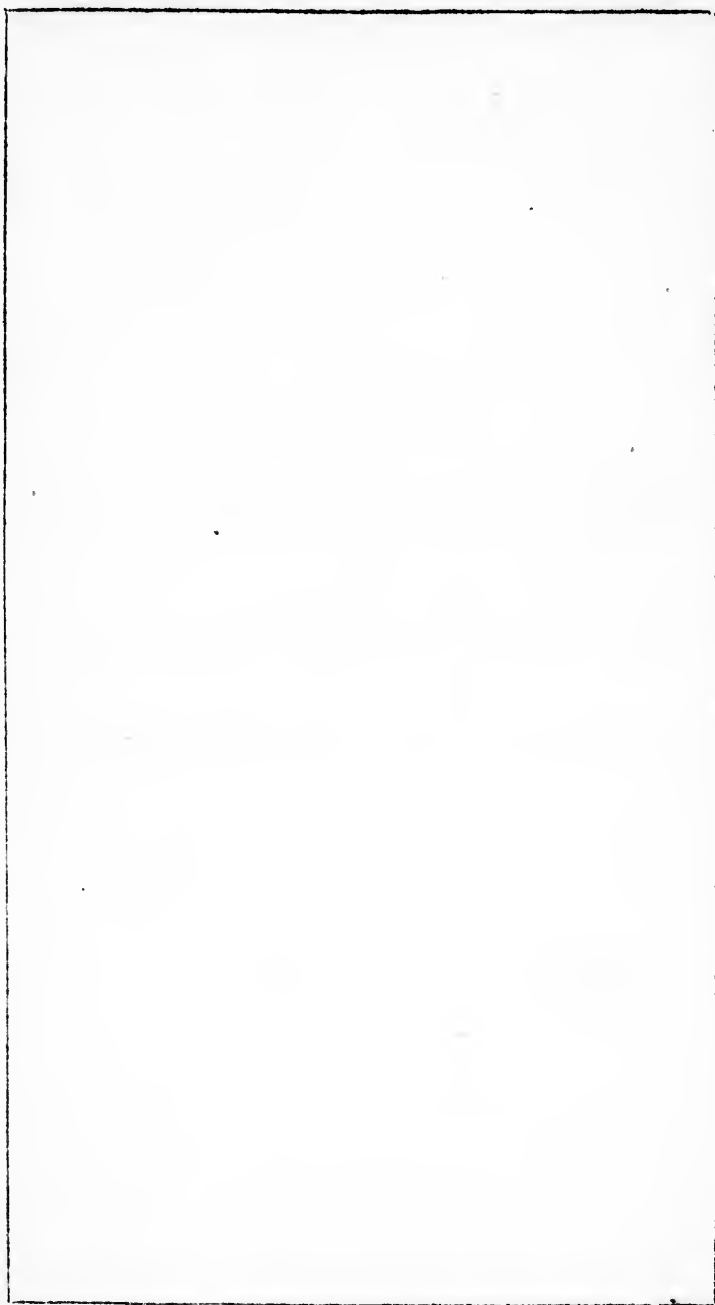
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*By his Sincere Friends,*

THE COMPILERS.

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## Introductory Preface.

—o—

THE idea of issuing such a work as that now offered to the Cricketers of Canada, was suggested by the rising importance of the game as exhibited in a retrospective glance at the proceedings of last season. The project began to assume a definite shape by the issue, in January last, of a Circular, requesting information from the various Clubs to which it was addressed. Although the responses were neither so numerous nor so full as could be desired, they accomplished a good end, if only in proving that the CANADIAN CRICKETER'S GUIDE was a desideratum, and would be patronized extensively; so much so, that there is every prospect of its being self-sustaining, in place of being supported by a few for the benefit of the many in the first year of its existence, as was originally intended.

The contents of this work may be classified under the three heads of Original Articles, Compilations, and Selections. Of the former are the "Comments;" of the compiled articles, the principal are the "Notice of the Clubs," "Review of the Season," &c.—all, it may be observed, partaking largely of the nature of originalities,—while, lastly, the excellent remarks on the "Character of Cricket" are taken *verbatim* from the CRICKETER'S MANUAL, by "Bat." The practical hints given in conjunction with the "Comments" are, in our estimation, better adapted to the requirements of this country than even the "Preliminary Instructions," which form the lucid contribution to LILLYWHITE'S GUIDE for 1857, to which last work we are in part indebted for the compendious hints on the "Management of a Match."

Of the article on the "Character of Cricket," we have little to say—it speaks forcibly for itself. We only trust it may find its way, by our humble instrumentality, into the hands of those who, either through prejudice or ignorance, have set their minds against the policy of encouraging the manly game. It requires to be read but cursorily to make many converts. The history of Cricket, though a curiosity now, will be doubly so as years roll on. We trust that the annual publication of this, or some other serial, will never fail to hand down authentic records of the progress being made from year to year.

Intending to make the "Comments" a standing authority, we have much pleasure in stamping them with the impress of a genuine commodity. The name of their author would instantly remove any doubts that might pre-exist as to their worthiness of confidence. It must suffice then to state, that they originate from one whose decisions are respected by every Cricketer of note in the Province. In commending the Instructions embodied in these comments to the considerate study of beginners, we may remark that few are too old to derive material benefit from their perusal; and when it is stated that they are the production of (we believe) the oldest Cricketer in Canada, an ample incentive to ponder over and practice his maxims, will be set before all who aim at becoming shining lights. To those having an opportunity and desirous of consulting a more complete treatise on the subject, we would kindly recommend the CRICKET FIELD, as affording food for many an intellectual Cricket feast.

The "Management of a Match" is a thing too much neglected. Those alone who have tried the experiment can have the faintest conception of the beneficial results to be derived from getting an Eleven to practise together as a complete field for a couple of afternoons previous to a match. There can be no doubt that it is to their judicious management that the "Elevens of England"

mainly owe their astonishing success against first-rate Fifteens, Seventeens, and even Twenty-two's.

In the "Review of the Season" we do not pretend to give a complete catalogue of the matches played in Canada during the past year. The season was one very favorable to Cricket, notwithstanding its late opening. The game, in consequence, experienced a large accession both in players and new Clubs. Though, as a chronological history of the operations of the past season, the "Review" is necessarily imperfect both in number and detail, it will yet be a useful column of reference, not only for the present year, but to compare with the corresponding pages in future editions of the GUIDE.

It is with unfeigned regret that we are not in a position to analyze the bowling of the Province, the more so as it would compare favorably with our batting. In fact, from the rare appearance of any approach to excessively large scores, we are driven to the conclusion that the bowling is too much for the batting. At the end of the GUIDE, we give a form of scoring paper, which, if generally adopted by Clubs, would render an analysis of the bowling easy of acquisition; at present, it is utterly impossible to arrive at any approximation to a correct statement. The tables relating to the batsmen will be useful; in another year we hope to render them more extensive.

In the "Notice of the Clubs" we have given a vast amount of information; the object which we had in view in this article was simply to show the extent to which the game is played, and how steadily it is ramifying throughout the length and breadth of the land. This cannot but be regarded as a favorable omen of Canada's future; for, though the pleasures of a people cannot alone make the nation, it must be a source of pride to find ourselves following closely in the steps of the mother country in the selection of a favorite pastime. We regret having such a scanty amount of information from

Canada East: in the case of many Clubs in the Western Province, too, we should prefer having more to say. In justice to ourselves, we must state that we do not consider that we are responsible for the apparent omission, for any communication received has been used to the best of our judgment. It may be taken as an axiom that, select a score wherever and whenever you will, it always happens that three of the eleven obtain more runs conjointly than the remaining eight: acting on this principle, we have invariably given the best three scores on each side of every game whose particulars are at hand. Our axiom, of course, holds only of each innings, regarded *per se*; hence, in the aggregate of the two innings, more than three scores are sometimes given—seldom, however, less.

And here our acknowledgments are due for the kind assistance rendered by the Secretaries, or other members, of the following Clubs, viz., Bowmanville, Brantford, Cobourg, Goderich, Grantham, Hamilton, Kingston, Lawrenceville, London, Milton, Montreal, Niagara, Paris, Prescott, Preston, Rond Eau, Sherbrooke, St. Catharines, Toronto, Trinity College, U. C. College, and Whitby.

In conclusion, we have only to express the hope that those of our friends in arms who may feel disposed to be critical, will bear in mind that a first effort of this kind inevitably involves much labor; in the first place, in procuring information, which is often given unwillingly, and then in digesting it when elicited, and evolving symmetry from chaos. If, therefore, they will overlook our faults (whether they be sins of omission or commission) in consideration of the good our little work may contain, the patrons of it will aid materially in extending the benign influence of Cricket, and thus seconding the views they must hold in common with

Their Humble Servants,

THE COMPILERS.

ST. CATHARINES, *May*, 1858.

THE CANADIAN

## CRICKETER'S GUIDE.

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### CHARACTER OF CRICKET.

THE moral character of any pursuit is best estimated by its consequences to individuals, and its effects upon society. If the absence of evil be not a permissible proof of innocence, it ought to imply assent, when no positive evidence stands in opposition. In all recreative sciences, the mind must, in a greater or less degree, participate, and its disposition may often be determined by the nature of the pursuits selected; the more trivial they are, the more accurately will they reveal the qualities of the mind, just as the lightest feather tossed into the air will show at once the current of the wind. Those exercises which in their nature and operation have a direct tendency to draw the bands of society closer together by friendly intercourse—which substitute the feats of the man for the freaks of the fop—hardihood for effeminacy—dexterity for luxurious indolence—which are free from the taint of selfishness, cruelty, and oppression, and which may be pursued without shame, compunction, or reproof—are entitled to especial encouragement and consideration, in a matter so important as that of a sportive science for “THE PEOPLE.”

Seeing that the generality of mankind have the entail of labour as the lot of their inheritance, it is obviously necessary that there should be some relieving outlet in the shape of occasional diversion, if the machinery of the constitution, both mental and physical, is to be kept in working order. The mental faculties are rarely able to develop themselves unless the body, by necessary improvement, wholesome air, and proper exercise, be in a healthy state. A vigorous and animated tone of the body is

essential to the power of the intellect, and a due exercise of this power, heightens and refines sensible pleasures. Relaxation, therefore, is just as important to both, as oil is to the engine, or the whetstone to the knife; and when Juvenal affirms that the greatest gift of the gods is a sound mind in a healthy body—'*mens sana in corpore sano*'—this question at once arises—How is the gift to be obtained?

What have hitherto been regarded as the popular sports of this country (England) are of too exclusive a character ever to be indulged in by the great bulk of the community. How seldom is the citizen invited to meet the busky Dian, when the goddess of the morn

“With rosy fingers opes the gates of day.”

Rarely, indeed, does he see the sun's first blush over the mountains, or the dew-drops spangle on the berried hedge-rows; and thus the joys of the chase are to him as a sealed book; known only by name. The manufacturer, who can turn the rudest materials into the choicest fabrics, has a very indistinct notion of the craft and mysteries connected with a regatta; and the artizan, with all his ambition, dreams not of the fashionable luxury of driving tandem. Entombed during the live-long day among parchments and ledgers, the clerk has no idea of that “tide in the affairs of men,” which enables the man of affluence and rank to float his “gay toy” on the rippling highway, hoist his sail, and yacht himself whithersoever he listeth. These, with many others of a similar character, are class sports, and such as “the masses” have but little chance of participating in. Artificers of a still humbler grade, who inhale the very seeds of disease in their workshops, pant for exercise in that element which brings “health in the gale and vigour in the breeze.” The student, pent up in some sunless nook, yearns for excitement that will impel the sluggish flow of the arterial blood to the cheek, and infuse new life and strength to the languid frame; yea, all engaged in sedentary and confined occupations require some exercise—squaring with their means—that will aid in tuning the pulse to healthy music, and thereby promote one great end of existence, namely, a spirit of cheerfulness; for, according to Addison,

“Cheerfulness is the best hymn offered to the Divinity.”

Few reflect sufficiently on the thousands of muscular movements required in rowing, riding, running, wrestling, dancing, &c., and of the great length of time that the human machinery can be kept in rapid motion, with but a painless degree of fatigue. The mind is brought to a dead lock in endeavouring to comprehend these motions, and their powers of endurance; bewildered in thinking of the voluntary and spontaneous action of nerves, muscles, and mind—the continued stream of healthful blood from the heart, as from an exhaustless fountain, so that the whole system may be sustained in strength and freshness. In the absence of some such exercises, Nature is called on for undue efforts in order to rid herself of the superfluous and decaying matter from the blood through the various secretory channels, which, if allowed to remain, would war against health, by impeding the transition of the material into muscular, nervous, and other fibre, necessary to invigorate the system. The universal desire in youth for joyous exercise; and the frequent involuntary stretching of the limbs in adults, are just so many monitory hints of nature's eagerness to throw off the lethargic burden, and give full play to the whole muscular powers. Great and beneficial changes, more especially in youth, may be effected throughout the entire system, by management carefully and judiciously continued.—Health is the weather of the body; and nothing tends more successfully to keep it up to a proper temperature, than a consistent indulgence in athletic sports.

Physical recreations with the nations of antiquity were ever matters of weighty consideration. Among the Grecians, the feats of their wrestlers brought out the pen of the historian, the verse of the poet, and the pencil of the artist. Nor was this all: the chisel of the lapidary was likewise summoned to assist in perpetuating their heroic deeds to after ages, by the elaboration of the choicest sculptures on the most enduring marbles. The Etruscans not only made their sports of the field objects of admiration, but they transferred them to the sepulchral chambers of departed greatness. They were also described in every variety of relief on the pots, vases, drinking vessels, urns, sarcophagi, &c., which formed part of the grave-furniture of the great; but now that the tombs have opened their marble jaws and cast them up again, the care taken to perpetuate the modes of wrest-



ling, boxing, leaping, hurling the discus, and gladiatorial combats, popular among them five-and-twenty centuries ago, is apparent to every one, and strikes the beholder with surprise.

The training of the *athletae* also among the Romans was a very prominent feature in government, because it tended to feed those energies which were necessary for deeds of high emprise. But the national games, both of the Etruscans, Grecians, and Romans were in many instances highly indecent, and all were tinged in a greater or less degree with a species of refined savagery. The combats of the Roman gladiators were evidently kept up to gratify a morbid taste and a sanguinary appetite. The greatest possible excitement existed whenever these affairs were announced to "come off;" but how a nation famous in learning, arts, and arms, could coolly look on and thereby sanction such inhuman torture, is a problem which the moderns have yet to solve. A noble poet draws the following powerful picture of a gladiatorial combat:—

" And here the buz of eager nations ran  
In murmured pity or loud roar'd applause,  
As man was slaughtered by his fellow man.  
And wherefore slaughtered? Wherefore, but because  
Such were the bloody Circus' genial laws,  
And the imperial pleasure.—

I see before me the gladiator lie,  
He leans upon his hand—his manly brow  
Consents to death, but conquers agony,  
And his droop'd head sinks gradually low ;  
And through his side the last drops ebbing flow  
From the red gash, fall heavy, one by one,  
Like the first of a thunder shower: and now  
The arena swims around him—he is gone,  
Ere ceased the inhuman shout which hailed  
the wretch who wou.

He heard it, but he heeded not—his eyes  
Were with his heart, and that was far away.  
He reek'd not of the life he lost, nor prize,  
But where his rude hut by the Danube lay,  
There were his young barbarians all at play ;  
There was their Dacian mother—he their sire,  
BUTCHERED TO MAKE A ROMAN HOLIDAY."

The legalized sports of the British nation assume no such sanguinary aspect. Many of the diversions, popular centuries ago, and which had a demoralizing tendency, have for ever gone into desuetude; for the taste of society has outrun the remnants of feudal barbarism which characterized the sports of earlier days. If it be

admitted that the amusements of a nation may be regarded as a reflex of the nation's mind, every cricketer ought to boast of the position that his favorite game has attained. It has earned and received the epithets of vigorous, noble, healthy, national, and manly. What an enviable notch in the register of English pastimes! The objections which used to be raised against the public practice of sports, viz., that the amusements of infancy were perpetuated by children of a longer growth, cannot be applied to cricket. Manliness is one of its primary characteristics, and in its practice all those qualifications which can inspire bravery in time of need are admirably evolved. Cricket now takes precedence amongst existing sports from its adaptation to the means and wants of all; while the spirit of emulation which it educes is in exact accordance with the habits and feelings of a true-born Briton. Within the sea-encircled land of his birth, cricket was brought into existence; it was nursed in its tender days by the sons of the British soil, and now that it is matured, Englishmen are justly proud of their offspring. Many exciting popular sports tend to beget jealousies and heart-burnings, and in proportion as the winners triumph, the losers become splenetic and depressed. This, however, is not the case with cricket,—gain forms no ingredient in it; thence the absence of sordid motives. The victor and vanquished meet without those festering feelings which usually result from heavy exchanges, and which must ever cleave to the votary of hazardous and extensive stake-playing.

One of the very early commentators on cricket describes it as "a goodlye arte, a wholesome kynde of exercise, and much commended in physick as wrastling agaynste many kyndes of disease." Admitting this to be a just eulogy on the merits of the game in its primitive stage, when but little exercise of the mind was necessary for developing the "goodlye arte," its claims of the present day are of a much higher order; for, regarding it in one of the most important points of view, it brings the powers of the mind into vigorous operation, without causing any painfully distressing influence. Unlike the great majority of games of chance, where excitement, often prejudicial to health, is induced, cricket gives a salutary tone to the whole system, strengthening at one and the same time all the functions both of mind and body.

While many sports of the present day are regarded with considerable suspicion, and are kept in healthy check both by the clerical monitor and the dispenser of the law, cricket has hitherto been unassailed; on the contrary, it has been honored either by the active or passive sanction of all classes.

Mr. Baron Platt, in his address to the grand jury at the Lincoln summer assizes, 1850, in reference to the iniquities concocted in beer-houses, said, "Would it not be worthy the consideration of country gentlemen to forward by every means in their power the establishing of the good old English game of cricket—a game, which, while it served to amuse, tended also to aid the moral and social condition of the people."

Mr. Baron Alderson, also, some time previously addressed the grand jury of Huntingdon in a similar but more extensive strain; his remarks deserve to be printed in letters of gold. Mark what the just judge saith:—

"He could not help expressing the gratification he had that day derived from seeing the noble Lord Lieutenant of the County (the Earl of Sandwich) mixing with his tenantry, and his humbler neighbors, in one of the manly sports of England. Such a proceeding was calculated to revive the good old feeling which had subsisted in days gone by between the nobles of the land and those by whom their lordships, and their property, were surrounded and occupied. Conduct like this was far more likely to lead to a sound understanding of the best interests of each class, than the demeanor which, he lamented to say, was but too general on the part of the highly-born and wealthy towards those who did not possess equal advantages of birth or fortune. The scene, which he had been a delightful observer of that morning, was calculated, not simply to win, but to ensure the best feelings and respect of the middle and lower classes of society for those who, by the will of Providence, were placed above them. The respectful feelings of the lower classes for those to whom they had a right to look for support and consideration, would be found to be the very best source of protection for the property of the landlord; while, on the other hand, the parties themselves felt raised in their own estimation, by the occasional association with their superiors, in one of the common and healthy sports of the country."

Mr. Cobden—another excellent judge of human nature—in reply to the Secretary of a Club in the North of England, for his patronage, says:—

"I have no hesitation in allowing my name to be used as one of the patrons of your club. It is a game with which I have been familiar from my childhood. It is a healthful, manly recreation; and, if the game be played under judicious rules, such as you have adopted, it is, in my opinion, the most innocent of all out-door amusements."

Men of sense and imagination, who look with proper eyes at the revelries upon this beautiful planet called Earth—gorgeous with sunset, lovely with green fields, magnificent with mountains, and enchanting with valleys:

—discover in cricket a something, which no other sport under the sun can produce. He indeed must be totally insensible to the charms of nature and the beauty of manliness, who could behold a village green, where “the young contended and the old surveyed,” without acknowledging it to be a picture of unsurpassing beauty. Reader, did you never see a cricket match? If not, take the earliest opportunity of attending one, and you will not fail to realize many happy moments. To the lovers of English sports generally, there is not a more animating scene. There, all rude and jarring feeling subside; here,

“No terms with pain the ear of beauty pierce,  
Or words too rough to harmonize in verse.”

There, rank leaves its pedestal; there, men of all shades congregate; there, senator and peasant, artizan and peer, the employer and the employed, jostle together, and no alloy creeps in to mar the general holiday. Tottering senility contrasts with elastic youth. Folk of all ages meet, from the furrowed brow and channelled cheek, down to the plump and ruddy face of cherub size. The Radical finds himself alongside the Conservative, and each recognizes his political opponent with that degree of courtesy which is reserved for peculiar occasions. The laugh of the adept in these modern Olympics is not more than that of the tyro, whose dawning skill is yet to be developed; and as a crowning point, Albion's (or Canada's) fair damsels, with eyes that rain influence, form a galaxy of unrivalled beauty, and render the whole scene one of brilliant lustre and joyousness.

Moralists of the sterner sort, who weigh the actions of men in the nicest balance, have never discovered in cricket any tendency to a transgression of the decalogue, beyond that of its being worshipped with too much ardor, and this in a great measure is atoned for, by the spirit of cheerfulness which it educes. Another striking proof of the value of cricket is found in its adaptation to the requirements of the times, and that in a pecuniary point of view, it can be brought within the means of all; from the Patron Prince himself, down to the lowest born. The threefold combination of the manly, healthy, and innocent character of cricket, frequently induces country gentlemen to step from their seclusion to patronize, both by purse and in person, the humblest adventurers who meet on the village green to play down the sun. In some villages and

obscure towns, a cricket match is the event of the year—the very epoch of its history; and creates among the inhabitants as much sensation as the appearance of a comet or a marching regiment. The justice, the senator, and the peer, are frequently tempted to meet their less influential neighbors in the friendly warfare; and who knows the extent of good produced thereby? Man is both a social and an aspiring being: just mingle his name with those above him in rank, power, and affluence, and there springs up a zeal and ambition which spur him on to heroic deeds. Thus circumstanced, he feels as ardent to distinguish himself, even in the game of cricket, as if the fate of empires depended on his single skill and prowess; the finer feelings of the human breast are warmed, and when the heart is in flower, it is filled with emotions of the highest and most refined order; that which is praiseworthy is strengthened, and the relish for good deeds increases by what it feeds on. Cricket is, in fact, a pastime for all—peer, patriot or peasant. For the first it has its inducements—elegance, grace, and dexterity; for the next, it is one of the few legacies of our forefathers, still free and untaxed; and for the last, it possesses all the charms that rustic emulation and hilarity can desire.

## THE LAWS OF CRICKET,

(AS REVISED BY THE MARYLEBONE CLUB,)

WITH COMMENTS.

### The Ball.

I. 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.

Cricket Balls are now manufactured so well by all the makers, that it would be almost invidious to say which are the best. The principal makers are Dark, Page, Wickham, and Morgan; and of these, perhaps Dark's may be considered as A, 1. The reason that a new Ball may be demanded at the beginning of each innings is, that during the game the Ball may have become mis-shapen or heavy from wet, &c.; but now-a-days it is not usual to call for a new Ball at the beginning of each innings.

### The Bat.

II. 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.

It is a great mistake to use a heavy bat. The hand can seldom be as quick as the eye; and many a wicket is lost by being a *little* too late. An overweight bat is, in most cases, the cause of this. To under-hand bowling, where the play is mostly forward, bats as heavy as 2 lb 8 oz., and even heavier, were and perhaps may still be used; but to round-arm bowling, where quick hitting is indispensable, bats of from 2 lb. to 2 lb. 2 or 3 oz. will, to the average of players, be found the best weight; and, in choosing a bat, look out for one with clean grain, a hard face, and the handle laying back a little. It would be hardly possible to say whose bats are to be preferred. A great deal depends on personal fancy, but a choice "willow" from either Dark, Page, Aquila Clapshaw, Caldercourt, or Colbett, can scarcely ever be otherwise than a good article.

### The Stumps.

III. 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 sufficient thickness to prevent the ball from passing through.

### The Bowling Crease.

IV. 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.

### The Popping Crease.

V. The Popping Crease must be four feet from the Wicket, and parallel to it; unlimited in length, but not shorter than the Bowling Crease.

### Placing the Wickets.

VI. The Wickets must be pitched opposite to each other by the Umpires, at the distance of twenty-two yards.

VII. 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 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, &c., when the ground is wet.

"Complaints having been made to the Mary-le-bone Club that some persons, when at the wicket, are in the habit of making holes in the ground for a footing, the Committee of the Mary-le-bone Club are of the opinion that the umpires should be at liberty to prevent the practice, if they consider that it in any way interferes with the other batsmen."—*Bell's Life*, June 4, 1854.

VIII. After rain, the Wickets may be changed with the consent of both parties.

### The Bowler.

IX. 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.

## No Ball.

X. The Ball must be bowled, not thrown or jerked, and the hand must not be above the shoulder in delivery; and whenever the Bowler shall so closely infringe on this rule in either of the above particulars as to make it difficult for the Umpire at the Bowler's wicket to judge whether the ball has been delivered within the true intent and meaning of this rule or not, the Umpire shall call "No Ball."

The decision of what is a "no ball," from the bowler's foot not being on the ground, behind the bowling crease, and within the return crease, is one of the most difficult, as well as unpleasant duties the umpire has to perform. The actual delivery of the ball, from the hand, is so intimately connected with the motion of the foot at the same time, that it needs a good deal of experience to determine whether the foot leaves the ground before, or at the time, or after, the ball leaves the hand. Most men bowl with a spring, and in three cases out of four, seem to leave the ground before delivery; but a more attentive observation will generally show that it is only appearance, and not reality. In calling "no ball," do so the moment the toe is over or on the crease, or the batsman will lose his chance of a hit. If the toe is not over or on the crease, the umpire need not trouble himself about its seeming lifted off the ground at the moment of delivery; for careful experiment has proved that it is impossible for a round-arm bowler to deliver a ball effectually *unless his toe is actually on the ground*. The experienced umpire's practical knowledge will stand him in good stead, and he will refrain from harassing the bowler by calling "no ball," unless the Law is clearly violated. In deciding when a breach of Law X. takes place, the large discretion invested in the umpire renders the task comparatively easy. But a practised umpire will refrain from calling "no ball," under Law IX, unless on *sure grounds*, always giving the bowler the benefit of the doubt; for few things breed strife more readily than an umpire vexatiously "no balling" the bowler.

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

This, and Law No. XII, have recently (June 2nd, 1845) been substituted by the Mary-le-bone Club, instead of Laws No. X and XII, as they formerly existed. The wording of No X, as it stands now, seems well calculated to attain the object desired, viz., keeping the bowler's hands within due bounds. The salutary effect of the change in the Law has been already experienced in England; while, at the same time the efficiency of the bowling has not been impaired. This was strikingly evinced in the great match, played June 7th. at Lord's, between the Mary-le-bone Cricket Club and ground, against the County of Sussex, when Lillywhite and Hillyer, for Mary-le-bone, bowled nine "overs" without a run being made, though the batsmen were Mr. Napper, Dean (who lost his wicket at the eighteenth ball,) and Box, the power of the Sussex eleven. By means of the modern scoring book, each bowler's "overs" are now registered and analyzed, so that his faults thus stand in judgment against him for future reference; the immediate result being that greater attention is paid to *accuracy in bowling*. Most men know a throw or a jerk when they see one, though perhaps they could not exactly define in what it consists; and the umpire should allow small latitude to the bowler in this respect. The action termed "delivery" can be defined;



and, fairly construed, means that *final action* of the arm in bowling, when the ball *actually leaves the hand*—so that in no part of said action may the hand be above the shoulders, and in case of doubt on this point, the umpire is required to *decide against the bowler*. To so great an extent has the high or over-hand bowling been carried in England, and so many severe injuries have been the consequence of it, that the Hon. Robert Grimstone has given notice of the following alterations to be proposed in the Law, viz.: that if the bowler, in preparing to deliver, or in the actual delivery of the ball shall raise his hand or arm above his shoulder, the umpire shall call "no ball." As it has become necessary for our "Guide" to go to press before the decision of the Mary le-bone Club upon this important question can be known in Canada, we have only to hope that some modification of the proposed amendment will be made; for to "no ball" a bowler, where hand or arm may be above the shoulder while in the act of preparing to deliver the ball, would be altogether too stringent. Many men have acquired the habit of so raising the hand or arm before delivery, as a mere flourish, or more likely to give impetus to the swing of the arm in the actual delivery; and to "no ball" these would at once banish them from the field as bowlers. There can be no doubt that the practice of *raising the arm* requires to be checked—the higher the hand, the higher and quicker will be the rise of the ball from the ground; and every man's experience has taught him that not only is there danger to his ribs, and sometimes to his face, from this sudden and capricious rise of the ball, but that there can be little of good cricket from such bowling. Many of our "Young Canada" bowlers are commencing with the high (almost throwing) style of bowling, and for the sake of Canadian Cricket, therefore, we would gladly see this high handed bowling brought within reasonable limit. At the same time, however, the proposed alteration would tie up the bowler too tight, and cramp his action. Perhaps if the Rule were, that if *immediately before*, or in the actual delivery of the ball, &c., it should be a "no ball," all that is required would then be accomplished.

### Wide Ball.

XII. 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 the 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.

If the batsman *strikes* the ball, or if it comes *fairly* within his reach, it cannot, of course, be "wide;" and, consequently, such runs as may be made will be as it were "byes," though scored to wide balls; and the only way either of the players can lose his wicket, would be by being "run out." "Wide balls" depend, not on the crease, but on being out of the reach of the batsman, a consideration which is for the umpire to determine. Attention should be paid as to whether the bowler delivers the ball fairly *within* the return crease; as, if he does not, the batsman is sure to have wrong guard and most likely to lose his wicket—so that the odds of 12 wickets to 11 may result from inattention to this one particular.

XIII. 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 Balls," 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."

XIV. At the beginning of each innings the Umpire shall call "Play;" from that time to the end of each innings no trial ball shall be allowed to any Bowler.

The object of a "change" in the bowling is to distract the batsman's play (after he has stayed in a good while,) by the introduction of quite a different style; and this object is more likely to be obtained by the fresh bowler masking his delivery until it comes into actual play. A trial ball would expose the new "dodge," and put the batsman on his guard against the meditated attack upon his wicket.

### The Batsman is Out.

XV. The Striker is Out if either of the bails be bowled off, or if a stump be bowled out of the ground;

It has happened that a ball was once hit up and fell back on the stump; and, on one occasion, at the Westminster ground, a new stump was bowled out of the perpendicular, but the ball stuck in the groove of the middle stump, owing to the melting of the varnish! In both these cases the batsman of course continued his innings. In the event of both the bails being off, as will sometimes happen when a run is being made, then one of the stumps must be struck out of the ground, otherwise the batsman is not out.

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

There are a good many balls which, striking the bat sharp and low down, touch and leave the ground so rapidly as often to delude the man in the field into the belief, that he has made a capital catch. To determine this often-disputed question, requires the quick eye of an experienced umpire; who, in making his decision, will, however, always give the batsman the benefit of the doubt.

XVII. 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;

The batsman cannot be too particular in practising *the habit* of keeping within the crease. Stepping in to hit is a style of play that many have tried, but few have found to answer. It certainly is more pleasant to "go

in and swipe" than stay at home and block, and, when successful, appears to be brilliant play; but, if the many unsuccessful attempts—to say nothing of the unsteady habit it teaches—be compared with the few that have "fold," the balance must be greatly in favour of "staying at home." It may look the slow, but it is the *sure* game, as the "score" will prove. In playing forward to meet a good length ball, take care to reach far enough to make the run, the foot does not unconsciously draw in—for, if you miss the ball, the wicket keeper will have you to a certainty.

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

The batsman is not out for knocking down his wicket when running a notch.

**XIX. Or, if under pretence of running, or otherwise, either of the Strikers prevent a ball from being caught, the Striker is out;**

Formerly the *intention* to prevent a catch was considered to be the ground upon which a batsman was out; but recently the law has been made more strict; and now, if under *pretence* of running, or otherwise (as for instance, calling aloud to balk the catcher,) the fieldsmen is, in *any way*, prevented from catching the ball, the striker is out. It may seem hard that the batsman should be required, when making a run, to go out of his way to avoid hindering a catch being made in the direct line between the wickets; but, at the same time, it is the fieldsmen's right to catch the ball wherever it may be hit, and, in endeavoring to fulfil his mission, he must not be interfered with by the batsman. This is the present usage of the game, the *lex non scripta* of Cricket, as well as the letter of the law. The fieldsmen's prerogative is undeniably paramount. It is manifestly better to have a distinct penalty than a doubtful one. It might be debated, perhaps, to decide what was accident or what was intention; but when it is ruled that the batsman shall not, under any circumstances, hinder a catch there can be "no mistake" about it.

**XX. Or, if the ball be struck, and he wilfully strike it again;**

The batsman, after having once *hit* the ball, cannot *play at it* again; but he is at liberty to use his bat, or body, or foot, (but not the *hand*) to prevent the ball running into the wicket; and the umpire is sole judge whether it was the batsman's *intention* to score, or merely to guard his wicket. The force of the action has nothing to do with the question, as the batsman, in the pressing emergency of guarding his wicket, cannot always regulate the impetus of his bat while doing so. In a match at Sheffield in 1822, a Nottingham batsman, while running a notch, wilfully struck the ball when being thrown up to prevent it coming home to the wicket keeper's hands—for which uncricket-like act he was properly given out, under Law XX. See also Law XXXIV.

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

The ball must be in the same hand by means of which the wicket is levelled; and by bat in hand is meant that the bat be not thrown in. If

the ball, struck by one of the batsmen, should hit his partner's wicket, he is not out, though he be out of his ground "backing up" a run, unless the ball has previously, in its passage, touched the hand of one or other of the fieldsmen.

**XXII. Or, if any part of the Striker's dress knock down the wicket ;**

Should a puff of wind blow your straw hat into the wicket, it is a hard case certainly to be given "out;" but, having once paid the penalty, you will afterwards take care to attach your "tile" to the jacket by what sailors call a "lunyard." As cricketers do not play in "long tailed blues," any remarks about the dress striking the wicket may safely be curtailed. I once saw a little man, who came to the wicket with a beaver on, (nearly one-fourth of his own height,) bowled out, as he was playing forward, by the ball striking his hat, driving it right into the wicket! Be warned, therefore, and play either in a cap or a low crowned tile.

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

A curious illustration of the consequences of touching the ball while in play occurred not long ago, as follows:—The ball ran up a man's bat, and thence spun into the pocket of his jacket; he touched the ball while jerking it from his pocket, and was given out. He ought to have shaken the ball out of his pocket.

**XXIV. 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.**

This is another instance of the "glorious uncertainty" of the Laws of Cricket, and a surely no question has created a wrangle so frequently as this of "Leg before Wicket." The key to the difficulty is to be found by noticing where the ball *itches*—and to accomplish this the umpire should be immediately *behind* the wicket, and not, as one often sees, quite on one side. If, therefore, the ball *itches* in a direct line from wicket to wicket, and the player interposes any part of his person—except the hands, off which he may be caught out (see Law XVI)—so as to prevent the ball hitting the wicket—bearing in mind that many balls so stopped would, if not impeded, have gone *over* the wicket—the umpire is bound to give the batsman out. Old Nyren, in his history of "The Cricketers of my time," mentions a case in point which will better explain the practical working of the Law than pages of theory—it is as follows: Andrew Freemantle, a left-handed player, was battling against the bowling of one Wells, who had the knack, though a right-handed bowler, of making his balls "curl" from the off-side to the wicket. Freemantle used to get in front of the wicket, and hit the ball behind him, knowing he could not be given out for "Leg before the Wicket" supposing the ball did hit him, because the ball was *not pitched in a straight line to the wicket*, but to the off-side. With round-arm bowling, "Leg before Wicket" ought very rarely to occur, much more rarely, indeed, than is often decided. Let the round-arm bowler try if he can ever hit the wicket with a good length ball that does not pitch outside of a line drawn straight from the near stump of his own wicket to the opposite stump of the other wicket, without a "break-back." The thing is almost impossible with any but an over-pitched ball, unless the bowler delivers "over the wicket." It is difficult to lay down more than a general rule to guide the umpire in this predicament of deciding "out" or "not out," when appealed to by the bowler, under Law XXIV; and that is—firstly, the ball must pitch straight (that is, not merely

straight from hand to wicket, but actually *straight from wicket to wicket*; and the objection to adopting the line of the bowler's hand, instead of the line of the wicket, is that the umpire can actually see in the latter case, but in the former must guess;—secondly, the umpire must be satisfied that no “breaking” away, or sudden rise, would have prevented the ball hitting the wicket, if not stopped by the leg. But in settling the appeal let him be *prompt* and *decisive*; and, above all, be sure that he observed the pitch of the ball, and the position of the batsman's leg or body *at the instant the ball struck it*, or he will decide in the dark, and give grounds for objection to his competency. A man has been properly given out for stopping a ball with his arm below the elbow; it is enough to be allowed to save your wicket with gloves and hands, without allowing arms. A short man, says the author of the *Cricket Field*, who stooped to let the ball pass over his head and was hit in the face, was once given out as before the wicket.

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

### Not Scoring from a Catch.

XXVI. A ball being caught, no runs shall be reckoned.

The batsman should always try to make the run when a catch has been hit, as it confuses the field and adds to the score, should the ball be missed. It is considered “slow” to stand staring at the fieldsman while he is catching you out.

XXVII. A Striker being run out, that run which he and his partner were attempting shall not be reckoned.

A mistaken principle was formerly advocated, which it is highly desirable to correct here; for, if the run is not fully made, it cannot be scored, no matter which of the batsmen (the striker or non-striker) is run out. Suppose that but *one* run was wanting to make the game a tie, and the last two men had to get it; now, in case of either of the strikers being run out in attempting to make this one run, the game would certainly be ended, and with all the players out, how could the run be said to be made? When a man is caught out, no run can be scored; and on the same principle, when either batsman is run out, the run so attempted, it is clear, was *not* made, and cannot be scored.

### Lost Ball.

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

So long as the ball is fairly in sight, “lost ball” cannot be claimed for the purpose of limiting the runs to six. On a spacious and lively ground very long hits have sometimes been made, and the ball being all the time in sight, more than six runs have been scored. As pertinent to the present topic, I may here mention that nine runs were once got without an overthrow, from the bat of the Hon. F. Ponsonby, on Parker's field, Cambridge, and it took three men to throw up the ball. Where the ball has been hit into a pond or other inaccessible place, it is considered “lost,” though in sight; and instances have occurred of the ball being hit “up a spout” attached to the Pavilion, and once a “lost ball” was found so firmly fixed on the points of a broken glass bottle on a wired wall, that a new ball was found necessary to continue the game.

**XXIX.** 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 the 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 Law XXI.) his bat in hand, or some part of his person be within the popping crease.

To determine whether the ball is "finally settled" in the wicket-keeper or bowler's hands, is another of the difficulties of Cricket. Many a man, after the ball has been returned to either the bowler or the wicket-keeper, has been given out, and properly too, in consequence of having carelessly sauntered beyond his ground, *supposing* the ball to be "dead." I am inclined to think that the ball should be considered "dead" when it has been returned by the wicket-keeper to the bowler. But the surest mode of interpreting the law would be for the batsman to practise *staying at home*, unless he actually proposes attempting the run. As the "popping crease" is unlimited in length, the batsman may move about as far as he likes, on either side of the wicket, *so long as he keeps behind the "crease."* Nor can he be considered out of his ground if he happen to be standing behind the "bowling crease." To be *within the "popping crease"* is all that is required of the batsman. The following illustration of the force of the rule will amuse. A well known cricketer had contracted the awkward habit of pulling up his trousers after missing to play the ball, which, of course, lifted his leg every time it occurred. Mr. Herbert Turner (the beau ideal of a wicket keeper) watched our friend for this, caught him in the act, and put him out. A similar piece of fun happened at Lord's in 1854: "Gentlemen of Kent against Gentlemen of England." One of the Kent side sat down to get wind after a short run; his bat was in, but his seat outside the crease: for a moment he let go the handle, and the wicket-keeper put him out. He was angry about this, and said he'd never play again; but he did play in the return match at Canterbury, and, *mirabile dictu*, was put out a second time in precisely the same manner!

**XXX.** 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.

**XXXI.** 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 XVII. and XXI., while the ball is in play.

**XXXII.** In all cases where a substitute shall be allowed, the consent of the opposite party shall also be obtained as to the person to act as substitute, and the place in the field which he shall take.

At the annual meeting of the Mary-le-bone Club at Lord's, May 15, 1854, the foregoing material changes were made in Laws XXX., XXXI. and XXXII.; and with reference thereto, the Mary-le-bone Cricket Club have



signified (through *Bell's Life*, June 4, 1854,) that they consider it to be desirable, before the commencement of every match, that some person should be nominated as the acknowledged Manager of each side ; and, being anxious that the new Laws, with respect to substitutes, should be carried out in a spirit of fairness and mutual concession, suggest that substitutes may be allowed in every case where a reasonable cause is given for the absence of the principal from the field ; and, with a view to carry out this recommendation, the Committee wish the umpires (in cases where a substitute appears in the field) to enquire whether the consent of the Manager of the opposite side has been obtained as to the person acting as substitute, and the place in the field which he may occupy.

XXXIII. If any Fieldsman stop the ball with his hat, the ball shall be considered dead, and the opposite party shall add five runs to their score ; if any be run, they shall have five in all.

XXXIV. The ball having been hit, the Striker may guard his wicket with his bat or any part of his body except his hands ; that Law XXIII. may not be disobeyed.

### The Wicket-Keeper.

XXXV. The Wicket Keeper shall not take the ball for the purpose of stumping until it have passed the wicket ; he shall not move until the ball be out of the Bowler's hand ; he shall not by any noise incommode the Striker ; and if any part of his person be over or before the wicket, although the ball hit it, the Striker shall not be out.

The umpire should keep a sharp eye on the movements of the wicket-keeper, for many a wicket has been put down, either by the ball being guided by the wicket-keeper's hand on to the balls, or by the wicket-keeper adroitly lifting a ball with his finger, and the man has been given as "bowled out." These "artful dodges" are, of course, never sanctioned among gentlemen ; but as there are persons to be sometimes met with, who fancy "sharp practice" to be "good Cricket," the umpire requires to be "wide awake" to such customers. It will also need his closest vigilance to watch that the batsman's foot is *beyond* the crease, (giving him the full benefit of the doubt,) and that the ball be taken fairly behind the wicket, when the attempt is made to "stump." Some wicket-keepers, in their anxiety to take the ball, have the bad habit of having the hands either in front of, or immediately over, the wicket ; and the umpire must bear in mind that if, at the time of such a violation of the law, a batsman should be bowled out by, or even caught from, a ball, he is "not out ;" as the rule is imperative that the wicket-keeper, when the ball is bowled, and when stumping, shall be, and shall take the ball, *behind* the wicket. But when a run is attempted, and the ball thrown by the field, the wicket-keeper can take the ball, or place himself how he chooses.

### The Umpires.

XXXVI. The Umpires are the sole judges of fair or unfair play ; and all disputes shall be determined by them, each at his own wicket ; but in case of a catch,

which the Umpire at the wicket bowled from cannot see sufficiently to decide upon, he may apply to the other Umpire, whose opinion shall be conclusive.

XXXVII. The Umpires in all matches shall pitch fair wickets; and the parties shall toss up for choice of innings. The Umpires shall change wickets after each party has had one innings.

XXXVIII. They shall not allow more than two minutes for each striker to come in, and ten minutes between each innings. When the Umpires shall call "Play," the party refusing to play shall loose the match.

XXXIX. They are not to order a Striker out unless appealed to by the adversaries.

XL. But if one of the Bowler's feet be not on the ground behind the bowling crease and within the return crease when he shall deliver the ball, the Umpire at his Wicket, unasked, must call out "No Ball."

XLI. If either of the Strikers run a short run, the Umpire must call "One Short."

XLII. No Umpire shall be allowed to bet.

XLIII. No Umpire is to be changed during a match, unless with the consent of both parties, except in case of violation of Law XLII. ; then either party may dismiss the transgressor.

XLIV. After the delivery of four balls, the Umpire must call "Over," but not until the ball shall be finally settled in the Wicket Keeper's or Bowler's hand; the ball shall then be considered dead; nevertheless, if an idea be entertained that either of the Strikers is out, a question may be put previously to, but not after, the delivery of the next ball.

XLV. The Umpire must take especial care to call "No Ball" instantly upon delivery; "Wide Ball" as soon as it shall pass the Striker.

XLVI. The Players who go in second shall follow their innings, if they have obtained eighty runs less than their antagonists, except in all matches limited to only one day's play, when the number shall be limited to sixty instead of eighty.



**XLVII.** When one of the Strikers shall have been put out, the use of the bat shall not be allowed to any person until the next Striker shall come in.

The umpires have not only a difficult but troublesome duty to perform; and, to enable them to discharge it properly, they need to possess experience, and, above all, impartiality. Many a game has been marred, and much ill-feeling introduced, by the decisions of incompetent and *partizan* umpires. One palpably wrong decision—whether given from ignorance or influenced by partiality, it matters not—is quite enough to disturb the game and destroy the pleasure of the contest. Errors in judgment and defects in attention will happen to umpires as well as to other persons; but these are minor considerations, provided *confidence* be reposed in their experience and *integrity*. When the batsman is given "out," he should walk off at once—to dispute the umpire's decision, even if it be clearly wrong, is bad taste and bad cricket; though in the pang of vexation, it is a weakness which the best of players are sometimes betrayed into. The true cricketer should scorn to interpret the laws in such a sense as to increase the uncertainty of the game. If a man is standing out of his ground unintentionally, the fair and courteous way is to caution him. If the ball touch the hand of the batsman and is caught, he should never refuse to inform the umpire whether it did so touch or not. Among *cricketers*, the umpire is only appealed to when there is something to be decided, and it is not more childish to be continually asking "How's that, umpire?" than it is at variance with the manly character of the game to profit by his mistakes. In pitching wickets, the one umpire should see that his brother umpire does not choose the ground, so as to favor a particular bowler; and take as much pains to pitch fair and true wickets as if you had to bowl at them yourself. Leg byes should be called to the scorers by the umpire at the bowler's wicket as soon as the run is made; the bowler's umpire should also give notice of byes to the scorers, say by holding up the hand, and thus avoid the necessity of questions being "screamed out" from the scorers' table. Give "guard" from the spot where the bowler delivers the ball. Be "awake" to "ball in hand," and look sharp that the man at the wicket does not shake off the ball with his toe! One of the most pointed retorts ever made to a frivolous appeal was this: "How's that, umpire?" "Sir, you know it is not out; so why ask me, if you mean fair play!" In the discharge of his duties, the umpire can never hope to give universal satisfaction; no unsuccessful suitor thoroughly agreed with the ruling of a judge; and who was ever yet quite content with an adverse decision as to "leg before wicket!" Impartiality, attention, and a knowledge of the game will, however, carry him through in the long run; and the conscientious umpire may, with much propriety, apply to himself and his duties the words addressed to the jurors at the opening of the Assizes, namely: "Give no man out from envy, hatred or malice; neither give any man in through fear, favour or affection, gain or reward, or the hope or promise thereof; but give men 'out,' or 'not out,' truly and indifferently, according to the best of your skill and understanding."

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\* \* Since page 19 went to press, intelligence has been received that the Mary-le-bone Cricket Club have substituted the following for Law X. :—

"The ball must be bowled: if thrown or jerked, or if the bowler in the actual delivery of the ball, or in the action immediately preceding the delivery, shall raise his hand or arm above his shoulder, the Umpire shall call "no ball."

## Laws of Single Wicket.

I. When there shall be less than five players on a side, Bounds shall be placed, twenty-two yards each, in a line from the off and leg stump.

II. The ball must be hit before the Bounds, to entitle the Striker to a run, which run cannot be obtained unless he touch the bowling stump or crease in a line with his bat, or some part of his person, or go beyond them, returning to the popping crease as at Double Wicket, according to Law XXI.

III. When the Striker shall hit the ball, one of his feet must be on the ground, and behind the popping crease, otherwise the Umpire shall call "No Hit."

IV. When there shall be less than five Players on a side, neither Byes nor Overthrows shall be allowed, nor shall the Striker be caught out behind the wicket, nor stumped out.

V. The Fieldsman must return the ball so that it shall cross the play between the wicket and the bowling stump, or between the bowling stump and the bounds; the Striker may run till the ball be so returned.

The ball must be returned by the fieldsman *in front of the wicket*, in such a manner that it shall cross the play between the wickets, or between the batsman's wicket and the "bounds;" and the striker may continue running until it has been so returned.

VI. After the Striker shall have made one run, if he start again he must touch the bowling stump, and turn before the ball cross the play to entitle him to another.

The batsman, after making a run, must have touched the bowling stump and turned, *before the ball has crossed the play*, to score again.

VII. The Striker shall be entitled to three runs for lost ball, and the same number for ball stopped with hat, with reference to Laws XXVIII. & XXXIII. of Double Wicket.

VIII. When there shall be more than four players on a side; there shall be no Bounds. All Hits, Byes, and Overthrows shall then be allowed.

IX. The Bowler is subject to the same laws as at Double Wicket.

The bowler is subject to the general Laws of the game; "wide" and "no ball" count the same in single as in double wicket; and not more than one minute is allowed between each ball.

X. Not more than one minute shall be allowed between each ball.

### Bets.

I. No bet upon any match is payable, unless it be played out or given up.

II. If the runs of one player be betted against those of another, the bet depends on the first innings, unless otherwise specified.

III. If the bet be made on both innings, and one party beat the other in one innings, the run of the first innings shall determine it.

IV. If the other party go in a second time, then the bet must be determined by the number on the score.

For the purpose of settling a question which has frequently been referred to me, it will not be out of place to mention here that, in a one day's match, the game is *not* decided by the first innings, *unless it shall have been so agreed upon before the game begins.*

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### PRACTICAL HINTS.

THE FIELDSMAN.—Don't stare about the field, or talk to your mates, but be on the look-out to obey the wicket-keeper's signals, and watch, like a cat, the pitch of the ball and the motions of the batsman, so as to get the start of the ball; by so doing, you will field and catch many balls which otherwise would get past you—the half moment's *start of the ball* makes all the difference. Don't *wait* for the ball, but try to *save the run* by dashing in to meet it; field the ball with the right hand, and return it *at once*, and as if with the one movement to the wicket-keeper, quickly, but not violently, and to the *top of the wicket*. In making a catch, keep the hands close with the fingers open; and, to prevent rebound of the ball or “stinging” the hand, mind and *give* a little to the ball, or you are safely booked for the epithet of “*butter-fingers.*” If the ball comes to you too sharp to be fielded by hand, down on one knee, raise both hands, with fingers wide apart, in front of you, and never mind your bread-basket, which will often act as a safe stay to the ball's further progress. Kingdoms, as well as cricket matches, have been ruined by an “*overthrow*”; so be sure to *back up* well, but not too closely together, or the ball will get past ere you can field it. To be observant of

the play—fearless in meeting the ball—and quick, though steady in returning it, are essential requisites in the fieldsmen; and remember, that to *prevent* your opponents making runs, is the next merit to making runs yourself.

**THE WICKET-KEEPER.**—What the General is to an army, the wicket-keeper is to an “eleven”; and he who is entrusted with this important post needs experience, patience, watchfulness, and temper. He is *ex-officio* the manager of the play, for although sometimes others may direct the game generally, he carries out their suggestions, and the rest of the field are bound to defer to his authority, and look to him for directions *by signal*, and not by words, which would unmask his strategy to the otherwise unsuspecting batsman. The experienced wicket-keeper will acquit the duties of his onerous post with a courteous bearing, as regards the opposite party, and with moderation and tact towards his associates; something may be left to the fieldsmen's own discretion—a suggestion from the field has often done good service—and it should be the general's study to keep his subordinates in harmonious order. Annoyances create carelessness, if not bad temper—when, of course, the catch is missed, or the ball escapes, and runs are made which ought to have been saved. A good deal of forbearance on the one side, and a little patience on the other, will always keep the team lively, pleasant, and, in consequence, effective. The “old hand” has little need of advice; but to the youthful wicket-keeper I would say, the less noise or excess of action, the better; eschew the showy trick of rattling down the wicket, unless there be a reasonable chance of putting the man out; appeal to the umpire as seldom as possible; study the habit of standing at a *convenient* distance from the wicket; and when a ball is thrown up from the field, always take it with the wicket close in front of you, and with your hands well over the bails, thus gaining that small fraction of time which, if lost, brings the batsman “home.” Practise your field and the bowler to act by signal; avoid shouting to or hurrying the fieldsmen, for, in nine cases out of ten, it confuses him, and he misses what otherwise he would have done well enough—and remember, that “*festina lente*” is, or ought to be, the wicket-keeper's motto in managing the play.

**THE BOWLER.**—Always start from the same place, to keep which make a mark in the ground; measure each

step and bowl a good length ; commence gently, increasing your pace as you find yourself bowling steadily ; for, if you begin like a lion, you'll soon end like a lamb ; and be sure to bowl straight at the wicket. Don't use yourself to take a long run before delivering the ball, as the contrary practice saves you fatigue, helps to make your bowling more difficult to play, as the batsman has but scant time to prepare his defence, and tends to keep you behind the crease, thus sparing your ears the grating sound of " no ball" from the umpire. Fix your eye on a spot where your ball should pitch, and work at it accordingly. Keep your body upright, and deliver the ball high, (*i. e.*, keep your hand up to " regulation " pitch,) which will cause the ball to rise well and sharp ; study the batsman's *weak point*, and attack it ; and, though not least, don't be " huffed " if the wicket-keeper, when two batsmen have been in together for a long time, should bring on a change bowler in your place. And, lastly, bear in mind, that the criterion of the best bowling is, that it pitches just so near the bat as to make it equally difficult to play back as forward, so that, if the latter be attempted, the rise of the ball may carry it over the shoulder of the bat ; if the former, it will, perhaps, be hit up—in either case giving the chance of a " bailer," or a catch.

**THE BATSMAN.**—A small treatise might be written on this subject alone, but as brevity is the soul of wit, I shall study to be short. Watch the bowler's hand, and mark well the *pitch* of the ball ; play with an upright bat, *i. e.*, the full face of it towards the bowler, with the handle slanting forward so as to meet and cover the ball ;—keep within your crease—have the right foot firm and the left free ; keep your body erect, but not stiff, the legs not too much extended, and free ; hold the bat about the middle of the handle, and moderately tight ; *To keep the left elbow well up*—by which means the left shoulder is brought over the bat, and thus the ball is kept down—is the batsman's *golden rule*. Play on the ball with a free motion of the arms (from the shoulder) and the wrists ; it is not so much hard hitting as free play that makes the long runs ; hit every ball on its own side ; block those balls you cannot reach to hit ; above all, block a " tice," particularly a " leg tice ;" and beware of " shooters," which are certain death if not taken in time ; begin on the defensive ; treat each ball, for the first few " overs,"

with marked respect; at first, aim at placing the ball safe for the one run; and, even in your dreams, don't think of hitting out until, by playing some score or so of balls, the nerves have become steady, and you have got sight of the ball; study the habit of steady batting, and accustom yourself to play the same kind of ball in one particular manner; practise *decision* and uniformity, for nothing is more fatal to the batsman than a wavering and irregular habit of play; and reflect how many times you have been out when you might have kept in, and made a long score by more steady play; play forward at balls within your reach, and play back at those which are short pitched; the former is the safe game, and shows more of strength and firmness; the latter displays more appearance of neatness and style, but is not so good a defence; hit by sight, and not by guess, and never attempt either to "cut" a ball which is straight to the middle stump, or hit round at one coming direct to the leg wicket; don't run beyond your strength, and consider your partner; to be run out is almost always the result of bad judgment; the man who hasto *make the wicket* should *judge the run*; to make the "short run" is the perfection of judgment, for the player who loses the single run allows his opponents to stand so deep, that fewer runs are got for long hits, besides the chance of being caught out; back your partner up, so as to be ready to start in a moment; make your first run quick, which will enable you better to judge whether a second can be prudently attempted; in making a run, act with promptitude and decision; and, having started, don't go back, for to save your wicket at the expense of your partner's is miserable play. When you do hit, particularly to the off, put your shoulder to the stroke, so as to drive the ball beyond the field—feeble hitting often gives a catch. If these general suggestions are attended to, the young cricketer will, in the course of practise, speedily acquire the other requisites of a good batsman. To time and practice I shall leave the development of "leg" and "cover" hitting, the "draw," &c.; and I shall conclude by reminding the youthful aspirant that *condition* is as necessary for a cricketer as a prize-fighter; and that the criterion of the best *batting* is staying in the greatest length of time, gaining the most notches, and giving the fewest chances to the field.

**THE GAME.**—If you win the toss take the innings ; for, at the close of a well-contested game, *to make the runs* operates greatly on the nervous system. Anxiety affects the batsman's eye more than the bowler's hand ; and the up-hill game is against the side which goes in last. At the beginning, and while the play is constrained, bring the field in, and widen it as circumstances require. The batsman is generally cautious during the first half-dozen "overs," and not unfrequently gives a catch—besides, that caution is increased, and consequently tells in your favour, when he finds his hits closely fielded. In changing a bowler, bring up in his place one who delivers from a different side of the wicket, and whose style and pace are as opposite as possible to his predecessor's ; and bear in mind, that very fast bowling, *unless straight and of a good length*, makes runs against you, and that "round" bowling often does more for you in the field than at the wicket. Commence the innings with two steady bats, so as to "beat off" the bowling, if possible, early in the game. Consult the taste of your mates as to the order of going on ; but be careful to have always *one* safe bat at the wicket. "Shying" at the wicket is doubtful policy ; but when it has to be done, throw in sharp, so that the ball shall come, "first hop," to the wicket—which, if it fail to strike, will cause the ball to be more readily stopped by the field, who, *of course*, will be "backing up" for it. And, in selecting an "eleven," where there is a choice between two equally matched batsmen, prefer him who is the best field.

**PERSONAL.**—A cap of white flannel, or woollen Shepherd's plaid, is easier and lighter to the head than a hat. A cotton shirt is preferable to linen, because it absorbs the perspiration, and does not so readily chill ; but a cotton Guernsey, with a collar made to button like a shirt, is best of all. A cotton or linen tie is better than a silk one, because silk is a non-conductor of heat and does not absorb perspiration. Worsted or lamb's wool socks are softer to the feet, and less liable to chafe you than cotton. For your shoes, have the two spikes under the head of the foot, rather higher up the sole than is usually done, and the third close under the division of the first (or great) and second toe—as, by this arrangement, you will get a firmer tread. If you are hit, rub the bruise well with sweet oil, rather than brandy or vinegar.



## REVIEW OF THE SEASON,

1857.

In the subjoined list we furnish a summary of the only matches of which the records are available. It will be observed that the Victorious Eleven has precedence in every case; where the game is an unfinished one, we take the first innings as the criterion.

Date.	Where Played.	Contending Elevens.	1st In.	2d In.	Total.	Result.
May 25,—Belleville	{	Belleville	42	36	78	} 4 wickets to spare
		Kingston	51	25	76	
May 25,—Niagara	{	Gram. School	69	18	85	} 10 w'kets to spare
		Town	59	25	84	
May 25,—Oakville	{	Married	64	55	120	} 20 runs
		Single	58	42	100	
June 2,—Toronto	{	Trinity Col.	94	..	94	} one innings and
		Toronto	34	39	73	
June 13,—Bowmanville	{	Toronto	92	..	..	} Unfinished; Dar.
		Darlington	42	..	..	
June 14,—Hamilton	{	Married	56	27	83	} 5 wickets
		Single	25	57	82	
June 16,—Kingston	{	Klugston	82	83	165	} 98 runs
		Belleville	43	24	67	
June 27,—Toronto	{	Oakville	40	12	59	} 9 wickets
		Toronto 2d el'n	29	23	52	
July 2,—Toronto	{	Toronto	96	18	114	} 8 wickets
		Trinity Col.	63	49	112	
July 3,—Belleville	{	Kingston	113	57	170	} 3 wickets
		Belleville	102	67	169	
July 4,—Toronto	{	U C College	64	..	64	} one innings and
		Carleton	10	18	28	
July 9,—Toronto	{	Canada	52	17	69	} 8 wickets
		Old Country	31	37	68	
July 17,—Ottawa	{	Ottawa	41	70	111	} 22 runs
		Brockville	36	52	89	
July 18,—Goderich	{	Single	76	56	132	} 2 wickets
		Married	49	81	130	
July 18,—St. Cath'ines	{	Single	54	72	126	} 5 wickets
		Married	83	40	123	
July 18,—Toronto	{	U C College	133	..	133	} one innings and
		Tor. 2d eleven	43	60	103	
July 22,—Toronto	{	U C College	56	65	121	} 2 wickets
		Tor. 2d eleven	50	70	120	
July 23,—Toronto	{	Ex-p'ls U C C	101	..	101	} Unfinished, U C C
		The Province	89	103	142	



Date.	Where Played.	Contending Elevens.	1st In.	2d In.	Total.	Result.
July 25,—Toronto	{	Toronto	164	..	164	Unfinished, Whit-
		Whitby	102	15	117	
July 25,—St. Cath'ines	{	Married	..	..	..	2 runs
		Single	..	..	..	
July 29,—Hamilton	{	Guelph	81	47	73	20 runs
		Hamilton	25	24	49	
July 31,—Prescott	{	Prescott	40	25	65	7 wickets
		Kingston	48	10	64	
July 31,—Galt	{	Paris junior	69	47	116	1 run !
		Guelph "	48	67	115	
July 31,—Ottawa	{	Prescott	..	..	..	
		Ottawa	..	..	..	
Aug. 1,—St. Cath'ines	{	Single	..	..	..	10 wickets
		Married	..	..	..	
Aug. 3,—Prescott	{	Prescott	34	22	56	2 wickets
		Ottawa	33	22	55	
Aug. 3,—Goderich	{	Clinton	74	34	108	8 wickets
		Goderich	40	67	107	
Aug. 4,—Brockville	{	Brockville	126	..	126	One innings and
		Ottawa	32	19	51	
Aug. 5-6,—Toronto	{	East (in.Tor.)	115	118	234	49 runs
		West of Tor.	01	135	185	
Aug. 7,—Toronto	{	Sippincott	..	..	..	
		Yorkville	..	..	..	
Aug. 8,—Galt	{	Galt	68	44	112	5 wickets
		Paris	51	60	121	
Aug. 11,—Brantford	{	GWR	123	1	124	10 wickets
		BB & LHR	89	34	123	
Aug. 13,—Hamilton	{	St.Catharines	81	43	124	9 runs
		Hamilton	52	63	115	
Aug. 15,—Preston	{	Preston	69	64	130	7 wickets
		Berlin	87	50	128	
Aug. 19,—Toronto 20 & 21,	{	Canada	145	53	198	7 wickets
		United States	108	39	187	
Aug. 26,—Dundas	{	Hamilton jr.	37	62	99	32 runs
		Dundas	19	49	68	
Aug. 29,—St. Cath'ines	{	St.Catharines	132	..	132	Unfinished ; Tor-
		Toronto	80	40	120	
Aug. 29,—Paris	{	Paris	34	46	80	1 run !
		Galt	43	36	79	
Aug. 30,—Clinton	{	Goderich	60	80	140	1 wicket
		Clinton	39	95	134	
Sept. 1,—Milton	{	Single	22	..	22	One innings and
		Married	8	11	19	
Sept. 2,—London (?)	{	London	91	..	91	One innings and
		Delaware	36	35	71	
Sept. 4,—Kingston	{	Kingston	171	..	171	One innings and
		Prescott	63	58	122	
Sept. 5,—London	{	St. Catharines	105	11	116	Unfinished; St. C.
		London	81	..	81	
Sept. 5,—Preston	{	Preston	..	..	..	Unfinished; P'ton
		Berlin	..	..	..	

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Date.	Where Played.	Contending Elevens.	1st In.	2d In.	Total.	Result.
Sept. 7,—Ottawa	{	Union (Ottawa) ..	--	--	--	8 wickets
		Ottawa ..	--	--	--	
Sept. 8,—Prescott	{	Prescott 58	35	93	5 wickets	
		Brockville 59	33	92		
Sept. 12,—Toronto	{	Toronto 87	87	174	Unfinished; St. C.	
		St. Catharines 79	48	127		7 wickets to fall
Sept. 12,—Preston	{	Preston ..	--	--	4 wickets	
		Berlin ..	--	--		
Sept. 12,—Milton	{	Milton 122	28	150	29 runs	
		Acton 76	45	121		
Sept. 18,—St. Cath'inos	{	St. Catharines 45	85	130	Unfinished; St. C.	
		Hamilton 41	..	41		2 wickets to fall
Sept. 19,—Paris	{	Paris 93	67	160	70 runs	
		Ingersoll 43	47	90		
Sept. 19,—Preston	{	15 of P'n & B'n 84	--	84	Unfinished; Galt	
		11 of Galt 22	--	22		only ..wk'ts down
Sept. 24,—Acton	{	Milton 51	94	145	94 runs	
		Acton 23	29	51		
Sept. 28,—Hamilton	{	G W R R 65	49	114	3 wickets	
		B & L H R R 70	42	112		
Sept. ..,—Milton	{	Single ..	--	--		
		Married ..	--	--		
Oct. 9,—Napanee	{	Belleville 161	--	161	One innings and	
		Napanee 35	37	72		89 runs
Oct. 14,—Prescott	{	Married 41	67	108	Unfinished; Single	
		Single 27	71	98		4 wickets down
Oct. 15,—Goderich	{	Clinton 115	--	115	Unfinished; C'ch	
		Goderich 63	69	132		only 3 wk'ts down

The dates of the following are unknown.

Where Played.	Contending Elevens.	1st In.	2d In.	Total.	Result.
.....Chatham	{ Non-Profess'al 53	103	156	91 runs	
	{ Professional 22	43	65		
.....Paris	{ Paris Juniors 79	37	116	18 runs	
	{ Simcoe 34	61	95		
.....Preston	{ Single ..	--	--	One innings and	
	{ Married ..	--	--		4 runs
.....Preston	{ Single ..	--	--	17 runs	
	{ Married ..	--	--		
.....Preston	{ West of Speed ..	--	--	One innings and	
	{ East " ..	--	--		3 runs
.....Whitby	{ Darlington 46	85	131	41 runs	
	{ Ontario 40	50	90		
.....Bowmanville	{ Darlington 139	--	--	Unfinished, owing	
	{ Ontario 16	--	--		to rain
.....Whitby	{ Ontario 41	24	65	12 runs	
	{ Toronto 30	23	53		
.....Oshawa (?)	{ Ontario 2d el'n 69	45	114	49 runs	
	{ Oshawa 24	41	65		
.....Whitby (?)	{ Ontario 123	--	123	One innings and	
	{ Oshawa 47	11	58		65 runs

Where Played.	Contending Elevens.	1st In.	2d In.	Total.	Result.
.....Whitby (?)	{ Ontario 2d cl'n	60	--	60	} One innings and 6 runs
	{ Greenwood	41	13	54	
.....Whitby (?)	{ Ontario	44	53	97	} 5 wickets
	{ Pickering	37	56	93	
.....Whitby (?)	{ Ontario	65	--	65	} One innings and 7 runs
	{ Reach	11	47	58	
.....Whitby	{ Left-handed	67	37	104	} 5 wickets
	{ Right-handed	74	29	103	
.....Whitby	{ 2nd Eleven	46	53	99	} 2 wickets
	{ 1st 4&7 others	33	64	97	
.....Rondeau (?)	{ Rondeau	--	--	--	} 8 wickets
	{ Morpeth	--	--	--	
.....Chatham (?)	{ Chatham	--	--	--	} 9 wickets
	{ Rondeau	--	--	--	
.....Rondeau (?)	{ Rondeau	--	--	--	} 5 wickets
	{ Chatham	--	--	--	
.....Rondeau	{ Single	--	--	--	}
	{ Married	--	--	--	
.....Montreal	{ Military	--	--	--	} Resulted in a tie!
	{ Montreal	--	--	--	
.....Montreal	{ Military	--	--	--	} 3 wickets
	{ Montreal	--	--	--	
.....Rouse's Point	{ Aurora, Mont.	--	--	--	}
	{ Rouse's Point	--	--	--	
.....St. Johns	{ Aurora	--	--	--	}
	{ Rouse's Point	--	--	--	

There are in the preceding columns many details whose omission will be noticed by the respective Clubs; but ere any blame can be justly attached to the compilers, let those inclined to censure bear in mind that wherever information has been withheld, we have been compelled to avail ourselves of much that was imperfect in form. Our object is to show at a glance as large a portion of last year's matches as possible; and if in executing our design errors have occurred, we cannot, however sorry for them, consent to bear more than our share of the burden.

We trust that another year the various Clubs will see that it is to their advantage to forward to us in due time correct details, rather than run the risk of incurring misrepresentation, by neglecting to do so.

**THE BATSMEN'S AVERAGES.**

THE table here presented has been prepared very carefully from the printed scores in our possession. The names given are those of the players who composed the respective Elevens in the four matches. There are a few others whom we should have inserted in the list with pleasure; while, on the other hand, there may be some whom we might have omitted, without doing any palpable wrong to themselves personally, or to the weal of cricket generally. But, having commenced on a fixed principle, it was deemed advisable to adhere rigidly to it. The only exception made is in favour of G. A. Barber, Esq., who has hitherto played with the Upper Canada College and the Old Country; but who last season made a voluntary surrender of his undeniable rights, in order to make way for new men, whose services it was thought might be advantageously called into use for the great match. When it is stated that upon Mr. Barber devolved the onerous duties of umpire in all four matches, it is needless to add aught in corroboration of the fact that his stewardship gave unequivocal satisfaction.

From the accompanying statement, we hesitate not in selecting Parsons as the best average, and well does he deserve the honor, for a more brilliant bat has yet to be seen in Canada. His six matches, too, were, beyond the question of a doubt, first-class. T. D. Phillipps comes next, having played in more matches last season than any other Canadian Cricketer. In addition to the fifteen matches here accounted for, Mr. P. scored heavily in another, of which the records are mislaid; this would probably increase his average per match by 1 run. Mr. P. also played in twelve other Eleven-a-side matches, (practice,) scoring in them 892 runs. Mr. Heward's average is also good, though he does not run up his 50, 60, and even 70, as he did ten years ago. Next to him comes Bradbury, with an average of 11; and then Deykes, and Rykert, each  $9\frac{5}{8}$ . After these, Hore, H. Phillipps, and Head,—all, it will be observed, members of the Canadian Eleven; a fact which bears striking proof of the correctness of judgment exhibited by the Committee that selected them as representatives of Canada.

## ELEVEN-A-SIDE MATCHES.

NAMES,	RESIDENCE.	Matches.	Innings.	Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Times not out.	Average per Innings.	No. over.
Barber, G. A.	Toronto	7	11	46	12	2	4	2
Barron, F. W.	"	6	8	54	16	2	6	6
Bayloy, R.	London	3	4	33	27	1	8	1
Bradbury, James	Toronto	7	13	146	48	4	11	3
Bradbury, W.	"	7	10	54	14	1	5	4
Brodie,	Ingersoll	3	5	57	28	1	11	2
Broughall, A. J.	Trin. Col., Toronto	3	4	28	21	1	7	-
Buckland,	Guolph	2	4	13	9	1	3	1
Bull, H. B.	Hamilton,	3	6	23	13	1	3	5
Clarke,	Whitby	2	4	37	23	1	9	1
Conolly, J.	St. Catharines	5	7	12	5	1	1	5
Dextor,	Toronto	5	8	56	19	1	7	-
Draper, G. W.	Kingston	7	11	57	28	1	5	2
Deykes, J. G.	Galt	9	16	154	36	1	9	10
Ellis, T.	London	2	3	17	13	1	5	2
Elmhirst, Lieutenant	Kingston, 39th Reg.	4	7	35	14	1	5	8
Fitzroy, James	Toronto	8	15	68	23	1	4	8
Foudrinier, F.	Prescott	6	12	68	24	1	5	8
Hamilton, W. P.	Hamilton	7	14	52	12	1	3	10
Head, G.	St. Catharines	9	15	113	27	1	7	0
Helliwell, J.	Toronto	7	11	57	18	1	5	2
Heward, J. O.	"	10	18	229	47	1	12	13
Hore, Lieutenant	Montreal, 39th Reg.	2	3	25	14	1	8	1
Hurrell,	Bradford	2	4	1	1	1	0	1
Hutcheson, St. John	Bowmanville	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Maughan, Philip	Toronto	5	8	24	17	1	3	-
McCuaig, R. C. W.	Hamilton	2	4	13	7	1	3	1
Muir,	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Napier, W.	Toronto	3	4	35	19	2	8	1
Parsons, B.	"	6	10	156	36	1	15	6
Pearless, J.	Hamilton	4	8	30	9	1	3	6
Phillipps, H.	St. Catharines	13	22	174	24	4	7	20
Phillipps, T. D.	"	15	25	359	40	2	14	9
Philpotts, G.	Toronto	1	2	13	13	1	6	1
Pickering, W. P.	Montreal	1	1	18	18	1	18	-
Reid, Dr.	Bowmanville	3	5	23	20	1	5	3
Richards,	Toronto	3	5	41	21	1	8	1
Robinson, J. R.	"	2	2	1	1	1	0	1
Rykert, J. C.	St. Catharines	9	16	154	40	1	9	10
Sowdon, A. S.	Hamilton	2	4	6	3	1	1	2
Standly, R.	Cobourg	1	2	26	26	1	13	0
Starling, C. L.	Belleville	6	10	80	33	1	8	-
Sutton, T.	Bowmanville	2	3	22	16	1	7	1
Swain,	Prescott	3	6	23	10	1	3	5
Tully, Kivas	Toronto	6	10	65	21	1	6	6

It may be noticed with regard to the above, that we found it impossible to draw any distinction between first and second class matches. The Table is therefore compiled from every Score in which the strength of a Club engaged; hence the totals are occasionally augmented from such matches as the "Single and Married;" but as this is the case with not more than some half dozen names, we may look upon the result as a fair exponent of the first class doings of Canadian Cricketers, as far as the proceedings of Infancy can be so.

**IMPORTANT EVENTS,****1857.**

UNDER this head we purpose making a few remarks on each of the four great matches of the season, namely (taking them in order of priority)—*Canada vs. the Old Country*; *U. C. College vs. the Province*; *East vs. West*; and *Canada vs. the United States*. Did time and space permit we might have added, as almost equally great and important events with some of these, *Toronto vs. Trinity College*, and *St. Catharines vs. Toronto*; the former match bringing out nine men who have played with the *Province vs. States*; and the latter the same number differently constituted. If a reason (in addition to the one inferentially assigned above) be demanded for a selection so arbitrary at a first glance, it might be given as follows:—The event of last season was the splendid match won from the States by Canada, and the three which we have associated with it were purposely designed and arranged to be the practice matches for that great event; and though the Trinity matches (as well as numberless others we might mention) no doubt contributed essentially to the success of Canada, still the fact must not be overlooked that all the arrangements for that occasion were made subsequently to July 2nd; while on the other hand the *St. Catharines vs. Toronto* matches did not come off till the tidings of Canada's victory had permeated every portion of the North American continent which has echoed the glorious sound of "Play," and in which, as a consequence, the result is "familiar as Household Words."

On some future occasion we purpose furnishing a detailed history of the annuals—*Canada vs. Old Country*, and *U. C. College vs. the Province*. At present we merely state that the first of these was played at Toronto, July 9th, and proved rather a tame affair, the early date of the match being evidenced most clearly by the small scores on both sides. This match had its origin in the year 1850, since which time six games have been played. The following is the score of last season:—

### OLD COUNTRY.

FIRST INNINGS.	SECOND INNINGS.
Doykes .....bd Parsons..... 1	run out..... 1
Head .....bd Napier..... 7	bd Napier..... 4
T.D. Phillips,bd Bradbury..... 4	ct Rykert.....bd Napier... 5
Pearless.....bd Bradbury..... 2	bd Napier..... 3
H.Phillips,ct Bradbury,bd Napier 1	ct Muir.....bd Parsons..... 0
Hurrell.....bd Broughall..... 0	bd Napier..... 0
Sutton.....bd Parsons..... 2	ct Broughall,bd Napier... 4
Elmhirst.....bd Bradbury..... 1	ct and.....bd Parsons... 1
Sowdon.....not out..... 3	bd Bradbury..... 1
Dexter.....bd Bradbury..... 3	bd Napier..... 0
Reid.....bd Bradbury..... 0	not out..... 8
Byes..... 4	Wides..... 5
Leg Byes..... 3	Byes..... 5
First Innings... 31	Second Innings 37
	First Innings.. 31
	Total..... 68

### CANADA.

FIRST INNINGS.	SECOND INNINGS.
Rykert .....bd Head..... 1	
Parsons.....l.b.w., bd Head,.. 6	ct Pearless,bd Head..... 0
Heward.....run out..... 2	ct and.....bd Pearless... 1
Napier.....bd Head..... 7	not out..... 2
Broughall.....run out..... 0	
Bradbury.....not out..... 23	not out..... 11
Helliwell,ct T.D. Phillips,bd Head 5	
Robinson.....bd Pearless..... 1	
Conolly.....bd Pearless..... 0	
Muir.....run out..... 1	
W. Bradbury.run out..... 0	
Wides..... 2	Wide..... 1
Byes..... 2	Byes..... 2
Leg Byes..... 1	
First Innings.... 52	Second Innings.. 17
	First Innings.. 52
	Total..... 69

The ex-Pupils of U. C. College challenged the Province for the first time in 1847; nine matches have since been played. The only year which did not witness this exciting contest was 1854; the prevalence of the cholera and the exigencies of the States' match at Toronto that summer, uniting to mar the interest usually taken in smaller events, and crushing out most of them *pro tem*. Of the ten games already played, U. C. College won the first seven and lost the next two. That last season was, unfortunately, not terminated; but the first innings was decidedly in favor of the Collegians, as the subjoined score will show, the match dating July 23rd:—

**THE PROVINCE.**

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Clarke.....	bd Draper..... 6	ct T. D. Philli <sup>ps</sup> , bd Parsons... 0	
Maughan.....	bd Draper..... 0	bd Parsons..... 1	
J. Bradbury..	bd Draper..... 2	bd Draper..... 0	
Deykes.....	bd Draper..... 4	ct Hutcheson .. bd Parsons... 30	
Head, ct H. Phillipps, bd Parsons.	0	bd Rykert..... 13	
Dexter.....	bd Parsons..... 7	bd Draper..... 8	
Tully.....	not out..... 10	bd Parsons..... 6	
Reid, ct Hutcheson, bd Parsons...	0	bd Parsons..... 20	
Hamilton.....	run out..... 0	bd Parsons..... 0	
Fitzroy.....	bd Draper..... 2	not cat..... 10	
McCaig.....	bd Parsons..... 1	bd Draper..... 4	
	No Ball..... 1	Byes..... 4	
	Leg Byes..... 6	No Ball..... 1	
		Leg Bye..... 1	
		Wides..... 5	
	First Innings.... 39	Second Innings 103	
		First Innings... 39	
		Total..... 142	

**U. C. COLLEGE.**

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
H. Phillipps... bd Bradbury.....	3	bd Bradbury.. .....	0
Heward..... l.b.w., bd Head..	4	not out.....	0
J. C. Rykert.. bd Maughan.....	19		
Parsons..... bd Bradbury.....	11		
T. D. Phillipps. bd Deykes.....	17		
Helliwell... ct Deykes, bd Maughan	0		
Bayley..... bd Bradbury.....	1		
Draper..... bd Bradbury.....	1		
Robinson..... bd Deykes.....	0		
Barron..... run out.....	10	bd Bradbury.....	0
Hutcheson..... not out.....	0		
	Byes..... 23		
	Leg Byes..... 2		
	Wides..... 6		
	No Balls..... 4		
	First Innings.... 101	Second Innings, 0	
		First Innings.. 101	
		Total..... 101	

The next great match was *East vs. West*, a line running North and South through Toronto being the meridian. Toronto, however, was included with the East, and no doubt at once settled the question of supremacy in favor of their side. The match originated in 1856 with W. P. Pickering, the world-renowned cover-point, and Captain of the Canada Eleven. On both occasions the Western men have been defeated, mainly owing to their deficiency in bowling. If, however, as has



been suggested, Toronto were neutral, the match would become one of great evenness. The score of 1857 is as follows:—

**EAST.**

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Parsons.....	bd Ellis..... 23	bd T. D. Phillipps.....	23
Starling.....	bd Deykes..... 22	bd Deykes.....	1
Heward.....	bd Ellis..... 30	ct and bd Pearlless.....	2
Hore.....	bd Deykes..... 5	run out.....	14
Bradbury.....	bd Deykes..... 12	ct and bd Rykert.....	8
Hurrell.....	bd Deykes..... 0	not out.....	1
Swain.....	bd Pearlless..... 3	Ed Ellis.....	3
Standly.....	bd Pearlless..... 0	bd Deykes.....	26
Draper.....	ct Bull, bd Ellis.... 3	run out.....	5
Philpotts.....	bd Pearlless..... 0	bd Ellis.....	13
Foudrinier.....	not out..... 4	ct Phillipps..bd Pearlless....	6
	Wides..... 9	Wides.....	5
	No Balls..... 2	No Ball.....	1
	Leg Byes..... 2	Byes.....	6
	First Innings....	Second Innings,119	
	115	First Innings..	115
		Total.....	234

**WEST.**

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Pearless.....	bd Bradbury..... 4	ct Swain.....	9
Deykes.....	bd Bradbury..... 0	not out.....	35
Bayley.....	bd Parsons..... 2	l.b.w., bd Hore.....	3
Rykert.....	l.b.w. bd Philpotts.. 8	bd Parsons.....	5
T.D. Phillipps..	bd Philpotts..... 14	bd Bradbury.....	7
H. Phillipps..	bd Hore..... 1	run out.....	3
Ellis.....	bd Hore..... 0	run out.....	4
Richards.....	ct & bd Parsons.... 8	bd Hore.....	0
Bull.....	bd Parsons..... 3	bd Hore.....	2
Brodie.....	bd Draper..... 0	run out.....	12
Buckland.....	not out..... 0	ct Heward..... bd Dykes....	9
	Wides..... 7	Wides.....	12
	No Ball..... 1	No Balls.....	2
	Byes..... 9	Byes.....	21
	Leg Byes..... 4		
	First Innings.... 61	Second Innings,124	
		First Innings.. 61	
		Total.....	185

Before proceeding, we may remark that the following (perhaps with modifications) would make good matches, and elicit additional talent with a view to an efficient selection for the Canada Eleven of this year, viz. :—1. Eleven from those who have played in any of the four grand matches, vs. twenty-two who have not. 2. The Colleges and Grammar Schools of Canada vs. fifteen or seventeen others. 3. The Single of the Province vs. fourteen Married.

### The Canada Match.

THIS match began in friendly encounters between the Toronto and St. George's (New York) Clubs. It first assumed its present goodly proportions of *Canada vs. the United States* in 1853, on which occasion the Canadians were beaten by 8 wickets, at New York. In the return match of 1854, Canada experienced great success, and by winning with 10 wickets to spare, showed that she was no despicable opponent. Fortune again deserted her at New York in 1856, and the third match was lost by 9 wickets. The last match excited more interest than any other ever played on the continent; and though opposed by as fine an Eleven as could be culled from the flower of America, the Canadians, by achieving victory with seven wickets to spare, after a three days' contest, proved that their laurels, though drooping and tarnished, could, with an effort, be snatched even from the dust. As the match was witnessed by so many thousands, it will be sufficient to re-produce the score only. The fifth match will be played at New York on or about the 28th of July this year. Without any intention to prejudice the case, it may be safely affirmed that the Canada Eleven of '58 will be found among the following:—Bradbury, Brodie, Deykes, Ellis, Hardinge, Head, Howard, Johnstone (London), W. H. Jones (Brockville), Napier, Parsons, Pearless, H. Phillipps, T.D. Phillipps, Pickering, J.C. Rykert, Standly (Cobourg), Yarker (Kingston).

#### UNITED STATES.

FIRST INNINGS.

SECOND INNINGS.

Lang.....l.b.w., bd Bradbury	5	ct Rykert.....bd Parsons....	14
Sharp.....ct Phillipps, bd Parsons	3	l.b.w.....bd Hore.....	2
Wilby.....bd Bradbury.....	26	ct Dexter.....bd Parsons....	4
Senior.....bd Bradbury.....	0	ct Bradbury...bd Hore.....	22
Barlow.....run out.....	10	run out.....	1
Higbam.....c Rykert, b Parsons	5	not out.....	11
Comery.....bd Parsons.....	4	run out.....	2
Crossley.....bd Parsons.....	6	ct Hore.....bd Parsons....	5
Wright.....bd Deykes.....	8	bd Parsons.....	4
Bury.....bd Bradbury.....	12	run out.....	0
Cuyp.....not out.....	3	bd Bradbury.....	1
Byes.....	7	Byes.....	12
Wides.....	13	Wides.....	5
No Balls.....	2		
Leg Byes.....	4	Leg Byes.....	5
First Innings.....	108	Second Innings, 89	
		First Innings...108	
		Total.....	197

## CANADA.

## FIRST INNINGS.

## SECOND INNINGS.

Heward.....	bd Wright.....	32	run out.....	12
Starling.....	bd Comery.....	0		
Rykert.....	bd Comery.....	5	bd Wright.....	8
Head.....	bd Comery.....	0		
Parsons.....	bd Wright.....	30	not out.....	6
Deykes.....	bd Senlor.....	4		
Bradbury.....	ct Sharp, bd Senior	31		
Hore.....	ct Wilby, b Comery	6		
Pickering.....	not out.....	18		
Dexter.....	bd Senior.....	2		
H. Phillipps..	run out.....	1	ct Lang.....	bd Wright.... 20
	Byes.....	4		Bye..... 1
	Wides.....	9		Wides..... 3
	No Ball.....	1		
	Leg Byes.....	3		Leg Byes..... 2
	First Innings.....	145		Second Innings, 54
	Second Innings..	54		
	Total,.....	199	—7 wickets to spare.	

## ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

CANADA versus UNITED STATES.	First Innings.					Second Innings.				
	Overs.	Runs.	Wide.	Maiden.	Wickets.	Overs.	Runs.	Wide.	Maiden.	Wickets.
<b>CANADA—</b>										
Bradbury bowled . . .	28	11	5	17	4	33	26	5	18	1
Parsons " . . .	26	44	1	7	4	24	30	0	10	4
Hore " . . .	7	7	3	3	0	7	7	0	3	2
Deykes " . . .	4	0	1	3	1	3	4	0	0	0
Head " . . .	7	9	3	3	0	-	-	-	-	-
Pickering " . . .	6	8	2	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
<b>UNITED STATES—</b>										
Cuyp bowled . . .	15	28	2	5	0	10	13	1	3	0
Comery " . . .	20	33	1	6	4	4	12	0	1	0
Wright " . . .	10	20	3	2	2	8	18	1	3	2
Senior " . . .	23	34	2	9	3	6	4	1	4	0
Sharp " . . .	3	8	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-

From the above it will be perceived that Bradbury's bowling stands pre-eminently high, not only in Canada but in America. He may safely challenge comparison with any bowler on the continent.

## THE CLUBS OF CANADA,

BEING AN ABSTRACT OF THEIR OPERATIONS DURING THE  
PAST YEAR, AS FAR AS OBTAINABLE.

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### ACTON.

A CLUB of recent formation played two matches in 1857 with Milton, winning both. In the first (see Review, September 1st) the principal scorers were, Dunn (*n. o.*\*), 13 and 11; Matthews, 18 and 3; Lighthart, 10 and 6. The second was played September 12th.

### AMHERSTBURGH.

From being a military station for a couple of generations, this town had a Cricket Club for many years, and its ground *used to be* one of the finest in the world!

### AYLMER.

Cricket is cultivated at this place, but to what extent we cannot say.

### BARRIE.

There has been a flourishing Club in this town for many years; our information, however, extends no further.

### BELLEVILLE.

SENT one representative to the Canada Eleven, in the person of Mr. Starling, a terrible "punisher" of off balls, as was evidenced in his batting with the *East vs. West*. Belleville played four matches last season, winning two of them. The first was against Kingston, May 25, in which J. Reeves scored 3 and 22; Bruires, 12 and 2; Hodges, 0 and 6. In the second (June 16), Jellett, 8 and 10; J. Reeves, 12 and 2; Clark, 1 and 5. In the third (July 3rd), Starling, 33 and 4; J. Reeves, 0 and (*n. o.*) 30; Jellett, 14 and 0; J. Reeves, 12 and 0; Hodges, 6 and 5. In the last, Jellett (*n. o.*), 65; Reeves, 40; Despard, 21. G. Finden, Esq., is President, and Darnton Hutton Secretary of the Club.

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\* N. O. stands for *not out*.

## BERLIN.

Played three matches with Preston in 1857,—namely, on August 15, September 5, and September 12, winning the first and third, while the second was drawn. In the first, Chedwick scored 17 and 10; Lowell, 14 and 6; Miller (*n. o.*), 17 and (*n. o.*) 0; Canley, 6 and 14; Jaffray, 9 and 5; Dolman, 13 and 0. Berlin also united with Preston in furnishing a joint 15 to play 11 of Galt (Sept. 19) a match which was drawn, owing to rain.

## BOWMANVILLE.

The Club of this place is generally known as the "Darlington Club," from the name of the township, and has been for many years a powerful one; in fact, a formidable rival of Toronto, and still sends out a good team. T. C. Sutton invariably appears as a bowler in the Provincial Elevens, and has played for many years with the *Province vs. U. C. College*. He is considered one of the best, if not the *best*, under-hand bowler in Canada; also, a stiff "bat." F. Cubitt and St. John Hutcheson are also prominent members; the former being President and a good slow-bowler, while the latter unites in his own person the two qualities of a splendid "field" and a worthy Secretary. The strength of this Club is necessarily weakened by the recent establishment of two other Clubs in the town,—the "Franklin" and the "Union." We regret having no memoranda of the doings of either. The old Club played a drawn game with Toronto (June 13), in which Sutton made (*n. o.*) 16; Chesterfield (*n. o.*), 11; and Cubitt, 7. Darlington also won two matches from the Ontario Club of Whitby.

## BRADFORD.

This Club, owing to loss of ground, is not in so flourishing a state as in former years. Still it can reckon among its members (10 playing and 20 subscribing) Hurrell, who played with the *East vs. West*. Though very unfortunate on this occasion, he appears to have Cricket in him, being, without doubt, a fair "bat." The Club played six practice matches on its own ground. The officers for 1857 were:—President, J. D. H. Wilson; Vice-Pres., A. Murphy; Secretary, James G. Strong; Treasurer, P. Brown; Committee, W. Burniston, W. J. McMaster, and W. H. Throne.

**BRANTFORD.**

We regret being compelled to give but a poor account of this Club. With such cricketers as J. C. Nelles, J. Ridley, and W. Totten, the Club should exhibit a larger amount of practical vitality than can be recorded. Totten played with *West vs East* in 1856, and was for many years a leading member of the Paris Eleven; he can bowl a good round-arm bowl, is an excellent "field," and stiff "bat." C. P. McGiverin is Secretary of the Club. The employees of the B. & L. H. Railway played two matches with those of the G. W. Railway, August 11 and September 28. In the former, Usher scored 30 and 8; Tinson, 18 and 0; Nuthall, (*n. o.*) 10 and 2; James Madden, 4 and 7. In the second, Gooch 14 and 1; Nuthall, 0 and 14; Tinson, 9 and 1; Totten, 5 and 5.

**BROCKVILLE.**

During the past season the Brockville Club appears to have lost ground. There is, however, much hope to be derived from the rising generation of cricketers in this town. W. H. Jones (see Trinity College) has played in the Canada Eleven. From scores before us, it would seem that three matches were played with foreign Clubs in 1857; namely, July 17, *vs. Ottawa*, in which W. Despard scored 8 and 17; Booth, 6 and 8; C. Jones, 0 and (*n. o.*) 9; W. H. Jones, 6 and 2. August 4, F. Despard, 29; Wise, 26; Ireland, 19; Lawder, 14. And Sept. 8th, Wise, 7 and 9; W. H. Jones, 10 and 3; Roebuck, 7 and 1. Besides those, whose scores speak as to their batting, D. Bogert is a promising young player, with every prospect of becoming a good bowler. J. J. Bogert (see Trinity College) usually formed one of the Eleven, but was last season in England.

**CHATHAM.**

Being the County Town of Kent, Chatham must, of necessity, be a cricketing community. We can find but three matches, as played by "the men of Kent," in 1857; one being eleven non-Professionals *vs.* eleven Officials, resulting in the defeat of the latter by 91 runs. The chief scorers seem to have been of the former:—R. Purser, 9 and 22; G. Purser, 5 and 22; M. Purser, 4 and 14; and D. Fletcher, 5 and (*n. o.*) 10. Of the Officials, Joseph Eberts scored 1 and (*n. o.*) 17. The matches with

Rondeau were won and lost alternately ; the former by 9 wickets, the last by 5 wickets. Goodyear was elected to the Canada Eleven in 1854, and at the practice previous to the match, created some surprise by his steady batting and excellent fielding.

#### CLIFTON.

The Club at Clifton (formerly Elgin) seems to have lost spirit, or perhaps the business air of the frontier depot is not conducive to the healthy growth of amusement. Be the cause what it may, the rapid rise of the Club in 1856 betokened a happier fate than has befallen it. In the "Cricketers' Manual," by "Bat," published in 1851, occurs the following passage:—"Many a good player has 'urged with wondrous force' the flying ball within sight and sound of the roaring Niagara." Will not the friends of the game make a decided effort at resuscitation, or must the words above quoted cease to have application and force?

#### CLINTON.

The Clinton Club played three matches in 1857, all with Goderich; winning August 3rd, in which Riddlington made 5 and (*n. o.*) 19; Smart (*n. o.*), 9 and (*n. o.*) 7; Dinsley, 12 and 1. Losing August 30; Dinsley, 12 and 13; Riddlington, 0 and 23; Smart, 7 and 14.—The last game (Oct. 15) was unfinished for want of time; Hill scoring 44, Riddlington 24, Dinsley 10. The Club would seem to be prospering.

#### COBOURG.

The unfortunate loss of ground has retarded the practical progress of the Cobourg Club during the past season. We are glad to learn that the deficiency is being satisfactorily remedied; and there is every prospect of the game being taken up with renewed vigor. The following are the leading players:

*Beatty, E.*, is considered one of the safest bats, generally scoring largely by good play: as "Point," he seldom fails to make one or two good catches during a game.

*Bethune, R. H.*, is a very steady round-arm bowler—his delivery being good, and pace average. He often bats well.

*Bradbeer* is a remarkably good wicket-keeper, where the bowler is not too fast, and a very effective left hand, round-arm bowler. With attention, would be a capital bat-man.

*Broughall, J. H.* (See Trinity College, Toronto.)

*Castle, G. E.*, a very fair bowler, and would doubtless take a high rank with more practice.

*Corrigan, W.*, a fair wicket-keeper and bowler; in his day has rendered essential service, in both respects, to the Provluce Eleven in their annual encounter with Upper Canada College.

*Stanley, R.*, generally scores well; unsurpassed in the field; his long-stopping being above criticism; has played in *Canada vs. United States*, and *Old Country vs. Canada*; and last season scored 26 in *East vs. West*.

*Bethune, J. J.* (See Trinity College,) K. Calcutt, and McCollum, generally play in the Eleven.

Number of subscribers, 55; playing members, 30. The Officers for 1857 were:—President, W. Corrigan, Esq.; Vice-President, E. Beatty; Secretary, R. Bethune; Treasurer, K. Calcutt; Committee, Messrs. H. Bradbeer, G. E. Castle, and R. Highet.

#### CORNWALL.

Has for a number of years sent out a strong team, able to contend (and often successfully) against Brock-vill 'awa and Prescott. We regret having so little information to offer regarding this place.

#### DELAWARE.

It is with sad feelings that the name of this Club is mentioned; its master-spirit is gone. Poor Waring! On the 5th of September we played against him at London, and well remember experiencing extreme gratification at seeing his wicket fall—little imagining that within six days he would be a corpse, the victim of an accident arising from the incautious carrying of a gun. This Club played an unsuccessful match (Sept. 2nd) with London, in which Billington scored 10 and 3, Fox 5 and 7. We believe there was also a match or two with Strathroy. The Carradoc Academy at one time sent out a promising though juvenile Eleven.

#### DUNDAS.

This Club has undergone but recent organization, and played a match (Aug. 26) with the Hamilton "Zingari," Martlin getting 5 and 12, Bennett 2 and 6. If not dispirited by ill-success, they will improve after practice.

#### ELORA.

For some time there has been a Club of rising importance at Elora. In past years it has contended with



Guelph, and (we are not quite certain of this) with Galt. Our information, as in too many other cases, is so meagre as to be scarcely worth notice. We do hope, however, that the contiguity of its rival, Guelph, will stimulate Elora to send forth, in coming seasons, sturdy representatives of the willow-wielder.

#### GALT.

This Club was organized in 1856, and gave early indication of a hardy growth. During the past season, two matches were played with its older antagonist of Paris, namely, Aug. 8th and 29th. In the second of these, the principal contributions to the score were made by Deykes, 8 and 5; Longon 4 and 9; Young 5 and 8; G. Jaffray, 10 and 1. These Clubs have played five matches since the beginning of 1856, with the following curious results:—Paris won the first by 100 runs, second by 1 run, third by 70 runs, lost the fourth by 5 wickets, and won the fifth by 1 run! The Galt Club, with practice and some improvements to their ground, will be a hard one to beat, containing among others the following *illuminati*.

*Deykes, J. G.*, a brilliant bat, though often unfortunate; played last season with *Canada vs. United States*, and with *West vs. East*, and had he enjoyed no antecedent reputation, his splendid score of 35, (not out) made, as it was, off Parsons and Bradbury, would entitle him to the highest position as a bat. Indeed, we think few are his superiors in Canada. He is also a good, fast underhand bowler.

*Jaffray W.* and brothers, will improve as bats, field well, &c.; and one of the brothers promises to be a steady round-arm bowler.

*Longon*, a slashing left-hand hitter.

*Nicholson*. The name is a sufficient voucher for this gentleman's having cricket in him; only wants practice to become a good wicket-keeper when the pace is not too great.

*Young*, a very straight bowler and useful member of the Eleven. T. I. G. Busby, Esq., is the worthy President of the Club.

#### GODERICH.

Like many others in the country, this Club has only to be better known that it may be appreciated. Its members are in number, 30 subscribing and 20 playing. The officers for 1857 were—President, C. Widder, Esq.; Secretary and Treasurer, R. Kinahan. Its leading members are:

*Clifford*, fine bat and good field; average 16.

*Ellard*, good bat, fine underhand bowler, left-handed and fast, good wicket-keeper; average 10½.

*Cameron*, slashing hitter and fine field, particularly at present; average 20½.

*Crabb*, very determined bat; average 11½.

*Kinahan*, fine round-arm bowler and field; average 7½.

*McLean*, good bat; average 17½.

*Montgomery*, fair bat and field, change bowler, underhand; average 8½.

*Widder*, very good and steady bat; also, excellent field; average 12½.

Four matches were played in 1857—three of which were with the Clinton Club. In the Single and Married match, (July 18) of the Single, Widder scored (*n. o.*) 17 and 3; Cameron 9 and 11; McLean 14 and 0. For Married, Crabb 13 and 11; Clifford, 6 and 13; Claridge 3 and (*n. o.*) 11; on August 3rd, the chief scorers were Widder, 9 and 9; McLean 2 and 14; Clifford 2 and 13; Kinahan 5 and 6. In the second match, (Aug. 30) Cameron 19 and 21; Ellard 3 and 13. In the third, Clifford 2 and 22; Ellard 11 and (*n. o.*) 13; McLean 12 and 11; Cameron 5 and (*n. o.*) 11.

The ground of the Goderich Club is beautifully situated on the flats of the River Maitland, about a mile from the town; and, although little or no labor has been bestowed upon it, still it is one of the best, perhaps, in Canada, being a natural level. As yet this Club has had no opportunity of trying its strength with any other but the one above mentioned—the great distance intervening, and the state of the roads, proving hitherto insuperable obstacles. The completion of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad in June next will remove this difficulty; and it is earnestly to be hoped that there will then be a great increase in the number of matches, and a consequent improvement in the play.

#### GRANTHAM.

This Club has recently been organized, under the auspices of Messrs. Bate and Hamilton, members of the St. Catharines Eleven, and numbers about 16 players. The Officers for 1857 were—President, J. Hamilton; 1st Vice President, T. Bate; 2nd Vice President, S. Nelles; Secretary and Treasurer, T. Keyes.

#### GREENWOOD.

A new Club, which played a match with the second Eleven of the Ontario Club of Whitby. See Review, uncertain dates.

## GUELPH.

This town may boast of one of the oldest Clubs of the country, and, like many of its contemporaries, has had its ups and downs. During the past season, we find but one match to have been played, that with Hamilton (July 29) in which Dunbar made 5 and (*n. o.*) 16, Colson 1 and 8, and Keating 4 and 5. Nor do we deem the fact of winning this match to be a sufficient guarantee that the Guelphites are striving to maintain the proud position acquired by their Club in the palmy days of its Thompsons, its Willsons, and its Liddells. With easy communication by rail in every direction, we certainly expected to hear of many matches being played and won by Guelph. It were idle to surmise a cause for apathy so inexcusable in a Club, which even in more modern days has sent a James and a John Willson to almost win a match for the Province against U.C. College; a Liddell to be a model of wicket-keeping; a Napier to show at once the most approved method of managing a match and bowling a "trimmer;" or, if we must descend still later, Nichols might be cited as a specimen of your genuine hitter, Dunbar as a brilliant field, Hogg as a promising round-arm bowler, and Buckland as a dead "catch." The President for 1857 was J. J. Kingsmill, Esq.

## HAMILTON.

The Hamilton Club for upwards of a dozen years occupied a high position in the cricketing world; competing (and often with success) against the first Clubs of the Province, e.g. Toronto. There would appear, however, to be a point beyond which it is unable or cares not to reach; for most assuredly during the last two years the Club has not kept pace with the rise of the city; so that the latter's "ambition" is not apparent in its cricket. During 1857 four matches were played, viz.:—June 14th, *Married vs. Single*, in which of the former Gray contributed 16 and 0; Sadlier, 6 and 8; and of the Single, Goulstone, 1 & 18; Head 8 & 11; Hamilton, W. P., 0 & 12. July 29th, with Guelph: Beasley making 9 and 2; no one reaching a double figure. August 13th, *vs. St. Catharines*; Sadlier scoring (*n. o.*) 18 and 2; Gillespie, 1 and 14; Bull, 0 and 13. And lastly, Sept. 18, a return match with St. Catharines; Sharpe's 13 being the only double figure in the single innings. For two years Hamilton

has not been fortunate enough to win a match; though in justice we must admit, that on at least one occasion (Aug. 13) she came very near achieving such a result. The Club numbers 50 subscribing, and nearly 30 playing members. The Hamilton ground comprises about 6 acres to the West of the city. During the past year the Club has expended \$500 in improving their ground, having the whole of it ploughed up, levelled and drained; and a piece in the centre of half an acre sodded. It will with ordinary care be in fine playing condition this year; and we look forward to seeing on it not only a larger number of matches, but also more decided marks of union and practice, in the shape of success against foreign Clubs. The office-bearers for 1857 were,—President, C. A. Sadlier, Esq.; Vice Do., R. N. Law; Secretary, R. Nixon; Managing Committee, R. S. Beasley, A. Booker, H. B. Bull, D. Doughty, J. P. Goulstone, T. Gray, R. McCuaig, J. Pearlless, and G. Sharpe. The following are the prominent members of the Eleven:

*Beasley*, fair bat and field, runs well.

*Gillespie*, once the crack bat of the Club; much out of practice, but still gets runs; has done his Club much service.

*Goulstone*, active in the field, and moderate bat; will doubtless improve with practice.

*Gray*, excellent long-stop; began too late to make a batsman.

*Hamilton, G.*, good round-arm bowler, medium pace; must practice keeping his arm down.

*Hamilton, W. P.*, wants judgment as a bat; might become a bowler with much practice.

*McNab, J.*, capital in the field, a sure catch.

*Pearless*, played well in *West vs. East*, and is generally a steady bat; his forte, however, is as an under-hand bowler; and in this respect he ranks A 1.

*Sadlier*, unequalled in the field, especially at "point," and only requires practice to become the strongest bat in the Eleven; learnt his Cricket at U.C. College.

*Sharpe, G.*—The "veteran," bowls round-arm with great judgment, varying both pace and delivery; has played in the Canada Eleven, and no doubt won the match with the States on at least one occasion; is a fine bat, and one of the oldest in the Province; good wicket-keeper; in fine, a Cricketer in all the points of the game.

Besides the Hamilton Club proper, the city boasts of some others. The employees of the G. W. R. Company during the past year played two matches with those of the B. & L. H. R. R. Co., winning both. See Review August 11, and September 28. In the first, Burrows made 28; McCullough, 22; Shaw, 15. In the second,

Dixon, 18 and 13; McCullough, 8 and 7; Smith, 13 and 1. Officers for 1858—President, James Heath; Vice Do., James Stevenson; Recording Secretary, T. McIntosh; Corresponding Secretary, David McCullough; Treasurer, Thomas Harper. Committee—W. Champ, James Heath, G. McDonald, Wm. Rodgers, J. Sharp, J. Shaw, and J. Stevenson:

The "Burlington Club" was organized May 1st, 1856, under the Presidentship of J. H. Beattie; W. Polley, being Vice-President; J. W. Murton, Secretary; and A. Maxwell, Treasurer. It numbered 30 playing members, and in the first year of its existence played three matches, two with the G.W.R.R. Club, lost by 1 run and 14 runs respectively; the third at Paris with the "Junior Club," winning with 9 wickets to spare. In the past season most of the Burlington Club joined the leading Club.

The "Zingari" are of very recent formation as a Club; and, to be very plain, we consider their *nomme de guerre* too pretentious for the material composing the Club. However, as "large oaks from little acorns grow," we wish them success. The limit of their "wanderings" was the neighbouring village of Dundas, the Club of which place was easily victimized; Totten making 9 and 13; Bennett, 8 and 12; Harris, (*n. o.*) 0 and 9.

#### INGERSOLL.

Though organised during the last season, this Club has reason to be proud of the result of its first and only foreign match—that with Paris, Sept. 19. The score shows the large difference of 70 majority for Paris; the difference of runs off the bat was only 22; while, again, the largest score of the match was Brodie's, 19 and (*n.o.*) 28—a result that might be expected, from the fact that in 1850 he was a prominent member of the Winchester (England) Eleven. His batting for the *West* in the match with the *East* so captivated many good judges, as to entitle him to a place in the Canada Eleven, without any regard to other considerations. When he has regained his practice, we fully expect to see this wish of his admirers gratified. His bowling is far from despicable. T. Wells excels as a bowler; and we venture to promise that with practice he will be hard to beat. With two such props, the Ingersoll Club should be a match for the Cricketers of any other Canadian town of similar proportions.

## KINGSTON.

"Kingston has been long famed as a stronghold of cricketers. The Kingston Club, however, during the past quarter of a century, has been, like a ship in motion, "sometimes high and sometimes low." The Kingston players, in pursuing "the noiseless tenor of their way," are now in a position to tackle Clubs of greater pretensions. When a match is to be played at Kingston, it is customary for the players to meet at head-quarters, fall in, and march to the battle, headed by a band of musicians, with

'Sonorous metals blowing martial sounds.'

This description was penned 3,000 miles away; still, in many respects, the cap fits Kingston, C. W. The officers for 1857 were,—President, W. G. Draper, Esq.; Vice-President, Robert Hardinge; Secretary, W. P. Phillips; Treasurer, J. Porter; Committee, E. A. Boyd, Captain: Darling, J. Knowles, W. A. Leckie, and G. H. Oliver. The Club numbers about 30 playing members. We have scores of four matches played in 1857, viz.: with Belleville, May 25, Elnhirst scoring 14 and 0; Oliver, (*n. o.*) 5 and 7; Linton, 0 and 11. June 16, Draper, 4 and (*n. o.*) 28; Elmhirst, 13 and 6; Warsick, 11 and 5. July 3, Yarker, 46 and 29; Hardinge (*n. o.*) 27 and 3; Linton, 9 and 5; Porter, 14. And, lastly, Sept. 4, Linton, 41; Yarker, 34; Oliver, 26.

Boyd and Draper share the honor of lowering the timbers; the latter usually appears with *U. C. College vs. the Province*; is a resolute hitter, not cautious enough to become a first-rate bat, and one of the best under-hand bowlers in Canada. Linton and Yarker (if we may judge from the large proportion of the scorer's services which they claim,) are the main supporters of the eleven; the latter being notoriously a slashing hitter.

There is generally a Military Club connected with the troops stationed at Fort Henry.

## LAWRENCEVILLE.

The idea of a Club being organized in so small a place as this, is striking proof of the popularity of the game. Its first officers (1857) were,—President, J. Shaw; Sec., D. Servos; Treasurer, P. C. Servos; Committee, T. N. Ball, G. Cairns, J. and Frank Walker. Subscribers 21; players 19; ground fair.

## LONDON.

The London Club contains members who would do credit to any eleven. It consists of 50 subscribing and 30 playing members. Its officers for 1857 were,—President, J. G. Horne; Vice-President, J. B. Rivers; Secretary and Treasurer, E. F. B. Brooke; Comraitee, R. and W. Bayley, Ellis, A. C. Hammond, Harris, and Moore. The ground used is the Government Reserve of eight acres, beautifully situated for cricket; but, being a common, is not worthy the Club. During 1857 only two matches were played, viz. :—September 2, the principal contributors to the score being R. Bayley 27, Ellis and Harris 13 each; and September 5, Waring (since shot), 19; C. S. Hammond, 7. The unfortunate accident above alluded to prevented the return (fixed for the ensuing week) from being played. The following are the leading spirits;—

*Bayley, R.*, a hard wicket to get; his great fault is a stiffness of style; has played twice for *U. C. College vs. Province*, on neither of which occasions did he show his strength; excellent field.

*Brodie*, see Ingersoll.

*Ellis, T.*, a model cricketer, possessing in a high degree that great requisite, cool judgment united with good temper; bats in good style, and wields the willow with success; good round-arm, medium pace; capital field; has played twice for the *West vs. East*. We hope to see him winning the success to which his ability entitles him.

*Hammond, A. C.*, good bat, but wants style; bowls a little.

*Johnstone, R. W.*, fine left-hand round-arm bowler; would rank in any eleven with the exercise of more judgment; having, in 1854, had the honor of bowling for the twenty two of *Ireland vs. all England*, at the Phoenix Park, Dublin, on which occasion he divided the honors with Lawrence; was trained with Brodie by old Lillywhite at Winchester, and has scored his 50 for his school (1853?); and even with scant practice, is the cleanest square-leg hitter in Canada. Sincerely do we trust that his best cricketing days are yet to come.

*Waring*, of Delaware, will be a serious loss as a steady bowler and bat.

The whole eleven are noted for their fielding, and what is even of greater importance, their gentlemanly bearing on the field. We expect to have more to record of this Club another year. There is also a London Junior Club, which promises to furnish good annual draughts to the senior eleven, if needed.

## MILLBROOK.

This is one of a large class of rising Clubs, of which, some day, great things may be expected. Meanwhile, their modest pretensions are not equal to the effort of appearing in print.



**MILTON.**

Coming into existence during the past season, this Club has made an excellent initial, and, containing at least one "Kent" player, affords hopeful promise for the future. Its opening game of September 1, betokened a superiority of bowling over batting, and paved the way for the first of the two matches with Acton (Sept. 12), in which Goring scored 59 and 3; Weld, 35 and 6; Thompson 11 and 4; Alma 9 and 1. Mr. Weld has for many years bowled for *Trinity College vs. Toronto* (which see), and is known from Toronto to London as an enthusiastic cricketer, and worthy representative of his native county. For his sake, we wish the Milton Club every success. The return with Acton was played September —. The officers for 1857 were,—President, R. Todd; Vice-President, H. Walton; Sec., J. Goring; Treasurer, T. White.

**MORPETH.**

The Morpeth Club played (as far as we can learn) one match in 1857, with Rondeau, losing with 8 wickets of their opponents to spare.

**NAPANEE.**

We have before us the score of a match played by this Club on its own ground vs. Belleville (Oct. 9), in which Mills scored (*n. o.*) 17 and 10; Connell 9; M. P. Roblin 6; C. E. Miller 5, Davy 5. Miller has played with *Trinity College vs. Toronto*, and seems to have kept up his bowling.

**NIAGARA.**

Was for many years a formidable rival of St. Catharines in Cricket. We regret being compelled to chronicle the rapid decline of the Club. Indeed, were it not for the Grammar School, the Niagarians would have to "hang up the willow and the ball." The School played the Town on the 25th of May; the chief contributors being, for the School, H. Phillipps (*n. o.*), 24 and (*n. o.*) 3; T. D. Phillipps, 7 and (*n. o.*) 1. For the Town, Hemp-hill 22 and 2; Alma, 5 and 3; Hamilton, 6 and 1. We should like to hope for a more spirited season this year.

**NORVAL.**

This Club played Oakville in 1856. Of its doings in 1857 we are quite in the dark.



## OSHAWA.

Played two matches with the second eleven of the Whitby Club, winning both.

## OTTAWA.

This Club has for many years contended, with varying success, against Brockville and Prescott. The location of the seat of Government at Ottawa will be the means of bringing an accession of strength, so that Ottawa may soon be competing for the supremacy of the eastern section of Upper Canada. Five matches were played in 1857. The first, in July, resulted in a victory for Prescott, with several wickets to spare. In that with Brockville (July 17), the best scorers were Pinhey, 9 and 7; Baker, 1 and 11; R. Lyon, 1 and 10; A. Lyon, 8 and 1; E. Sherwood (*n. o.*), 7 and 1. August 3, Forrest, 6 and 2; O'Connor, 3 and 5. August 4, Dufton, 9 and 2; Baker, 4 and 4. The last match (Sept. 7) was with the Union Club of Ottawa, won by the latter.

## PARIS.

Owing to removals, the Paris Club has been weaker in 1857 than for many years previous. The return of Stevens (who, we hear, excels as a round-arm bowler) will conduce materially to the restoration of Paris to the proud position it has held among western Clubs for the last ten years or more. The ground is beautifully situated on the Grand River, at a distance of nearly half a mile from the town; and though contracted in breadth, might be made one of the best in Canada. The Club consists of some 25 members (in 1855 it numbered 61). The officers of 1857 were,—President, Major Macartney; Vice-President, T. M. Munn; Secretary, W. Allchin; Committee, W. E. Alma, D. Lamb, T. Murray, and S. S. Phippen. The past season, though not so brilliant as one as that of 1856, brought out the Paris eleven on three several occasions, namely, to contend unsuccessfully (Aug. 8) against Galt. Aug. 29, the return match; W. Totten scoring 1 and (*n. o.*) 18; N. Totten, (*n. o.*) 10 and 8. Sept. 19, Munn 0 and 25; T. D. Phillipps, 15 and 10; W. Totten, 23 and 0. The following play in the eleven:

*Allchin, W.*, might bowl with practice.

*Macartney*, fields well at short leg; enthusiastic enough to make a good cricketer, had he played more in his young days.

*Munn*, bats in capital style, and often scores well ; is an average under-hand bowler.

*Phillips, T. D.*, } (now of St. Catharines) are members, from residence in  
*Phillips, H.*, } 1855, 1856, and 1857,

*Phippen*, very steady under-hand bowler; and will throw a Cricket Ball with any man in Canada.

*Totten, W.*, though now living in Brantford, plays with the eleven.

*Totten, H.*, fair left hand bat, and capital field.

*Totten, N.*, very promising young round-arm bowler; also a good bat.

There is also a Junior Club with 17 members. President, D. Smith; Vice-President, S. M. Hamilton; Sec. and Treasurer, T. McCosh. The Juniors played two matches; with Juniors of Guelph (July 31), Harris 24 and 4; Baird, 12 and 6; N. Totten, 7 and 8; H. Clode (*n. o.*) 6 and 7. Also one with Simcoe in August; Harris, 24 and 1; Baird 12 and 6; N. Totten, 7 and 7.

#### PICKERING.

Played one match with Whitby, won by the latter.

#### PICTON.

A Club has, within the last few weeks, been established here.

#### PRESCOTT.

The Prescott Club has for some years been gradually improving; and, if we may judge from the result of five matches played with foreign Clubs in 1857, is superior in strength to any eleven east of Kingston. Though threatened with loss this year, the zeal of the President, W. Ellis, Esq., will go far towards counteracting the deleterious effects of such losses, should they occur. The other officers are,—Vice-President, Dr. W. H. Brouse; Secretary & Treasurer, J. F. Feilde; Committee, Messrs. Allan, Foudrinier, Hardinge, Sharpe, and Worthington; Captains, S. Hardinge and H. Sharpe. Subscribers 40; players 20. Against Kingston (July 31), Worthington scored 12; Foudrinier, 3 and 9; Jessup, 9. Against Ottawa (Aug. 3), Foudrinier, 7 and 2; Allan, 6 and 1. And vs. Kingston (Sept. 4), Foudrinier 21 and 0; H. Sharpe, 3 and 15; Ellis, 6 and 12; Hurlburt, 13 and 0; Jessup, 0 and 13. Against Brockville (Sept. 8), Ellis 2 and 8; Brasher, 2 and 6. On the 3rd of October, for the *Single*, Allan scored 2 and 35; F. E. Foudrinier 0 and 24; and for *Married*, Juby, 6 and 14; Ellis, 2 and 14; H. Sharpe,

2 and 9. Of the above, Foudrinier has played with *East vs. West*, and is a neat bat. Hardinge excels as a round-arm bowler, and played at New York with *Canada vs. U. States* in 1856.

#### PRESTON.

The Preston Club was organized July 1st, 1857, by about 20 players, the number of subscribers being 41. The officers for 1857 were—President, C. A. Doerner; Vice Do., James Willson; Secretary and Treasurer, W. A. Husband; Committee, W. F. Biggar, Geo. Hespeler, W. Ralph. The following statements shew that cricket has been spiritedly as well as successfully introduced into Preston. Played Berlin, August 15; Brownjohn contributing 25 and 11; Willson, 3 and (*n.o.*) 26; Simpson, 4 and 12. The return match was commenced September 5, but not finished. The third match (Sept. 12) again indicated the superiority of Preston. The next engagement was a union with Berlin to furnish conjointly 15 men to play Galt. There were besides two matches between the *Single and Married*, resulting both in favor of the former. The ground, considering the short time spent in preparing it, was in good condition; much superior to the grounds of their neighbours. Being compelled to part with it, the Club will hereafter be indebted to the liberality of a member, who has considerably and generously offered the free use of a four acre field, fenced in at his own expense. If any further proof of that member's zeal for the game be requisite, it may be found in the additional fact of his having also erected a commodious booth for the use of the Club. It is a pleasure to find such striking instances of well-timed patronage; would that we could record more of them. The moral influence of such kindness is inestimable; and in this respect at least Preston may serve as a model to the Province; and we venture to predict, as one result, a glorious future to the Preston Club.

#### REACH.

Played a match with the Ontario Club of Whitby.

#### RONDEAU.

This Club has played several matches during the last two years. The officers for 1857 were—President, Jas. Vanvalkenburgh; Vice Do., P. D. Fraser; Secretary,

W. D. Fletcher; Treasurer, J. B. Shelton; 31 subscribing and 18 playing members. Matches last season four, viz.:—One with Morpeth, in which Rondeau came off victorious, with 8 wickets standing; W. D. Fletcher scoring (*n. o.*) 55. Two with Chatham; in the first Chatham asserted supremacy, by retaining 9 wickets un-taken; but in the second the star of Rondeau was in the ascendant, with 5 wickets to spare. There was also a practice match between the Bachelors and Benedicts of the Club; resulting (as is usually the case) in a victory to the credit of the former. The highest figure scored by any member of the Club was G. E. Virtue's 57. Ground not very good.

#### SHERBROOKE.

The Sherbrooke Club shows a very good report, numbering as it does 59 subscribing members and 41 players. Three foreign and seventeen Club matches were played in 1857, we regret having no scores. The officers were for 1857—President, R. D. Morkill; Vice Do., H. Machim; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Halloney; Assistant Do., E. Clark; Committee, Messrs. Beckett and Read. The ground is in excellent order, having been levelled and re-turfed last Spring.

#### SIMCOE.

We understand that the Club of this town is of recent formation (1856); during the last year a match was played at Paris with the Junior Club of that place; in which Gilmore scored 10 and 17; H. Torney, 2 and 13; Wm. Torney, 0 and 12. We should recommend the members of this Club to practise steadily, and not to be disheartened at defeat, but rather to strive harmoniously in order to retrieve their losses; and even should fortune for a while longer refuse to fight on their side, let them learn to bear reverses with good humor; ever remembering that among the manifold lessons to be gained from participation in the "noble and manly game," this is not the least valuable.

#### ST. ANNS.

Within the last few weeks—we might almost say days—a Club has been organized in this place.

## ST. CATHARINES.

The St. Catharines Club has received from time to time during the last three years considerable accessions; and now sends forth one of the strongest teams that can be collected within the Province. This fact will be apparent, when it is stated that last season it had the honor of furnishing four members of the Canada Eleven, viz.:—Messrs. Head, J. C. Rykert, H. and T. D. Phillipps. The immediate result is, that instead of limiting its contests to the town of Niagara, the Club now aspires to competition with the three leading cities of Canada West, namely (we speak as a cricketer would,) Hamilton, London and Toronto, each of which has been compelled to succumb. The foreign matches were five in number, viz.:—Against Hamilton, (Aug. 13,) in which the principal scorers were T. D. Phillipps, 22 and 8; G. Rykert, 3 and 7; J. C. Rykert 6 and 3.—vs. Toronto (Aug. 29): T. D. Phillipps, 40; J. C. Rykert, 27; Head, 8.—vs. London, (Sept. 5): T. D. Phillipps, 38; Head, 16; J. Hamilton, 9. In the return with Toronto (Sept. 12): T. D. Phillipps, 39 and 10; H. Phillipps, 2 and (*n.o.*) 21; J. C. Rykert, 16 and 0; Head, 8 and 7. In the return with Hamilton (Sept. 18): H. Phillipps [*n.o.*] 22 and 11; Head, 3 and 27; T. D. Phillipps, 0 and 17; Powell, 6 and [*n.o.*] 10. Besides these, the following were played as practice matches:—*Single vs. Married*, [July 18]; for *Single*, T. D. Phillipps scored, 7 and [*n.o.*] 39; H. Phillipps, 10 and 11; Mittleberger, 7 and 2: for *Married*, J. C. Rykert, 40 and 14; J. Hamilton, 13 and 0; Capt. Smith, [of Buffalo] 6 and 7. The *Single* played the *Married* twice afterwards [July 25 and Aug. 1].

The St. Catharines ground is situated about two-thirds of a mile from the town, on the line of the Canal; and at the end of last season was inferior to no ground in the Province. The Club held its annual meeting on Saturday, March 20th last, at which the following officers were elected for 1858:—President, W. Eccles, Esq.; 1st Vice Do., Capt. Taylor, E.I.C.S.; 2nd Vice Do., Major Bate; Treasurer, Wm. McGiverin; Secretary, G. Head; Committee, Jas. H. Beattie, F. Coy, T. D. Phillipps, J. C. Rykert, and Jas. Taylor, Esqs. The number of members is—honorary 4, subscribing 60, playing 35. The Eleven of 1858 will be selected from the following:—

- Bate, T.**, a zealous Cricketer; sometimes bowls.
- Beattie, J. H.**, fair bat.
- Conolly, J.**, has played for many years with *U. C. C. vs. The Province*; change bowler, and with practice might regain his position as a fine bat.
- Coy, F.**, bats and bowls well; slow under-hand.
- Eccles, W.**, good long-stop and fair bat; passionately devoted to the game.
- Hamilton, J.**, was a Province bowler vs. *U. C. C.* for many years; still bowls well under-hand; good field and often scores.
- Head, G.**, the bowler of the Club; fast round-arm, and at times irresistible. Hits well, but too rashly; otherwise would be a fine bat. An excellent wicket-keeper; indeed, a cricketer at all points, and for his age the best in Canada. Having arrived in the country since May last, he has not yet got his name up.
- Phillipps, H.**, the long-stop of Canada; also an excessively neat and generally safe bat, but wants judgment. Plays in all the Provincial matches; and in the second innings of *Canada vs. States* batted brilliantly for 20, made from the best of bowling.
- Phillipps, T. D.**, a very safe bat; has headed the score in many of his first-class, and in nearly all of the other Eleven-a-side matches. In 27 matches of 1857, scored upwards of 1350 runs. Good field, but has recently changed his position of point for wicket-keeper. Good change bowler; slow round-arm.
- Powell, C. H.**, with more practice would doubtless be a good bat; bowls successfully under-hand.
- Ranney, J. L.**, good long-stop and bat; but it is as a warm-hearted supporter of the game that Mr. R. will long be remembered in St. Catharines.
- Rykert, A. E.**, very fine bat, capital field, and promised to make a good round-arm bowler; was prevented last season by illness from lending his valuable aid to the Eleven.
- Rykert, G.**, stiff bat, but wants practice; good field, especially at point.
- Rykert, J. C.**, very good bat, and excellent judge of a sharp run, and with Head, T. D. or H. Phillipps as a partner would make 4 out of a 3-hit, and a single where few would have courage enough to attempt the run; good round-arm bowler; but his forte is in the field, and at long-leg will cover as much ground as any two.
- Taylor, Captain.** has not played much for a year or so; in 1855 was reckoned the best bat in the Club, and will no doubt sustain his reputation, now that he has come out again.
- Taylor, James**, fair bat and capital catch.

We may here mention that the Club has every prospect of a fine season. Its first foreign match will be played in Hamilton, with the Club of that city, on the Queen's Birthday. Wickets were first pitched in St. Catharines on the 23rd day of March!

There is also [organized in August last] a Club in connection with the Grammar School, numbering [in 1857] 31 subscribing and 25 playing members; these figures are on the increase. The officers for 1858 are—President, J. H. Ball; Secretary, A. Fowlie; Treasurer, C. A. Mittleberger. The senior Club will watch with

solicitude the progress of their juniors, inasmuch as to them it is that we look for the material wherewith to fill the gaps which the great bowler "Time" may cause, by lowering the stumps of those now flourishing in the green of their years. We would remind them [if it be requisite] that the *mens sana* can only exist *in corpore sano*; and that in compassing these ends, no game is so efficacious as that which combines the exercise of the *athletæ* with an accuracy almost mathematical, provided practice be based upon rules the result of reason.

#### STRATFORD.

With regret we announce no information from this Club. It has to our knowledge enjoyed some repute for three years; and possesses [if report be true] a fine piece of ground for practice. Among other qualifications, W. Higgs displays [or did as a member of the Paris Club in 1855,] a large amount of zeal for the game. C. J. Macgregor was Secretary in 1857.

#### STRATHROY.

This Club is accustomed to measure its strength annually with that of Delaware; we cannot even conjecture with what success of late.

#### THOROLD.

This Club is but a few weeks old, and has, we presume, been organized through the exertions of H. J. Mittleberger, who has recently removed from St. Catharines. Its officers for the current year are—President, R. B. Macpherson; Vice Do., H. J. Mittleberger; Secretary, Wm. Keefer; Treasurer, R. Dumbrill; Committee, W. Keefer, H. J. Mittleberger, and H. R. Skinner.

#### TORONTO.

To Toronto is undoubtedly due the merit of being the nursery of Canadian Cricket. For many years this Club has borne the whole burden of arranging any and every Canadian *event* relating to the game, and the Club will have reason to remember the year 1857, as being the first in which it experienced any decided assistance in this necessary labor. The history of cricket in Toronto, would alone fill an interesting volume. The follow-

ing, however, are the facts most pertinent to the present work. As so many have enjoyed the privilege of a visit to the choice spot known as "the Toronto Cricket-ground," it seems almost superfluous to mention that the space between wickets cannot be surpassed in America; and if no other match than that of August 19th, 20th and 21st, 1857, had been played there, still that 40 yards by 30 of velvety turf would be forever rendered famous in the annals of cricket. When, however, to complete the list, there are added ten *U. C. College vs. Province*; seven *Old Country vs. Canada*; two *East vs. West*; another *Canada vs. United States*; ten *Trinity College vs. Toronto* matches, with almost countless others, the spot becomes classic ground, as the arena of nearly all the great events of the country; and it were hard to believe that any other cricket ground in America will, ere this generation passes away, present so striking a catalogue of contests. In a word, Toronto has ever been the head-quarters of Canadian Cricket. The Club numbers 60 subscribers and about 30 players. The officers for 1858 are,—President, G. A. Barber, Esq.; Vice-President, B. Parsons; Secretary, F. G. Joseph; Committee, J. O. Heward, K. Tully and G. Maddison, Esqs. The matches played by this Club have not been so numerous as might have been expected; but it must be remembered that in all the great events, Toronto has hitherto contributed a large number of contestants. The opening match was, according to custom, played on the Queen's Birthday, between two elevens of the Club. We have not the score, but it is worth mentioning, as a good example, that, at the lunch, Her Majesty's health was drank most heartily. On the 2nd of June, vs. *Trinity College*, Heward scored 4 and 15; Dykes, 10 and 6; G. A. Barber (*n. o.*) 2 and 5. June 13th, Heward, 26; Naughan, 17; Parsons 14. June 27th, Reid, 10 and 5; G. A. Barber, 4 and 7; Scadding, 7 and 0. July 2nd, Heward, 25 and (*n. o.*) 7; Napier (*n. o.*) 19; F. Barber, 18. July 18th, W. Bradbury, 3 and 14; Fitzroy, 16 and 0; F. Barber, 1 and 13. July 22nd, Fitzroy, 23 and 4; Benjamin, 0 and 26; W. Bradbury, 11 and 0. July 25th, F. Barber, 73; Tully, 21; Barron, 16. August 15th, Helliwell, 2 and 18; G. A. Barber (*n. o.*), 12 and 3; Murray, 7 and (*n. o.*) 0. Aug. 29th, Bradbury, 48 and 0; Helliwell, 4 and 18; Fitzroy, 7 and 1. Sept. 9th, Parsons, 36 and 1; Barron, (*n. o.*) 9 and 10;



Howard, 0 and 19 ; Dexter, 2 and 15 ; G. A. Barber, 10 and 5 ; Tully, 10 and 4.

The following are the leading members of the Toronto Club, viz. :—

*Barber, G. A.*, has for many years taken the most active part in arranging the Toronto matches ; has exhibited some very fine Cricket in his day ; and though years begin to tell, Mr B. is ever at his post. The appreciation of services rendered to the Club, is shown by the number of times he has been called to the Presidentship. Mr. Barber generally stands Umpire in the great matches, an office for which his thorough practical, as well as theoretical, knowledge of the game peculiarly fit him. To play on the Toronto ground without Mr. B.'s presence, would be a strange anomaly.

*Barber, F. W.*, son of the "veteran," and a promising young bat.

*Barron, F. W.*, has rendered inestimable service to cricket by encouraging his pupils when Principal of U. C. College. In the old under-hand days of bowling, was a formidable bat.

*Bradbury, J.*, the bowler of Canada ; we might say more—of America ! In the first innings of *Canada vs. United States*, Mr. B.'s bowling presents an analysis that will compare favorably with any that can be produced. Mr. B. is also an excessively pretty bat, and in that match had a brilliant innings of 30. We regret to hear that there is little prospect of his aiding the Canada eleven this year, owing to illness. We are guilty of no flattery in asserting that it will be quite impossible to fill his place.

*Bradbury, W.*, brother of J. B., and a promising player.

*Dexter*, has played three times with *Canada vs. States*; with less attitude and more practice, might some day be worthy of such a position.

*Fleury*, a very neat bat ; played in many matches, and generally batted well.

*Helliwell*, see Trinity College.

*Howard*, the luckiest bat in Canada, and for many years unquestionably the most successful ; still scores well, though not so heavily as ten or a dozen years ago. We have before us a book which furnishes such items to his credit as these :—58, 56, 58, 39, 74 (*n. o.*), 45, 67 (*n. o.*), 58, &c. In the Canada match, Mr. H. obtained the highest score.

*Madison*, once promised to be the best bat in Canada, but has fallen off in late years.

*Napier*, would be an acquisition to any eleven, combining elegance with safety as a bat ; as a steady round-arm bowler, cannot be surpassed. Mr. N. has played but little for some years ; we trust that his improved opportunities for practice will make him an efficient element in the composition of the Canada eleven of 1858 ; we know of no further requisite in his case.

*Parsons*, better known as "little Ben," has been for years the mainstay of the ex-pupils of U. C. College, in their annual encounter with the Province. As a bowler, he has few equals, and those whose success is greater, owe much to their name and pace. Considering the number of matches he plays, we question whether any bowler has caused more havoc among the stumps ; if his bowling has a fault, it is that of being too good, for its straightness begets caution in a batsman. Mr. P.'s batting is noticed at length elsewhere.

*Phillips* was for many years the best—in fact, almost the only—wicket-keeper in Canada. His bowling (when straight) is very effective. Did he practise as in the olden times, say 1847, he might yet be a leading cricketer.

*Tully*, a hard hitter, and a fair change bowler; has both batted and bowled well, and generally plays in some of the great matches.

#### TRINITY COLLEGE.

Organized on the 2nd of May, 1852, this Club has measured its strength with no inferior eleven to that sent against it by Toronto, and as it would be difficult to find any superior, it is certainly some credit to an institution not containing more than 35 to 40 resident students, that of the ten encounters with Toronto, the College has had six in its favor. There are only two members of the eleven above 24 years of age. The officers are elected annually, at the commencement of the Academic year, in October. Those for 1857 and 1858 are,—President, Professor Ambery; Vice-President, W. H. Jones; Secretary, W. B. Evans; Treasurer, J. Henderson; Committee, C. Bethune, Carruthers, Case and Macleod. Total number of subscribers 66, of which 27 are resident players and 26 non-resident. The Club, as usual, played its two matches with Toronto, the first on June 2nd, in which Broughal made 21; T. D. Phillipps, 15; H. Phillipps, 12. In the return, July 2nd, H. Phillipps, 14 and 1; Macleod, 1 and 14; Weld, 2 and 8; J. J. Bethune, 4 and 6. The extent of the influence exerted by the Trinity College Club upon the cricket of Canada must not be measured by these facts merely, for, on the last of June, the College year terminates; and during the three months vacation that follow, the eleven is scattered over the Province.

From a review of the scores of forty-eight matches played in 1856, it was found that Trinity men had played in thirty-one, and that in twenty of these thirty-one Trinity men were on the winning side; and in twenty-five of the thirty-one, the Trinity Club furnished at least one bowler; while in the selection of an eleven to play the United States, one member of the Trinity Club played; and in 1857 three members of the Club were selected, although circumstances kept two of them from playing.

The ground is in fair order, and became the property of the College by the munificence of the late Dr. Burnside, of Toronto. The eleven for 1858 will be chosen from the following

## GRADUATES.

*Bethune, J. J.*, (Cobourg) fair field; good bat, but too nervous; at heart a sound cricketer.

*Bogert* (Brockville), was much missed last year from cover point; bats fairly and has scored well; bowls round-arm occasionally; played last season in England with *Guy's Hospital vs. Henley-on-Thames*.

*Boyle* (St. Catharines), active field; wants practice to become a bat.

*Broughall*, fine bat and capital bowler, round-arm with good pace; when in trim, is really formidable; also capital field, especially at point.

*Helliwell* (Toronto), steady bowler, medium pace, but has to be watched as to delivery; has fallen off in his batting; has played for ten years in the *U. C. College vs. Province*.

*Jones, W. H.* (Brockville), a remarkably steady bowler; is seldom hit; also bats well; played in 1856 vs. *States*; contributed materially to win match with Toronto, June 2nd. Good bowler as was ever witnessed on the Toronto ground.

*O'Reilly* (Hamilton), has been in England for three years, and will no doubt be a vast acquisition to the eleven, after seeing some English cricket; used to contribute handsomely to the score in his undergraduate course.

*Phillipps, T. D.*, see St. Catharines; Captain of the eleven.

*Ryherl, A. E.*, see St. Catharines.

*Weld* (Milton), has had less practice in 1857 than in prior years; knows how to polish off loose bowling; used to bowl well, but has failed of late; we hope soon to hear that "Richard is himself again."

## UNDERGRADUATES.

*Bradbury, J. L.*, a most promising round-arm bowler; will soon, if he keeps up his practice, leave his mark on the scoring paper, and surpass his brother, the Bradbury.

*Macleod*, good field and improving bat.

*Phillipps, H.*, see St. Catharines.

*Read*, a fine bat, and steadily improving; a great acquisition to the eleven.

## UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Upper Canada College has, from the infancy of the game in Canada, been noted as a nursery of cricketers. If proof is required, here it is. For ten consecutive years (excepting 1854) the ex-pupils of U. C. College have played an annual match with the eleven of the Province; and on only two occasions (1855 and 1856) of the ten has the College been worsted. This is all the more worthy of note, from the steady importation every year of English players. During the past year, the present pupils of the College exhibited surer symptoms of vitality than for some years previous, and played three matches, one with the Carlton Club, July 4th, in which D. F. Bogert made 11; J. L. Bradbury, 16; J. G. Jessup, 12. A match with the Toronto 2nd eleven, played July 18th, in which J. Bradbury made 47; F. A. Read, 34; W. H. Lapenotiere, 19; Murray, 17. In the return match with Toronto, July

22nd, Bogert scored 16 and 0; Murray, 0 and (*n. o.*) 32; McCaul, 8. There are some five or six other Clubs in Toronto, viz. :—Knox's College, Lippincott, Yorkville, &c.

#### WHITBY.

The Ontario Club of Whitby is one of rising importance—during the last year it played matches, invariably with success, against the Toronto, (almost a second Eleven), Darlington, Oshawa, Pickering, Reach and Greenwood Clubs—there were also two practice matches amongst the members; one being between an Eleven, chosen after removing the best 4 players, and the 4 with 7 others. The other produced the strange and (for this country) uncommon result of the left-handed men beating the right; reminding one very forcibly of the matches played in England (1848, 1849 and 1850) between 11 Greenwich pensioners with one arm and 11 with one leg. In the last of these (played at Kennington Oval, Sept. 16,) the legs beat with a wicket to spare. In England, (same place, Aug. 30, 1850,) the right-handed beat the left in one innings, with 66 runs to spare. In the match vs. *Toronto*, [July 26] Clarke scored 23 and 8; Emmett, 25 and 0 [*n.o.*]; Snow 14 and 0. The first named is a stylish bat, and played with *Province* vs. *U.C. College*.

#### WINDSOR

Has for two years possessed a good Club for a country town; and although we have not many performances to note for 1857, we may mention as a criterion of the state of the Club, that in 1856 the Windsor Club obtained the mastery over an Eleven chosen from the State of Ohio.

#### WOODSTOCK.

It pains us deeply to be compelled to state that the Woodstock Club has [we trust only temporarily] dwindled into obscurity. In 1855 one of the strongest Elevens that ever left Toronto met with an ignominious defeat at Woodstock. The following year the latter was defeated by Paris in one innings. In justice we should mention that Woodstock in the return match partially recovered her position, but it was a dearly bought victory, for extinction has followed. With such men as Deedes, the two Farmers, Platt, Wetherell, and others we might mention, it seems strange that Cricket should be entirely abandoned to the more absorbing claims of railways and politics.

**NOTICE TO CLUBS.**

It is the intention of the compilers to present a copy of this work to every Cricket Club in Canada, through the respective Secretaries. Any Club, therefore, not receiving its copy by the first day of July, will have the omission rectified by addressing (post-paid) to the Publishers, St. Catharines.

With a view to secure a more complete work next year, the compilers have to make the following request of the Secretaries, namely, that whenever a match appears in print, the Secretary will mail a copy to the publishers. There is another object in view, which will be materially furthered by such a course; should the prospect of encouragement be found to warrant the experiment, the compilers intend to publish, at the close of the season, (say in November,) a volume of the scores of all matches played in 1858—with or without comments. This will of course be totally independent of the "Guide" for 1858.

About the same time a "Circular for information" will be issued to the various Clubs, the Secretaries of which are kindly requested to fill up and return promptly. The late issue of our work this year was in part caused by the tardy receipt of such necessary information.

The following suggestion is humbly submitted to the various Clubs as worthy of consideration. The proper time for beginning to pay attention to the ground is the fall of the year, at the close of the season; for at this period a Committee elected at its commencement is very apt to point to the termination of their engagements as the conclusion also of their term of office, and leave the rest for their successors. If, however, as soon as the chilling blasts of autumn indicate the time for laying by the implements of friendly warfare, the office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected, they might easily expend the energy usually elicited at the time of taking office, in preparing good ground for the coming campaign. There would thus be the gain of time, and the beginning of the season would not interfere with the repairs necessary to put ground in order. The step is worth a trial, as likely to conduce to the acquisition of improved grounds. Besides, the natural time for selecting fit subjects for responsibility is when the deeds of the zealous are yet fresh in the mind.

## MONTREAL.

Though unavoidably crowded out of its proper place, we cannot send forth our GUIDE without some information regarding the cricketing interests of Montreal,—the more needful is this notice, from the fact of its containing two such eminent cricketers as Captain Gallway, the originator, to a great extent, of the *Canada vs. United States* match, and W. P. Pickering, Esq., the respected Captain of the Canada Eleven. The officers of the Montreal Club proper, are—President, Captain Gallway; Vice-President, Captain Webber Smith; Secretary and Treasurer, W. P. Pickering; Committee, (of which the above are *ex-officio* members,) Messrs. Fisher, Hardman, Kay, Shipway, and S. A. Smith.

For many years Montreal was noted for its cricket, but of late the game has not kept pace with the times. Having, however, recently received such an important acquisition as W. P. P., we shall have more to chronicle in future. Of this gentleman it would be vain to speak; suffice it to say, that in England he has successively appeared in the Eton, Cambridge, "I-Z." and other Elevens, and was considered the finest of fieldmen; indeed, at cover-point he was reckoned the best in the world! He also excels as a bat, and with practice, should be the best in Canada. As a bowler, he also appears to great advantage. The Club consists of about 70 members, and played two matches with the military of Montreal (Review, uncertain dates). Mr. Pickering expects to make the ground equal to anything known as a cricket-field. The military Club of Montreal plays on St. Helen's Island.

There are two other Clubs in Montreal, the first being called the "Aurora Club," which played two matches with the Club of Rouse's Point (Review, uncertain dates); the other is in connection with the High School, and though we hear little of it at the present day, it is no small credit to the institution to have put forth three such prominent members of the Canada Eleven as Bradbury, Napier and Rykert; we may also add Ellis, of London.

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\* \* On the following page will be found the "Form of Scoring Paper" alluded to in the Preface, which, if generally adhered to, will tend materially to secure more correct data for compilation than has hitherto been obtainable.



