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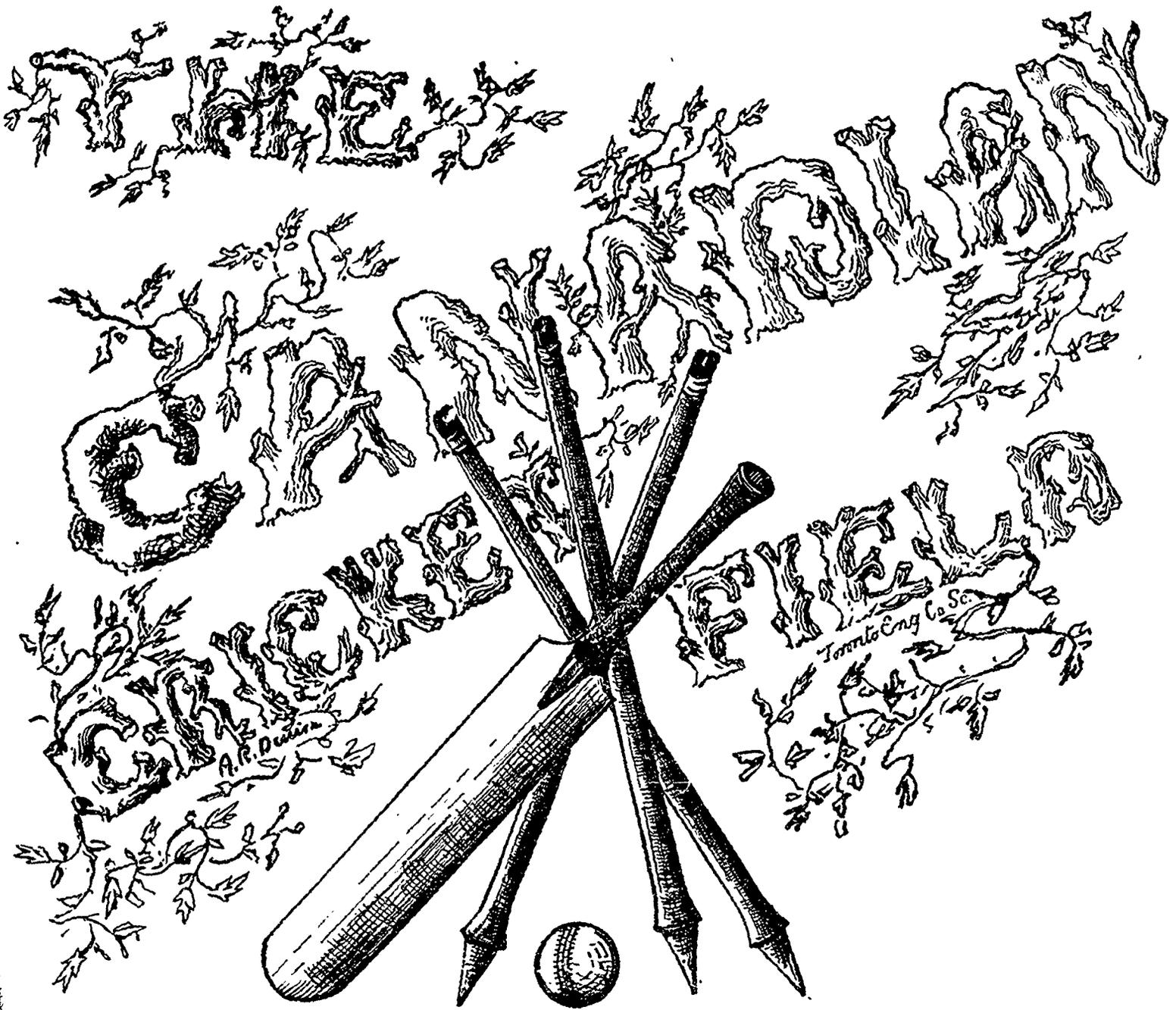
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THE SCORER.

BY DR. W. G. GRACE.

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No. 5

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THE CANADIAN CRICKET FIELD,

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TORONTO, JUNE 21st, 1882.

WICKET-KEEPING.

Too much attention cannot be paid to this important place in the field. There it is that correctness of eye, pluck and nerve are required in a high state of development, besides the most undivided attention to the game. The wicket-keeper, by rights, should stand within reach of the wickets, so as to take any chance for stumping, and be ready to receive a quick return from the field. Although this rule is followed universally in England and Australia, yet in Canada few wicket-keepers play in their proper place. The majority of men stand sharp short slip, and one, who for some years vegetated in Toronto, invariably played nearer to the long-stop than his wickets. The Americans of Philadelphia, too, must needs have their own method, which is to make the wicket-keeper do long-stop's duties as well as his own, which double occupation necessitates his standing some twelve feet back from and directly behind the wickets. This plan has only one advantage; it gives one more man to field. It is needless for us to say that this is not cricket. Batsmen are thus permitted to stay in their ground, or not, just as they please, and naturally enough they, as often as not, follow the latter course, and the bowler's power is very materially weakened thereby. To compare the American style with the English is like contrasting the clumsy actions of Haines behind the wickets at the International Match of last year, with the graceful performance on the same day of Waud, who, by-the-by kept wickets for the Gentlemen in two matches against the Players in 1860.

Good wicket-keepers should increase amongst us, as there are plenty of models to learn from. It only requires practice and a faithful observance of rules, together with the essential qualities of a good cricketer.

CRICKET IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools may be fitly termed the backbone of English cricket. They are the inexhaustible feeders of the county and other elevens, and as such play a most important part in the building up of the game. A boy from any of these institutions, if he find his way to Canada, is eagerly picked up as a valuable addition to any club, and ranks, as a player, with the best men of that club. The average public school-boy contrasts fairly with the most accomplished of our local men. And it is to the training of the boys of our colleges and high schools here that attention must be turned, if we would grow a successful crop of cricketers. At school there is always leisure for the game, and the susceptible nature of the boy becomes easily stimulated by the example of his associates.

Upper Canada College and Trinity College School have done much to develop cricket in this country, but they have been handicapped by their *modus docendi*. The only way to teach a boy or any one else cricket is to get a professional coach. He may be bowled at for a century by one of his school-mates without ever mastering the rudiments of batting, whereas a few weeks coaching by a professional bowler would save him from falling into a clumsy style, and inculcate in him honest and true conceptions of the game. It would cost little to have such a man at our public schools for a month or two every year, and there are no institutions in the country that can stand the expense so well. Cricket should be here, as in England, a wholesome and essential part of every boy's liberal education. There will always be a large proportion who, on leaving school, give up cricket for the busier occupations of life; necessity demands this in many instances; but there are, perhaps, just as many who give it up because they are dissatisfied with the results of their experience. They have never been properly taught, never learned the elementary principles of the game, and so never have a sure footing for a further step. Those that do go on never attain to anything better than mediocrity, and so the scores in our best matches seldom get over the century.

At Cheltenham there were last year four regular and two occasional professionals, and the boys that passed under their tuition will be in the future what those are today, who, after three years of university life at Cambridge, have readily disposed of Australia's crack eleven. And no eleven in England changes year after year as does that of a university, for it must always be undergraduate, and undergraduates are short-lived. But their constantly

thinning ranks are unfaithfully filled by the men coming up from the schools, and these university matches have come to be looked upon as the most important of the season. Public interest in these games has come to be so intense that the advantages of season tickets to the grounds have to be modified on the occasion.

The time will always develop its men whether there be public schools or not, but how much better do they stand to be if they are early taught to discriminate between the right way and the wrong way of learning to play, and of being constantly forced to be at it for want of other amusement during play-time. And again, there is more fight and pluck in an average eleven of boys than in a hundred fossils whose fighting days are over, and competition tells strongly in the young. Enthusiasm and energy tame down with approaching manhood, but they stamp it with strong lines of their previous existence, and what we have learned thoroughly when we are young we forget only when we die.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The acquaintance of the sporting editor of the *Globe* with the customs of society is evidently no greater than his knowledge of cricket. We were amused a few days ago by reading a paragraph in his choice column referring to an individual styling himself "Harris." He evidently mistook the signature of one of the best known cricketers in England for some *nom de plume*.

* *

In a cricket match at Newmarket, on Monday, the following singular incident occurred: One of the Newmarket batsmen in playing down a high ball dropped it in to the top of his pad (his knee being bent so as to make the top of the pad project), and the wicket-keeper running round picked out the ball, catching the player out, an unusual occurrence, but not without precedent.

* *

We are tired of introducing the scores of matches played in Toronto with the everlasting announcement that play was not begun at the appointed hour for the usual reason. It would seem that years hence, as the carpenter in "Peter Simple" would say, we will be still writing that introduction provided our stumps are still standing. It is a lasting disgrace to the Toronto Cricket Club that its men do not turn up in time. When more than one comes late the blame is shifted from the shoulders of him to those of the other till no one minds it. This drifting away from punctuality has been a process of time, and since it has gone on unchecked, it is now fair to assume that if you turn up an hour late you will meet half the team jogging in the same direction as yourself. Fill up the places of absentees at the appointed hour, and they will learn to come earlier; or if you have no substitutes, play without them, and if you are beaten throw the discredit of the defeat at the doors of those who came late, and shame them into punctuality. The cement that holds the Toronto club together will stand little watering, while the slipshod way in which it is allowed to work out its own beautiful course may be the cause of its stumbling and breaking its neck.

James Lillywhite writes to *Cricket* denying, on behalf of Shaw's team, the charges made against two of its members. In the same issue Mr. W. R. Wake writes from Sheffield, asking the members of the team to deny the following questions, the answers to which have yet to come:

1. Was there not a fight between Selby and Scotton at Cootamundra (or elsewhere), and were not the stakes £3 a-side?
2. What was the cause of the fight?
3. Did not Scotton write home to his father at Nottingham giving particulars of the fight, and also mentioning "bribery"?
4. Has not Shaw admitted since his arrival in England, that "something unpleasant" did take place, and have not other members of the team stated that there was more "carrying on" (I use their own expression) in Shaw's team than any one not present would believe?
5. Was not the "scandal" one of the principal themes of conversation among the passengers on board the *Assam*?
6. Is it not a fact that (contrary to the statement made in the local papers) Ulyett and Selby were aware of the rumour before reaching their respective homes, and was not the subject mentioned to them in the *Criterion* by a gentleman connected with the *Sportsman* and by another hailing from this district?

TWO AGAINST ELEVEN.

(This is taken from a MS. account of the match in the possession of Mr. E. Winse, of 49 Lime Street, who saw it played. Both Mills and Wenman are still alive.)

On Thursday and Friday, September 4th and 5th, 1834, an extremely interesting match was played at Wittersham, in the Isle of Oxney. Mr. E. G. Wenman and Mr. R. Mills, of Benenden, played against eleven chosen players of the Isle of Oxney at double wicket for £20. So great was the interest existing, that though the scene of action was in a very marshy and thinly populated district, upwards of four thousand spectators were assembled to witness this singular contest, which has no parallel in the annals of cricket. Such was the confidence of many present, that the Benenden two players were backed to a considerable amount, and many heavy sums changed hands on the occasion. The chances against the two enterprising players were great, the match having been made as follows: the Two against the Eleven, in every point of the game, they having none to field, and their opponents being all in the field: and what was more particularly against them was, that when one was out both were. Thus, in reality, each had but one innings.

They commenced the game on Thursday, the 4th, by taking the bat, and by a brilliant display of fine hitting succeeded in scoring 150 before they parted. Knowing the value of their individual wickets, they no doubt guarded them with as scrupulous care as a sacred relic would have been by the monks of old. The score of their opponents in both innings amounted to 132, out of which they numbered 48 byes, leaving them only 84 from hits. Taking into consideration the great disadvantages under which they entered the field, we must say these two scientific players have achieved a triumph that will never be forgotten by those who beheld it, and secured to them an honour that will not be easily surpassed in this manly exercise.

		BENENDEN.	
1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E. G. Wenman, b D. Nere...	65	not out	16
R. Mills, not out.....	84	caught out... ..	29
B.....	1	B.....	3
—		—	
Total.....	150	Total... ..	48

The Eleven made 55 and 77.

CRICKET, AND HOW TO EXCEL IN IT.

BY DR. W. G. GRACE.

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CHAPTER IV.—FIELDING.

Fielding, like batting and bowling, cannot be acquired without assiduous practice. Its importance is too often under-rated, and many people seem to fancy that there is nothing easier than to field properly, and that it does not so much matter if a team is rather weak in that department. A good fieldman who cannot bat at all is worth more in an eleven than an average batsman who cannot field—matches are won not only by the runs got, but by the runs saved.

A fieldman should be blessed with activity, strength and pluck—if he shrinks from or funks a ball he is sure to miss it—and above all things, he should always be on the alert and watch every ball that is bowled, never standing still with hands in pocket and eyes gazing on vacancy. He should not talk except when the wicket is down—there is nothing more demoralizing to good play or more annoying to some batsmen than to hear gossip more or less, principally less, amusing going on while the ball is being bowled. A batsman has quite enough to do to attend to the game.

In placing a field, always bear in mind that the men should be stood either close enough in to save a single, or as far out as they can go to save a two, and that when the ground is soft you can place them nearer to save the single than when it is hard, the reason being that when the ground is soft the ball rolls slowly, and fast runners can easily steal a run if the men are not pretty close in.

A great deal depends on the positions to which the different men are assigned, and on the varying play of the batsmen. Most batsmen have favourite strokes, and it is in the way in which these are noted and provided for that the efficiency of the field depends.

Not only should the fieldsmen watch every ball that is bowled, but they should particularly keep an eye on the batsman, so as to anticipate, if possible, where he means to hit the ball, and thus get a good start of it and save a run or two. The bowler also should be watched, especially by the out-fieldsmen, so that they can at once obey his signs when he wants them to change their positions to suit some particular manoeuvre.

Long-stopping is a capital school for general fielding; a man who can long-stop well can field anywhere. Practise catching; get, if you can, some one to hit high catches from the bat. It is astonishing what a difference there is in the way a catch comes off a bat from what it does from a throw. Throwing catches afford good practice, and it is a good plan at the fall of each wicket during a match to throw about a few, more especially to the out-fielders.

A good fielder does not stay for the ball to come to him, but hastens to meet it, and does not throw his arms about and threaten to throw the ball, but picks it up and dashes it in in one motion. He always tries at a catch if anywhere within a reasonable distance of him, and is never content to stand still and secure it on the long-hop if he can manage to run in before it touches the ground. No man can tell what balls it is possible to catch unless he tries at them.

"Throw straight at my nose!" Surrey Stephenson used to say, and no better advice could be given. The ball is thrown up by the field for the wicket-keeper to stop and put the wicket down with, if he can, and there is no object in fieldsmen taking shots at the wicket which do not hit it once in a hundred times. If, then, you are not far from the wicket, throw the ball direct into the wicket-keeper's hands, and do not allow it to touch the ground, as it may shoot or break back (and generally does) before it reaches him. Such a mode of return is often most dangerous, and is just as reprehensible as the foolish practice of hurling the ball wildly at the wicket-keeper or bowler when there is no chance of saving the run or running the men out.

A wicket-keeper wears gloves to protect his hands, a bowler does not; and as it is of importance that the bowler should not be hurt, the wicket-keeper should receive as many balls as possible, and fielders should never throw in to the bowler's wicket unless for some very good reason. Throw low and throw straight: the greater the curve the greater the time the ball takes to get to the wicket.

All out-fieldsmen should be good throwers and good runners; fast running with a quick start is a great advantage for fieldsmen, and is the cause of the saving of a multitude of runs. For quick starting you want a good foothold; it will never do to slip, and so spikes of some sort are requisite; there is plenty of choice as to variety, from ordinary hobnails upwards, but short spikes that screw into the boot are, I think, the best. Boots are better than shoes, especially for bowlers.

In catching always give with the ball. Swift catches are frequently made by men who apparently miff easy ones, because their hands

involuntarily give back with one and remain unmoved at the approach of the other, and the ball jumps out. Practise catching with either hand, but in a match always catch with the two hands if you can manage it; a ball with a twist on it is most difficult to hold with one hand, but can easily be caught by two.

If you happen to miss a catch, do not stop and look astonished, but scurry away after the ball and save the runs; a man can be forgiven for missing a catch occasionally, "such things happen in the best regulated" teams, and the best players will sometimes let the ball drop, but it is unpardonable for a man in the field after missing a catch to sheepishly pick up the ball after a lengthened pause, and then fling it in like a madman, as we often see done. He cannot possibly do any good, and he may do a great deal of harm.

The wicket-keeper should stand well up to his wicket, right leg forward and left back, a position in which he will find it easier to take the leg balls than in any other. He should always be on the look out and never tire, and should try and take every ball, and never think that a ball is going to be hit by the batsman, and give it up, as some wicket-keepers do. The one he does not attempt to take is almost sure by the law of contraries to be a chance and to be missed by his carelessness. He ought never to leave his wicket unless the ball rolls but a very little way from him; he should take every ball he can, and save the long-stop as much as possible, and always keep his wits clear and be ready to stump the batsman should he be out of his ground for a second. Men have been stumped out for lifting their right leg just to give a hitch to their trousers, for sitting on the grass to recover their wind and slipping hold of their bat handle during a sneeze, for twitching up the right foot in drawing a ball, and though these are refinements in the art of wicket-keeping, they serve to show that the man with the gloves should be wide awake. It is a good plan for the captain to keep wicket, and to direct his field by signs, as the batsman is then, unless very wary, kept in the dark as to their movements.

Longstop should stand just far enough back to save the run, and should have a very quick return. He should place himself a little to the leg side of the wicket, as, if a right-handed man, he will thus find it easier to stop the ball, the hand which is quickest being nearest its probable track. A ball coming to the right is easier stopped by the right hand than by the left, and the wicket-keeper is more likely to take the ball on the off side than on the leg. He should always be prepared for the ball being turned a little out of its course, keep his eye on it from the instant it leaves the bowler's hand, be ready for tips, draws, and snicks, and back up without the loss of a moment.

Short-slip has little running to do, hence he is generally the bowler at the end he stands at, for a bowler is useless if blown and unsteady. According to the speed of the bowling the position of short-slip will alter; for fast bowling he should go a good way back, because if he stands near, and the ball is snicked, it reaches and passes him before he can see it, and a catch is thus missed, which a few yards in the rear would have shot into his hands. For slow bowling he should stand nearer and squarer, as the ball will not reach him from off the edge of the bat if too far away. Short-slip should be one of the first to back up the wicket-keeper, and takes his place if he ever leaves his wicket.

Long-slip, or third man—who is, perhaps, rather a middle-slip, being long-slip placed in close enough to save the run—is one of the hardest places in the field to fill satisfactorily, as the ball, flying off the bat edge, takes a great deal of twist when it touches the ground, and is most likely to be missed unless you get well in front of it. Long-slip is expected to meet the ball, and to get it in quickly so as to save the run or take the wicket.

Point should be a sharp one to be of any use. He has to change his position for different styles of bowling, and get far out for fast bowling, close in for slow. He should follow every ball with his eye until it hits the bat, and spring forward and secure it if played anywhere near him. He should back up promptly at either wicket, be a sure catch with either hand, have an eye like an eagle, and stop the hard hits which would go for many runs as well to the right as to the left of him. If a bowler sends in the ball wildly he must keep away a little, but if the bowler is straight on the wicket he can stand close in and almost snap the ball off the bat.

(To be continued.)

THE UMPIRE

TREASURER.—We recommend Mr. Samuel B. Windrum, whose advertisement appears in another column.

SUBSCRIBER.—It is doubtful whether the Australian eleven will play in Canada this year, unless pecuniary advantages can be offered.

SHORT SLIPS.

The Canadian I Zingari will not go to Philadelphia this year, but will make a Canadian tour similar to that of Winnipeg instead.

The Winnipeg Club play the first match of their tour at Chicago on July 19th and 20th. They then meet Detroit, Guelph, Hamilton and Toronto in rapid succession, playing two days at each place.

Port Hope has the following officers: Col. Williams, President; A. Hugel, P. Robertson, Rev. J. Brown, G. M. Furby, Vice-Presidents; J. N. Kirchoffer, Captain; W. R. Wadsworth, Treasurer; T. A. Bird, Secretary. Committee: W. S. Bletcher, H. A. Ward, T. T. Baines, E. J. Burton, J. H. Balderson. Ground Committee: W. B. Hall, W. S. Bletcher, B. Nicholl.

COMMUNICATION.

HINTS FOR CRICKETERS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Cricket Field.

DEAR SIR,—You were good enough to ask me to write some remarks on cricket. The subject has been so well and ably treated by others, and more particularly by my old friend Wanostrocht in his "Felix on the Bat," by Mr. Pycroft in the *Cricket Field*, and by the "great leviathan" himself, that I feel somewhat reluctant to enter the arena with such competitors. In the hope, however, that every article written on the subject may help to induce those who play or are learning to play, particularly the latter, to earnestly try and play *correctly*, and thereby become proficient in the noble game, I send you some remarks on what I consider essentials, and most conducive towards making a finished player, and in which I note a lamentable deficiency among cricketers in Canada in general. These are, first: Proper defence; and second: A good and correct style of hitting.

Now, defence depends a good deal upon holding the bat properly, and having a good and easy attitude at the wicket. The bat should be held with the knuckles of the upper hand facing the umpire. This grip is easily obtained. Take hold of bat with both hands and put it on your shoulder; the hands then will assume the position in which they should be when you are going to play. Unless the bat is so held it is impossible to play forward, hit round to the leg, or cut correctly. Wrong holding begets bad hitting and bad form generally. The first thing, therefore, is to hold the bat properly; the next, and *very important* thing, is to keep the shoulder well forward. These two requisites are the great specifics for playing with a straight bat—the first thing to learn in cricket.

In standing at the wicket keep your foot just free of the leg-stump; the guard of two leg will give you this; then make a line with a bail just inside where your foot should be—say of three or four inches long; you will then know where you are, and can make for yourself guard for any stump you please without asking the umpire. This is far better than the ugly and absurd plan of making a hole with the bat for guard. It is *annoying* to see some players hammering away with their bats, and many of them asking for guard every time they are going to play. A line drawn as stated answers every purpose, and does not injure the ground as those miserable holes do.

Having the foot properly placed, the best attitude to adopt is, I consider, one similar to what one would have in fencing; that is, let the weight of the body rest on the leg behind the crease, whilst the other is thrown forward, not too far, but just enough to give you an easy attitude.

Hold the bat with both hands, but more firmly with the lower one, and raise it an inch or two off the ground, with the bottom slightly inclined towards the wicket. It is in this position ready for any kind of ball, and more easily wielded than in any other. Having now got the bat properly held, foot correctly placed, and shoulder well forward, the next thing is the playing. Every ball should, if possible, be played; the bat should come on the ball, not the ball on the bat.

In playing forward the leg should be extended as far as it can be easily, at the same time that the batter lunges forward his arms. Many cricketers I have seen play the ball without moving their legs forward at all, or so little that it does more mischief than good. The result is, they either play over the ball, if it shoots, or under it and consequently up, and so get caught out.

The forward play, when properly done, saves you from these disastrous results, for by advancing your leg as far as you can without losing balance, your arms will carry the bat (when held correctly as above mentioned, but not otherwise) in a straight line close to the ground, so that no shooter can go under or catch be made.

The great thing in learning to play forward is to find out how far you can reach without losing your balance or command of the bat. This is easily obtained by practice in a room. See how far you can stretch out your leg conveniently to yourself without losing your balance, taking care, however, that you do so in a straight line and *don't get it in front of the wicket*. When you have obtained the correct movement in a room, try on the cricket ground. See how far you can reach and put a piece of paper down where a ball may pitch and you can cover it by playing forward; in time and by practice your eye will tell you this spot without the paper. Any ball short of this spot must be played back; if over this spot, it can be driven hard along the ground by a quick forward lunge of the arms.

In hitting to the leg throw your head forward and *down*; this will naturally cause your leg to go forward to support your weight; but stretch it out as far as you can, and as you do so throw your bat on your shoulder and then rapidly sweep it at the ball, and if the stroke is timed correctly, the ball will be hit clean, hard and all along the ground. Many leg hits are missed or muddled by not adopting this plan. Instead of throwing the head forward and down, I have seen most players in Canada do the reverse, and never attempt to move their leg; the consequence has been, ball missed, or, if struck, sent up into the air, catch made, and wicket lost instead of score increased. These observations of course only apply to a certain kind of leg balls. It depends upon the length and closeness of the ball what kind of play should be adopted; at present I am only speaking of those which are nearly straight or well within reach, and either of good length or a little over pitched. Short pitched ones are best played by tapping them. Those that are not well within reach are better left alone; you cannot command them, and if hit, the chances are they will go up. Practice will soon tell what sort of ball it is; but if you find yourself missing them, it is a good plan to watch one without hitting at it. The chances are you will find you have misjudged the length or closeness, or both.

We now come to cutting a ball. This is one of the prettiest and most effective hits, but how few there are who do it properly. Many times one has seen a player hit a ball back to the bowler which should have gone between slips and sometimes even pulled to the outside! This is chiefly owing to the bat being held wrongly, and not using the proper action in striking. Throw your bat on your shoulder (this brings the hands up and the wrists down); as you do so, shift the foot inside the crease towards the line in which the ball is coming, and strike swiftly. Practice will soon give the correct action.

I have now given you my views on what I consider the essentials for making a good batsman, and in which I notice a great deficiency among Canadian cricketers. In conclusion, I strongly recommend all those who wish to excel in the noble game to take as much pains in practice as they would in a match. Bad habits and style are easily picked up. Try to play every ball correctly; mark spots on the ground for a good length ball; above all, let the bat be held properly, and the left shoulder kept well forward.

Wishing you all success in your new work and praiseworthy efforts to encourage a great interest in the noble game,

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. PICKERING.

ENGLAND

EDMUND YATES says in the *London World*, that the Oxford wicket-keeper is called the "Ancient Mariner," because "he stoppeth one in three."

Lately some very high scoring has been recorded at Cambridge. On Wednesday, May 24, the Magdalene College Eleven were in all day against Clare College for 394. Mr. W. N. Roe, who the day before had scored 108 for his college against Saffron Walden, contributed 126, and Lord Throwley 115. On the 24th, too, Mr. Polhill Turner scored 124 for the Assyrians against Trinity College. On Thursday last a still more noteworthy item of batting was recorded in a match between Caius and Emanuel Colleges. Messrs. C. E. Broughton and G. C. Fitzgerald went in first for Caius, and at the end of the day they were still at the wickets, Mr. Broughton, each of them not out, 159, and the total, including 35 extras, 353.

UNITED STATES.

Newark defeated Columbia College by an innings and 59 runs on the 8th inst.

Baltimore was defeated by Belmont in an innings and 26 runs on June 10th.

Job Pearson made a good innings of 88, not out, for the Girard against the Keystone, and we feel inclined to commiserate him that the paltry 12 runs necessary to complete the much desired century was denied him, after he had carried himself so often over the 22 yards of the wicket; for Pearson, like Lady Jane, is "stouter than I used to be."—*American Cricketer.*

The Western Eleven have arranged the following fixtures:

- Thursday, 17th August—Outdoor Amusement Club, Syracuse.
- Friday, 18th " Albany, Albany.
- Wednesday, 28th " Manhattan, Prospect Park.
- Thursday, 29th " Manhattan, Prospect Park.
- 11th and 12th September, Pittsburg, Pittsburg.

GIRARD v. KEYSTONE.

Played at Harrowgate on June 10th. Score:

KEYSTONE.		GIRARD.	
1st Innings.		1st Innings.	
J. Lee, c Vickers, b L. Hargrave.....	3	R. L. Fitzgerald, c Myers, b Lancaster.....	15
J. Lancaster, b H. Hargrave.....	0	S. Vickers, b Jackson.....	0
C. Jackson, c R., b T. Hargrave.....	3	C. Hargrave, c Craven, b Lancaster.....	22
S. Galloway, b T. Hargrave.....	4	W. Vernon, c Lee, b Lancaster.....	33
J. Myers, run out.....	8	T. Hargrave, c Terry, b Lancaster.....	3
J. Terry, b H. Hargrave.....	3	H. Hargrave, b Galloway.....	2
A. Padgett, b H. Hargrave.....	0	R. Hargrave, c Beattie, b Galloway.....	7
S. Bakes, b T. Hargrave.....	1	J. Pearson, not out.....	88
J. Beattie, c and b H. Hargrave.....	1	J. Carvin, b Galloway.....	3
W. Wood, b T. Hargrave.....	1	N. Tomlin, b Galloway.....	1
T. Craven, not out.....	0	E. Scanlin, b Galloway.....	1
Bye, 1; leg-byes, 6.....	7	Byes, 6; leg-byes, 3; wides, 4.....	13
Total.....	31	Total.....	188

CHICAGO v. MOUND CITY CLUB (ST. LOUIS).

The second cricket match of the season took place on the 12th inst., between the above clubs, on the grounds at Lincoln Park. The weather was everything that a cricketer could desire, and the wicket was in a better condition than at the last match, though it was still a trifle dead from the rain of Saturday. The following is the score:

MOUND CITY.				2nd Innings.			
1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
A. S. Treloar, c T. D. Phillips, b Ogden.....	15	b Ogden.....	0	c C. L. Shaw, b J. B. Shaw..	3	c F. D. Phillips, b J. B. Shaw	3
McLaughlin, c Kerr, b C. L. Shaw.....	6	b E. R. Ogden.....	1	run out.....	6	run out.....	6
P. Turton, b J. B. Shaw.....	5	stopped C. L. Shaw, b J. B. Shaw.....	1	run out.....	5	run out.....	5
F. Ward, b E. R. Ogden.....	4	run out.....	5	c Wilde, b J. B. Shaw.....	4	c Wilde, b J. B. Shaw.....	9
Nally, run out.....	1	run out.....	5	not out.....	0	not out.....	0
Martin, b E. R. Ogden.....	3	run out.....	5	b J. B. Shaw.....	0	Byes, 2; leg-byes, 1.....	3
H. Phillips, run out.....	1	run out.....	5	Total.....	42	Total.....	29
Rhodes, c Billings, b J. B. Shaw.....	0	run out.....	5				
Farnsworth, b E. R. Ogden.....	2	run out.....	5				
Ann, b E. R. Ogden.....	1	run out.....	5				
Harkey, not out.....	0	run out.....	5				
Byes, 2; leg-byes, 2.....	4	run out.....	5				
Total.....	42	Total.....	29				

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.				2nd Innings.					
B's.	Runs.	M'ds.	Wkts.	B's.	Runs.	M'ds.	Wkts.		
J. B. Shaw..	85	26	6	2	E. R. Ogden...	73	7	9	2
C. L. Shaw..	35	7	4	1	J. B. Shaw...	70	19	1	6
E. R. Ogden	50	5	6	5					

CHICAGO.

Rev. T. D. Phillips, c Rhodes, b Martin.....	9	C. A. Needham, b Martin....	0
J. B. Shaw, c Penn, b Martin..	13	W. P. Griswold, c Warde, b Treloar.....	2
F. Wilde, run out.....	0	F. Billings, b Martin.....	0
E. R. Ogden, c Martin, b F. Warde.....	9	L. R. Shelton, not out.....	3
C. L. Shaw, b Martin.....	21	Byes 3; leg-byes 2; wides 1..	6
W. Kerr, b Martin.....	16	Total.....	79
A. G. Beaumont, c & b Martin.	0		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Martin.....	128	30	10
Nelson.....	95	29	7
Ward.....	25	15	0
			1

MANHATTAN v. GERMANTOWN.

Played at Nicetown on June 10th. Score:

MANHATTAN.		2nd Innings.	
1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Bannister, b Bromhead.....	2	b Cupitt.....	2
Hosford, c Bromhead, b Perot.	0	c Bromhead, b Cupitt.....	0
Hunt, c sub., b Bromhead... 5	c R. Morgan, b Cupitt.....	4	run out.....
Scott, c Morgan, b Perot.... 0	run out.....	12	c W. Morgan 3rd, b Cupitt... 4
Brooks, c Wister, b Bromhead.20	c Brockie, b Cupitt.....	42	c Perot, b Brown.....
White, c Bromhead, b Cupitt.. 2	c Perot, b Brown.....	31	b Cupitt.....
Cleverly, c Welsh, b Cupitt.. 1	b Cupitt.....	0	c Brockie, b Cupitt.....
Jenkins, c Bromhead, b Cupitt.....	4	not out.....	2
Filmer, b Bromhead.....	2	not out.....	2
Jones, c Perot, b Bromhead... 0	not out.....	2	Byes, 7; leg-byes, 6.....
Coyne, not out.....	0	Byes, 7; leg-byes, 6.....	13
Wide.....	1	Total.....	112
Total.....	37	Total.....	112

GERMANTOWN.

1st Innings.

Bromhead, run out.....	0	L. W. Wister, b Cleverly.....	8
W. Brockie, Jr., b Hunt.....	0	W. Haines, b Cleverly.....	11
G. Cupitt, b Cleverly.....	12	H. W. Brown, c Coyne, b Cleverly.....	10
Welsh, 3d, c Cleverly b Hunt.....	2	H. Worrell, not out.....	0
W. Morgan, 3d, c Hunt, b Hosford.....	24	R. A. Morgan, run out.....	2
F. C. Perot, c White, b Hunt..16		Leg-bye, 1; wide, 1.....	2
		Total.....	87

THE SCORER.

KINGSTON v. ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

This match took place on Saturday the 10th. The cadets being out of practice, were easily beaten. Score:

KINGSTON.		Runs.	
Drummond, G., c Wetmore, b Campbell.....	6	Crooks, W., c Campbell, b Benson.....	0
Ireland, F. C., run out.....	29	Shannon, J., c and b Benson..	11
Jones, A., c Oglvie, b Campbell.....	2	Henderson, G., not out.....	3
Greet, T. Y., b Campbell.....	14	Gildersleeve, H., b Benson..	0
Smith, C. F., b Hugel.....	0	Henderson, L., b Benson.....	1
Glidden, W., b Benson.....	1	Wides.....	4
		Total.....	71

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.		Runs.	
Benson, c Greet, b Smith.....	2	Wetmore, b Smith.....	2
Almon, b Smith.....	3	Campbell, b Smith.....	2
Straubenzie, b Ireland.....	0	Oglvie, not out.....	2
Twining, b Ireland.....	4	Ferris, c Crooks, b Smith....	2
Hugel, b Smith.....	0	Hodgins, b Smith.....	4
Wurtele, c Smith, b Ireland..	0	Byes, 2; leg byes, 3.....	5
		Total.....	26

ASYLUM (LONDON) v. AYLNER.

The following is the score of the match played at Aylmer on Friday last:

AYLNER.		ASYLUM.	
1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Foster, b Butler.....	7	b Scatcherd.....	7
Crawford, b Butler.....	0	b Butler.....	7
Bain, b Butler.....	0	c Butler, b G. England.....	0
Love, run out.....	18	c O'Meara, b Butler.....	2
Price, c Butler, b G. England.....	7	c Beemer, b Pardee.....	17
W. Mann, c B. England, b G. England.....	0	not out.....	11
Sinclair, c Collins, b Butler.....	1	c Pardee, b Butler.....	27
Long, not out.....	0	l b w, b Butler.....	11
Hines, c G. England, b Butler.....	2	c Butler, b Butler.....	0
S. Mann, c Pardee, b Butler.....	2	b Butler.....	0
Monteith, run out.....	1	run out.....	0
Extras.....	5	Extras.....	12
Total.....	43	Total.....	94
Grand total.....		Grand total.....	137

ASYLUM.		TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.	
1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Pardee, l b w, b Monteith.....	0	b Monteith.....	0
Beemer, c Love, b Monteith.....	0	l b w, b Price.....	1
Gooding, b Monteith.....	0	b Price.....	0
Scatcherd, run out.....	0	run out.....	0
Butler, b Price.....	0	b Monteith.....	3
Meek, b Price.....	0	c Long, b Price.....	2
G. England, c Bain, b Price.....	11	c S. Mann, b Price.....	4
McCready, c Monteith, b Monteith.....	0	c Sinclair, b Price.....	3
O'Meara, run out.....	3	not out.....	3
Collins, not out.....	2	b Price.....	2
England, run out.....	0	c W. Mann, b Monteith.....	1
		Extras.....	1
Total.....	16	Total.....	16
Grand total.....		Grand total.....	32

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL v. U. C. COLLEGE.

On Saturday last the annual match Upper Canada College v. Trinity College School took place on the grounds of the Port Hope Club, which had been kindly placed at the boys' disposal for the day. Both elevens arrived on the ground at 11 o'clock, and Upper Canada having won the toss, sent in A. G. Smith and Montgomery to the bowling of Allan and Macdonell. An excellent stand was made by these two batsmen, and Allan coming in for the greater share of punishment, soon gave away to Abbott, who effected a separation, Smith being taken by Macdonell off Abbot's third ball. One wicket for 19. No stand was made until the fall of the fifth wicket and the arrival of Scott, who put together 11 before being taken at slip by Allan off Abbott's bowling.

The innings closed for the small total of 51, due mainly to the excellent bowling of Abbott, whose analysis showed 7 wickets for 12 runs.

The fielding of the school was by no means up to the mark, the only redeeming feature being Cooper at point. The school after a few minutes interval went to the wickets, and when 8 wickets had fallen, only 35 runs had been scored, of which Hamilton made 12 in good style. There seemed little chance of reaching Upper Canada's score, but Dixon and Lauder went in for hard hitting, and showing neither bowler any partiality, carried the score to 62, before Lauder was bowled by Montgomery for 16. The last man was bowled by Montgomery's third ball, and Dickson carried out his bat for a hard hit (not out), made at a critical period of the game, and not by any means an innings devoid of judgment. Smith was the most successful of the Upper Canada College bowlers, but in our humble opinion Montgomery can easily give all a start and keep it too, if he does not over-bowl him self.

After lunch had been finished, the College went in for its second innings, but Allan and Macdonell bowling very steadily, the total reached only 36, of which Vankoughnet obtained 12 by hard hitting. The school fielding was a decided improvement on that of the first innings, and Cooper, Lauder, Cayley and Macdonell were perhaps the most conspicuous in this department. Requiring 26 to win, the school entered on the task, and some excellent batting was shown by Abbott and Allan, the former making 15 (not out), and the latter 7. Two wickets fell in making the required number of runs, and a leg-bye run by Hamilton gave the younger school a creditable victory by eight wickets, after having suffered three

successive defeats. Comparing the two elevens, we should say the better side won. The school is superior in batting and bowling, but in fielding no comparison can be made: the picking up and throwing in of Toronto's representatives being simply perfection, requiring to be seen to be fully appreciated. The day was all that a cricketer could desire, and a most sumptuous lunch was kindly laid on the ground by the ladies of the town, and it must be some gratification to them to know that their efforts were thoroughly appreciated, and that many a small boy retired to rest that night with feelings of deep gratitude, and a wish that Upper Canada College would come every day.

The score has not yet come to hand; it will appear in next week's issue.

TORONTO v. TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

This match was not begun until 3 p.m. on Saturday last. Toronto began the batting. Captain Burns received three balls; the first he missed, the second missed his bat, while No. 3 took his wickets, 1 for 0. Morrison got two good drives off Lindsey before a ripper from Wright took him. Daly played in capital form, and was well set when run out by Campbell. Brown was "yorkered" by Helmcken. Behan finely caught at point by Clarke. Foy and Travers' visits were short. Smith and Shanly remained for sometime at the wickets. Helmcken and Wright came off very well in bowling. Lindsey, after playing some capital balls from Foy, and having driven the same bowler for 3, was bowled by a shooter. To Clarke is due the victory gained by his university; his stubborn defence completely baffled the bowlers, and his innings were without a chance. Boulton hit freely and with judgment: in making his 27 runs he only occupied half that number of minutes. Creelman appeared on the scene when victory was sure, and consequently did as he pleased. Score:

TORONTO.		TORONTO UNIVERSITY.	
Capt. Burns, b Lindsey.....	0	G. G. S. Lindsey, b Burns.....	5
G. N. Morrison, b E. Wright.....	9	L. J. Clarke, not out.....	18
A. M. Daly, thrown out by Helmcken.....	12	W. Jackson, b Burns.....	1
H. J. Campbell, b E. Wright.....	5	H. B. Wright, b Burns.....	4
A. G. Brown, b Helmcken.....	0	R. R. Boulton, b Foy.....	27
G. B. Behan, c Clarke, b E. Wright.....	1	W. W. Creelman, c Shanly, b Morrison.....	15
H. B. Travers, c Clarke, b E. Wright.....	1	E. Wright.....	
A. Foy, b Helmcken.....	1	H. D. Helmcken.....	
C. N. Shanly, b Helmcken.....	3	A. B. Cameron.....	to bat.
J. Smith, b Lindsey.....	11	W. T. Redding.....	
G. H. Furner, not out.....	0	H. T. Brock.....	
Extras.....	6	Extras.....	4
Total.....	48	Total.....	74

TORONTO.		TORONTO UNIVERSITY.	
BOWLING ANALYSIS.		BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
O.	M.	R.	W.
G. G. S. Lindsey.....	8	1	17 2
E. Wright.....	14	4	13 4
H. D. Helmcken.....	7.2	1	13 4
A. Foy.....	20	7	27 1
Capt. Burns.....	13	7	14 3
G. B. Behan.....	4	0	17 0
H. B. Travers.....	5	1	11 0
G. N. Morrison.....	1	21	1 1

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