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IRON SIDE'S

AUSTRALASIAN

# CRICKETING HANDBOOK,

EMBRACING THE DOINGS IN AUSTRALASIA OF THE

INTERCOLONIAL & ALL-ENGLAND  
TEAMS,



AND THROUGHOUT AUSTRALASIA, ENGLAND, AND ELSEWHERE, OF THE

## ABORIGINAL

AND

## GREGORY AND BOYLE'S

AUSTRALIAN ELEVENS;


ALSO OTHER IMPORTANT CRICKETING INFORMATION.

FRISQUETTE AND THE LAWS OF CRICKET EXPLAINED,

BOWLS, CRICKETING INCIDENTS,

&c., &c., &c.

JARRETT & CO., PRINTERS, 102, LIVERPOOL-STREET, SYDNEY.



TO ALL CRICKETERS,  
WITHOUT DISTINCTION, IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
AND  
ADMIRERS IN GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL PASTIME,  
THIS WORK IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,  
BY THEIR HUMBLE SERVANT,  
THE AUTHOR.



## PREFACE.

In presenting to public notice his new and revised Edition the author would in its perusal modestly ask unbiassed criticism. The almost inexhaustible patience necessary to a production of this character—the research it entailed, undertaken single-handed and against almost insuperable difficulties, and ending in the sacrifice of every leisure moment to putting in type his own manuscript, is a feat at least having *novelty* if not *merit*.

Of the manual itself suffice to say that if only a fair proportion of the admirers of our national pastime throughout Australasia give it their patronage this at least will be taken as an acknowledgment that his labours are not unrequited.

As supplying a long-felt want—a reliable means of reference—of this there can be no question, and on the amount of support accorded to the present will depend, he need scarcely say, the *affirmative* or *negative* of future issues.

F.J.I.

123, Botany-street, Surry Hills, Nov., 1880.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.

<b>INTERCOLONIAL Matches</b> .....	23
Summary of, and Captains .....	32
Batting and Bowling averages.....	33
Single-wicket Matches .....	34
<b>ALL-ENGLAND Elevens—</b>	
Historical notice .....	35
H. H. Stephenson's Team, and doings of in the Colonies .....	36
G. Parr's Team, do. do. ....	38
W. G. Grace's Team, do. do. ....	41
J. Lillywhite's Team, do. do. ....	44
Lord Harris' Team, do. do. ....	46
The great Cricket fracas rationally reviewed .....	47
Batting and Bowling averages of the whole of the above .....	50
Comparative Table of performances .....	50
<b>ABORIGINAL Cricketers—</b>	
History of organization .....	51
Batting and Bowling averages.....	51
Performances of, in England and the Colonies .....	52
<b>GREGORY'S AUSTRALIAN Eleven—</b>	
History of organization .....	53
Performances in England, Scotland, America, and the Colonies. ....	54 to 59
Batting and Bowling averages, and results of all Matches played .....	59, 60
The great Match at Lords against the Marylebones .....	60
<b>CANTERBURY Cricketers in Victoria .....</b>	63
<b>CANTERBURY <i>versus</i> Otago—Inter-provincial Matches.....</b>	64
<b>TASMANIAN Cricketers in Victoria .....</b>	63
<b>INTER-UNIVERSITY &amp; GRAMMAR School Matches—N.S.W. <i>v.</i> Victoria .....</b>	64, 70
<b>SYDNEY UNIVERSITY <i>versus</i> Combined Schools .....</b>	65
<b>BOWLS—N.S.W. <i>v.</i> Victoria .....</b>	66
<b>FRISQUETTE—Rules of.....</b>	67
<b>Antiquity of Cricket.....</b>	70
<b>BOYLE'S AUSTRALIAN Eleven—</b>	
History of organization .....	71
Performances in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Colonies... ..	73, 74
Batting and Bowling averages.....	79
<b>CRICKETING Incidents, Curiosities, &amp;c. ....</b>	i
<b>How to become a Cricketer .....</b>	v
<b>CRICKET LAW—DOUBLE WICKET—(With Notes by the Author)—</b>	
Ball, Bat, Stumps, and Wickets .....	1, 2, & 3
Rolling of Ground—Changing of Wickets after rain .....	4
Bowler—Changing ends—Fair bowling—Trial ball .....	4, 5, 7
Wide balls—No balls—Lost ball—Dead ball and when finally settled—Stopping ball with hat—over balls .....	6, 14, 16, 19, 20
Striker Out—Off Catch—Off ground—Hitting down wicket—Preventing a catch or obstructing a fieldsman—Re-striking ball—Run-out—Handling ball—Leg-before .....	8, 9, 10, 11, 12
Striker leaving wicket when injured—Guarding wicket after playing ball—Time allowed to go to wicket .....	15, 16
Runs—Short—How reckoned—Number where innings followed .....	14, 19, 20
Substitutes—Running and Fielding .....	15, 16
Fieldsman stopping ball with hat .....	16
Wicket-keeping and Stumping.....	16
Umpire—Special powers of—Betting—Exchanging ends—Voluntary decisions—Pitching wickets—Changing of .....	17, 18, 19, 20
Refusal to go on with Match.....	18
Following up of Innings.....	20
<b>SINGLE WICKET—Laws of.....</b>	21
<b>SCORER and Umpire.....</b>	22

# CRICKET LAWS,

WITH NOTES BY THE AUTHOR, EXPLANATORY OF.

“’Twas in the prime of summer-time,  
An evening calm and cool,  
And five and twenty happy boys  
Came bounding out of school :  
Away they sped with gamesome minds,  
And souls untouched with sin,  
To a level mead they came and there  
They drove the wickets in.”

—HOOD.

“SHYLOCK : Is that the law ?  
PORTIA : Thyself shall see the Act.”


—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

*The Laws of Cricket as revised at “Star and Garter,” Pall Mall, on 25 February, 1774, by a Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen of Kent, &c.*

*Present :—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET, THE RIGHT HON. EARL TANKERVILLE, SIR H. MANN, and ESQUIRES P. DEHANY, J. B. DAVIS, H. PECKHAM, F. VINCENT, J. COOKE, C. COLES, R. JAMES, and REV. C. PAWLET. SIR W. DEAPER in the Chair.*

## BALL—WEIGHT AND DIMENSIONS OF.

1. *The Ball must not weigh less than  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ounces, nor more than  $5\frac{3}{4}$ . It must not measure less than 9 inches, nor more than  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in circumference. At the beginning of each innings either party may call for a new ball.*


[] *The Cricket Ball in olden times.*—The character of the ball manufactured in olden times, scarcely out-lasting a match, necessitated some such power as is stated in the latter portion of the above Rule, but is scarcely required at this period, owing to the superior manufacture of this material. Old “John Small,” an adept in his day at making cricket balls, when 80 years of age, it is stated, was offered a guinea each for all he had. Properly speaking, the ball is the perquisite of the umpire in the more important matches, but this official in his too liberal ideas now-a-days has allowed this custom to fall through.

*Fair Ball.*—As the weight and size of a ball (fixed in the Rules of 1774), may vary, see to these when purchasing. See also that it is of the required colour—a bright red—or a dispute may ensue when least expected, similar in character to that which occurred some few years since between two leading clubs in Sydney. The usual custom is for each Club to play with its own ball. If a doubt prevails as to whether it is a *fair* one it must be produced, on demand by any player, the question of fairness being decided by the umpire. When a ball is at stake the winning side may demand a *new* one, and, as above stated, of the proper weight, color, and dimensions.

*The Ball to be played with—mode of procedure.*—The common custom, as above stated, is for each Club to punish its own ball. Prior to the commencement of the match, if a ball be at stake, the usual mode of procedure is for each captain to hand one to the umpire representing his Club.]

## BAT—CHARACTER OF.


2. *The Bat must not exceed 4½ inches in the widest part ; it must not be more than 38 inches in length.*

[ *Bat.*—The weight of the bat is optional, that most in favour being about 2 lbs. Anything exceeding this requires a person of above ordinary strength. To the generality of players weight is a great consideration, which for two reasons is seldom ever lost sight of: If the bat be too light it is rarely suited for driving, and if, on the other hand, too heavy, it is rather unwieldy for cutting. Many cricketers prefer the straight-grained bat, for the reason that it is reckoned more durable, and is the more easily repaired. When purchasing a bat choose that best suited to your strength, bearing in mind that *heavy* ones are only fit for *strong* men. In your selection, however, do not choose one less than an inch thick at the bottom. The thicker a bat is there the greater the impetus which can be given to the ball. Better in fact have the bat a trifle heavier than that it should be delicate at the bottom. The great essential of a good bat is lightness, coupled with a fair balance and plenty of wood. Law 49 (as having reference to the bat) may be appropriately introduced here, and the reader is referred to it. To avoid any infringement of it the striker, when retiring from his wicket, should take his bat with him.

The defined width of the bat 4½ inches, was brought about owing to a player named White in 1760 using a bat the width of the stumps. To provide for a proper observance of the law it is related that one Club (the Hambledon) kept an iron frame of the statute width and put all suspected bats through the ordeal. The result was that in many cases the pocket-knife and other means of shaving down had to be resorted to. Now-a-days all bats are taken for granted, and if a batsman used one ¼ an inch wider than the prescribed width it is very doubtful whether it would be noticed, so strong is the feeling ruling in this matter that all is right.]


## THE STUMPS.—(See also Laws 4, 5, &amp; 6.)

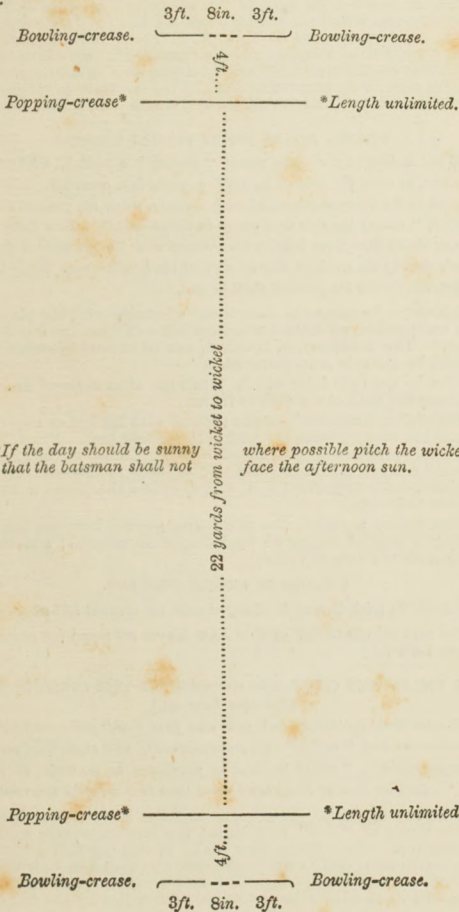
3. *The stumps must be 3 in number—27 inches out of the ground ; the Bails 8 inches in length ; the Stumps of equal and of sufficient thickness to prevent the Ball from passing through.*


[ *Irregular Wickets.*—Associated as this law is with No. 6, a few remarks on the pitching of wickets, in addition to what is stated in notes on Laws 4, 5, and 6, may not be here out of place: Umpires in this particular cannot be too careful. In the majority of instances sufficient care is not exercised, and pitched they are, it is true, but with a measure of indifference quite inexcusable. Either of the following faults is more the rule than the exception:—That the stumps are not of the proper width, differ in height, or are sadly out of the perpendicular. Carelessness in the latter particular it need scarcely be added has often sent a good batsman to the right-about notwithstanding the customary precaution in securing a “careful block or guard.” Slovenliness in fixing match-wickets is of too common occurrence. Should the umpire prove neglectful in his duty here it is the place of the captain, in justice to the batsman, to throw out a gentle reminder.

*Defective Stumps and Bails.*—Great care should be taken that the bails are of the proper length (8 inches), and that they rest *fairly* and *firmly* in the grooves of the stumps, for neglect of this in windy weather gives rise to much annoyance to umpires and players. Their falling off, owing to bad bails or defective grooves, is also calculated to prove prejudicial to batsmen, more particularly so when the umpire is not watchful or is not up to his work, and the wicket-keeper would not scruple at a little bit of sharp practice. As showing indeed the importance of seeing to the bails it is narrated by Barker that at Chichester the projecting end of a bail turned the issue of a match.]

LAWS 4 5, & 6—PITCHING THE WICKETS.

THE following Diagram, which embraces Laws 4, 5, and 6, will show at a glance how the Wickets should be pitched. The return-creases are shown by the curves thus  and by law 9 the Bowler must keep wholly within either if only with one foot.



 If the day should be sunny where possible pitch the wickets so that the batsman shall not face the afternoon sun.

[To simplify and also to ensure uniformity and accuracy in pitching wickets, a large wooden frame, giving the exact shape and distance of the creases, will be found best adapted. This, together with a little white-wash and a small brush, is all that is required. Recollect that the popping crease, being "unlimited in length," the batsman may go far beyond it to right or left, as denoted by the asterisks thus \*-----\* at any time, providing he does not go outside the prescribed space of 4 feet between the popping-crease and the wicket while the ball is in play or in the act of delivery. (See comments on Law 29.) There being in fact nothing to prevent players from keeping wide in running, where circumstances permit of it they should invariably avoid running over the batting ground. Much damage is often done to good wickets by the contrary practice, and in the players' own interest this should always, where practicable, be avoided.]

#### ROLLING, &c., OF GROUND BETWEEN INNINGS.

7. *It shall not be lawful for either party "during" a match, without the consent of the other, to alter the ground by rolling, watering, covering, mowing, or beating, except at the commencement of each innings, when the ground shall be swept and rolled, "unless the side next going in object to it." This Law is not meant to prevent the striker from beating the ground with his bat near to the spot where he stands during the innings, nor to prevent the bowler from filling up holes with saw-dust, &c., when the ground shall be wet.*

[This virtually means no interference whatever with the playing-ground during an innings, no matter what the lapse of time, unless by "mutual consent." The interference, however, can be enforced between the innings as a right by the side next going in.]

If the roller be not called for within 1 minute after close of an innings, the side taking the field can object to its use.

Should the striker desire to beat the ground with his bat or press it with his foot near his wicket, there is nothing to prevent him. Some players however having accustomed themselves to making holes in the ground for the purpose of gaining a firm footing, the umpires in England have been specially empowered to prevent this, and of course the power is alike applicable to her Colonies.

On any day before a match the pitch (the ground between the wickets) if requiring it may be improved by being well watered; but on the day of playing it should only be rolled.]

#### CHANGING OF WICKETS AFTER RAIN.

8. *After Rain the wickets may be changed with the consent of both parties.*

[The mutual character of this Law leaves no room for comment. (See notes on Law 7.)]

#### THE BOWLER—FAIR CREASE BOWLING—CHANGING ENDS CONSECUTIVELY—

(See also Law 40.)

9. *The Bowler shall deliver the ball with one foot "on" the ground "behind" the bowling-crease and "within" the return-crease, and shall bowl one over before he changes wickets, "which he shall be permitted to do twice in the same innings." And no Bowler shall bowl more than two overs in succession.*

[Fair crease-bowling.—To observe this the bowler must deliver the ball with the whole of "one" foot behind the bowling-crease and within the return-crease. (See notes on Law 40.) Presuming this identical foot to be the one in rear, and on the crease (see also notes on Law 17) this would justify the bowler being "no-balled, because probabilities would undoubtedly incline to an encroachment beyond the crease by the necessary action

arising on delivery. Umpires as a rule do not devote that attention which would be likely to enforce the observance of fair "crease bowling," though an occasional reminder is all that is necessary. In watching the bowler's feet the umpire should give *some* of his attention to the ball, as the calling of "no ball" before the leathern messenger actually leaves the bowler's hand would be a very awkward blunder. Umpires have been trapped in this way. (See notes on Laws 44 and 45.)

*Changing ends by Bowler.*—Previous to the year 1870 this law only allowed of one change, but experience suggested an alteration, because it was found that after a bowler once changed ends, however desirous he was of returning to his first or original wicket he could not do so, such being contrary to the then existing rule. This was thought somewhat arbitrary and in the before-mentioned the Marylebone Club (the Parliament of Cricket as it is called) effected the alteration now in vogue, by allowing *two* changes. As to the integral parts of this law there is even now much misunderstanding, but comparatively few seeming to view it in its proper light. The meaning of changing *twice* is simply this:—

"A" bowling at (say) north wicket, having completed an over, goes to the south wicket and at once renews the bowling. This completed, he cannot return to the north wicket and again bowl (having, as will be seen, had two consecutive overs), until some other person, if only for one over, shall have taken up the bowling. After this, however, "A" can return, if he wishes, to his original wicket (the north), where as a bowler he must remain, the law not permitting of his changing again during that particular innings.

\* \* The bowler, after delivery of the ball, should avoid, where practicable, running in front of the umpire, as this often impedes the latter's view of the striker's wicket. Why this should be avoided is apparent.

#### BOWLING AND ITS DEFINITION.

10. *The Ball must be bowled. If thrown or jerked the Umpire shall call "No ball."* (See Notes under Law 40.)

[The latter part of this law was found necessary somewhere about 1790 owing to the then considered frightful pace of Tom Walker's bowling. If faster than Spofforth, of Gregory's 1st Australian team, the modification was well justified.


*Existing difficulties.*—There is no law, (if we except that having reference to leg before wicket) which has given rise to so much controversy as this. As a law almost virtually disregarded it might as well be erased as be absolutely ineffective. Thomsonby, in a work dedicated to the Marylebone and other clubs of note, on this matter writes:—" \* \* \* Propel the ball with hour hand from wicket to wicket as you like, provided you don't throw it and jerk it, and you will undoubtedly bowl it. \* \* \* Read 'Aristotle on Propulsion.'" As a law framed at a period when underhand bowling was only known, the umpires had not the same difficulties to cope with as our arbiters of modern cricket. The old law which previous to 1864 did not permit of "delivery over the shoulder," was certainly the easiest in its application. Even this style involved such a delicate point as to the exact height of the hand in delivery, leading to endless disputes, that a repeal followed in the year named (1864) and the law was altered to its present shape by the Marylebone Club, but with a result which gave a greater opening to break the law. If it had remained intact the power of discriminating would certainly have been easier. Viewing indeed the number of bowlers who are not, but should be, no-balled, the inference is that "umpires will not undertake the responsibility of doing that which can be checkmated by the bowler changing ends."

\* \* To distinguish between a fair and an unfair round-arm bowler, observe well (and from behind) the arm in the act of delivery. If fair, or having

a tendency to such, the propulsion of necessity must be from the unbent arm; if having a tendency to unfairness there must be a bending or shortening at the elbow. You cannot in fact throw without adopting the latter expedient. The law stating that the ball "must be bowled, not thrown," &c., this distinction gives the word bowled more the character of a thrust, a medium interpretation as it were between the two terms. A fair delivery hence is only possible in the way above described—"from the unbent arm."


#### STRIKER TO STAND WHERE DIRECTED BY BOWLER.

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

[ Too many players have an awkward way of hugging in close to the bowler's wicket just preceding delivery, a custom excessively inconvenient to both bowler and umpire. This should be always avoided by standing well wide, having regard however to notes on Laws 5, 17, and 29, the first cautioning against going beyond the popping-crease, and the two latter defining when the ball is actually in play.]

#### WIDE BALLS—(See also Laws 13 and 45.)

12. *If the bowler shall toss the ball over the striker's head, or bowl it so wide that in the opinion of the umpire it shall not be fairly within reach of the batsman, he shall adjudge 1 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 4 [or 6] balls; but if the batsman shall by any means bring himself within reach of the ball the run shall not be adjudged.*

[ The words "within reach" form the basis of this rule. Papers or other marks about the crease to indicate wides is a childish custom. A ball pitched even 2 yards off the wicket and then covered by the striker is not a wide. In plainer terms any delivery not within reach of the batsman is a wide, and should without appeal be adjudged as such by the umpire, taking care however that he does not do so until the ball shall have passed the striker. In the words "within reach" the umpire must note whether ordinary endeavours were made by the batsman to cover the ball.

*Runs obtained off wides or no balls.*—To be scored as wides or no balls, but if the ball should happen to be struck they must be reckoned to the batsman.

*Catches off wide balls.*—A catch made off a ball prematurely adjudged as wide would be out. (See notes on law 16.) Carpenter, one of the All-England team, when playing in America, hit a ball in this way, and the question was raised whether or not the ball was dead, but was very properly decided in the negative.


*Wides caused by break bowling.*—A ball short-pitched and then breaking away out of reach of the striker comes fairly within the definition of a wide.

*Wides in the over.*—As in the case of no balls these should not reckon in the delivery.

*Running for wides or no balls.*—This, where there is only a chance of one run being made, is a very dangerous procedure, because while only 1 reckons it may end in a run-out. In a closely-contested game, however, where an advantage might be had in having the better batsman at the striking end, the run (if safe) though not counting, would be admissible, as in the "change might lie a gain," where a few runs are wanting to gain a victory and the last men are at the wickets. Under any other circumstance than this, however, the attempt would be impolitic, as the result compared with the risk is scarcely worth the venture, unless there be a possibility of making more than 1 run.

NO BALLS—(See also Laws 40 and 45); WIDES—(See also Law 45;) and OVER BALLS—  
(See also Law 44.)

13. If the bowler deliver a no ball or a wide ball the striker shall be allowed as many runs as he can get, and he shall not be put out except by running out. In the event of no run being obtained by any other means, then one run shall be added to the score of no balls or wide balls, as the case may be. All runs obtained for wide 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."

[ Calling of no ball at proper moment.—(See notes on law 45.)

Batsman striking at no ball and obtaining runs off same.—(See notes on laws 12 and 40.)

Bowler after batsman taking guard or block suddenly changing sides in act of delivery.—A no ball under the spirit of law 36.

No balls, wides, and overs.—Upon the subject of wides the author's notes on the preceding law pretty well exhaust this. As to no balls see notes on laws 9 and 40. Neither no balls nor wides, as before stated, should count in the over, the law on this being explicit as to 4 fair deliveries. Notwithstanding this a player can be put out while attempting a run, and in this way only. (See notes on laws 16 and 17.) The latter part of this law (13) commencing at the words, "If the ball shall first touch, &c." gives an interpretation that every ball which chances to hit the striker justifies the umpire calling out "leg-bye." Of course this is observed only in cases where a run is actually made. In cases of leg-byes and wides umpires should observe the following practice:—


For leg-byes—lift and touch the leg.

For wides—call out audibly and hold up one hand.

Where the first of these is not done by the umpire the inference at times is that the runs are obtained from hits, and they are often incorrectly scored as such.]

#### TRIAL BALL BY BOWLER.

14. 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.

[ Trial bowling.—The latter part of this law is virtually unnoticed. A trial ball by every fresh bowler being favourably regarded by all is one reason why trial bowling at any stage of the game has become customary. Practice in this particular has mas ered theory. Being however the law trial bowling can be objected to. Trial balls however are not allowed at the wicket.

Calling play.—Many of our amateur umpires still adhere to the antiquated notion of calling "play" on the delivery of every ball. At the commencement of each innings, the fieldsmen being stationed in their places, all that is necessary is a nod of assent from the umpire to the bowler that play is to commence. The fixed character of this law, which does not require a continual call of "play," except for an infraction of law 38, where players refuse to play, it may be thought by some gives too much discretionary power to the bowler, which might be turned to advantage by "forcing the play" on the batsman, and bowling at the wicket when the striker is unprepared. Presuming this to happen, and the wicket be even clean bowled (providing however that no attempt at striking has been made by the batsman) this would not be out, as being sufficiently provided for by the spirit of law 36.]

## THE STRIKER IS OUT (WICKET BOWLED.)

15. *If either of the bails be bowled off, or if a stump be bowled out of the ground.*  
 [👉 *Over-zealous wicket-keepers.—Bowling out and stumping—Lengthy comment on this law is unnecessary, as being sufficiently explanatory in itself. One little matter however is suggested by the expression “If either of the bails be bowled off, &c. :”—*

When an over-zealous wicket-keeper is at the wicket watch intently that his hands are not in too close proximity to the bails.

*Rebounding of ball.—*Watch also that the ball does not rebound from his hands on to the wicket, and in such a way as to lead to the supposition that the striker was bowled.

*Batsman not playing at ball.—*(See notes on law 14.)]

## THE STRIKER IS OUT (CATCH)—(See also “Dead Ball,” Law 29.)

16. *Or if the ball from the stroke of the bat or hand, but not the wrist, be held before it touch the ground, although it be hugged to the body of the catcher.*  
 [👉 *Which umpire to decide in case of a catch?—*In catches the umpire at the bowling end is the proper party to appeal to. If doubtful he can confer with the other umpire. (See also notes on law 36.)

*Catches off hand, glove, or wrist.—*In this law the umpire has a very difficult task before him: A ball caught off the *hand* or glove is out, but if off the *wrist* is not so. This is certainly a fine distinction, and when to be judged of in the case of a swift bowler and a sharp hitter becomes a severe test for the very best of sights, and the writer is inclined to question the existence of powers of discrimination equal to the occasion. Exceptions however have arisen where batsmen by their after action, after having been struck by the ball, have actually shown the umpire where they have been hit, resulting in the removal of any doubts which the umpire might otherwise have had. In medium pace deliveries however it is possible to follow with the eye and trace to the issue. Wicket-keepers and others in close proximity to the wicket may think it very hard where a striker appealed against, escapes, having just scraped the ball, but they must not forget the decided advantage they have over the umpire in point of position.

*Catch canoning off fieldsman's body or hand and caught by another.—*The striker is out.

*Doubts—*Whenever any doubt exists in the mind of the umpire let the established rule be, to always give the benefit of it to the striker.

*Common errors.—*There is no questioning the fact that a good proportion are given out under this law wrongfully, on supposition often that the ball did strike the hand, and influenced by a sudden outburst of “How's that Sir?” which, from the peremptory character and high tone, is almost calculated to frighten an umpire of nervous temperament into a hurried and what may prove a wrong decision. Umpires should always be prepared against these “feelers” by being firm, collected, and patient.

*Catch made off ball prematurely adjudged as wide.—*In this case if the ball is struck it is proof positive that the ball was not wide, an inexcusable error on the part of the umpire. If a catch result in this way the striker would be out.

*Ball caught off striker's leg, first played on it by the striker himself.—*Out.

*Low-hit balls.—*In these the umpire should note whether the ball was struck fair from the bat, that is, at the exact moment of so striking, the ball did not also touch the ground, producing what is commonly understood as a “bom-ball,”—in Colonial parlance a “Grand-stander.”

*Catches as affecting runs—*A catch being made no runs shall reckon.

*Unusual catches*—As it is possible for a ball to be caught in many ways that would raise discussion, the writer will instance a probable and peculiar case, where tents, trees, roofs, &c., by perhaps force of circumstances remain “within bounds.” The catching of a ball off these, where no previous understanding may not be come to (a neglect in itself) as it rolls down is out, but where settled or *resting*, not so. While rolling down, the ball being in motion, and by its own immediate action not influenced, after being struck, by any secondary cause, to all intents and purposes is in play. Some may argue against this, that the fact of the ball having touched a roof or tree would be equivalent to hitting the ground, and so “not out.” Presuming then the objection to stand on the word “touch” (the rule not specifying *uninterruptedly off the bat*), the objection would equally apply where the ball glanced off a fieldsman or an umpire’s body and is caught. The batsman in both cases is made out by custom, and as having no relation whatever to the words “touch the ground,” the conclusion is at least consistent.

As dealing with peculiar cases the following is one known to the author:—A batsman in the act of striking threw his bat at the ball, the ball was hit while on the rise, and caught. The umpire properly gave it out. Why we presume some querist inquires: Because

- (1.) The catch being the immediate result of the striker’s own actions, in which he attempted to seek an advantage, and if not caught might have obtained more or less runs, there must be a risk with the venture;
- (2.) That the law does not say the striker shall retain the bat in hand, but reads, “If a ball from the stroke of the bat, &c.”

*Decision*.—Ball on roofs, &c., not out of bounds, and no arrangement be previously come to, *if caught in motion*, “out.” If finally *rested*, “not out.”]

#### THE STRIKER IS OUT—(OFF GROUND.)

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

[~~18.~~ *Ball in play*.—The expression “or at any other time when the ball shall be in play,” is dealt with in the author’s notes under law 29.

*Foot or bat on crease*.—The word “over”—having reference to either foot or bat—has a most important signification, which, taken in connection with the word quoted in rule cannot be misunderstood. Appeals often arise where either the striker’s foot or bat alone is on the crease. Now as “on” is not “within” (presuming the ground to be accurately measured—4 feet in the clear) this is fairly out for the reason that the striker is outside the prescribed limit of space. (See also notes on law 9.) As however another of those fine points of the game with which the laws of Cricket abound, with only perhaps a bare inch of ground in question in the position of the foot, umpires should be quite sure before giving their decision, and if at all doubtful give the benefit of it to the striker. Umpires should not allow their attention at this particular moment to be drawn away, but should watch fixedly both bat or foot, as the case may require, the slightest movement of either making all the difference.

*Peculiar cases*.—Having reference to this law the writer is reminded of a very knotty question submitted for his ruling: A striker, with bat in hand, jumped high—not outside his ground—to avoid being struck by a ball which was returned sharply. Simultaneously with his so jumping, the ball hitting the wicket, an appeal followed, and the striker was given out. This, though seemingly severe—both as an appeal and in the decision—was quite consistent with law 21, as much so as a man run out having his bat over but not on his ground. The gist of the law under which he was given out lying in possession, *i. e.*, “grounded” either by the batsman or his bat—with bat in hand—the absence of both off the ground justified


the appeal and the result. A player once irritated a wicket-keeper by drawing his bat off and on his crease. Presently his bat slipped out of his grasp, and being off his ground, the wicket-keeper's time came, and suddenly whipping off the bails and an appeal following, much to his astonishment the writer gave him his quietus. A somewhat analogous case is related in the "Field," where a batsman fell a victim to force of habit. He had a fashion of hitching up his trousers, and with it rising his foot; this was known to the wicket-keeper, and he watched his opportunity. Soon the unsuspecting batsman indulged in his propensity, lifted his foot, and being off his ground off went his bails. Of course, as in the case before referred to, he likewise had to retire.

*Rebounding of ball off wicket-keeper's legs or person on to wicket.*—Lillywhite's ruling on this is, that if the striker is off his ground he would be not "run out" but "stumped." (For definition of "off ground" see p. 9.)

*Ball hitting wicket after first touching fieldsman.*—See notes on law 21.]

THE STRIKER IS OUT—(HITTING DOWN WICKET.) (See also Law 22.)

18. *If in striking at the ball he hit down his wicket.*

[ *Striking at* and how effective.—This law, though apparently simple in its application, is but little understood. Its effectiveness or virtue lies in the expression *striking at*. A careless runner in the excitement of running might tumble over his wicket, or disturb it with his bat, but for this would not be out. If this disturbing however should happen in the act of striking, the contrary would be the case. (See also p. 11.)


*Batsman knocking down wicket with any part of his apparel.*—(See notes on law 22.)

*Batsman striking down partner's wicket.*—If this happen when the non-striker is off his ground, and the ball be previously touched by any fieldsman (supposed hence to be guided by the hand) the non-striker would be out.

As law 22 might well have been made continuous with this, being in effect the same subject, the inquirer is also referred to the notes thereon as containing more lengthened hints.]


THE STRIKER IS OUT—(PREVENTING A CATCH.)

19. *If under pretence of running, or otherwise, either of the strikers "prevent a ball from being caught," the striker of the ball is out.*

[ *Wilful interference with any fieldsman.*—The whole gist of this law rests upon the words "prevent, &c.," and brings into play the discriminating powers of the umpire. Being a law so likely to be affected by circumstances makes it very difficult of comment. To arrive at a just decision the umpire must be guided entirely by the question—whether the preventing was "wilful" or "accidental,"—and in weighing matters has no right to assume anything beyond bare facts. Such a thing has happened as a batsman intentionally diverging from his line of running and falling foul of a fieldsman; to such this law is applicable. This undoubtedly would be wilful, and the striker—whether or not he be the offending party—would be out. Apart from the mere fact of an obstructed catch, the same penalty would apply where the fielding of any ball is interfered with, this from the circumstance that had not this interference taken place a run out might possibly have ensued. This might happen in a ball being struck between the wickets and the striker or his partner, in running, wilfully jostling the fieldsman. In this case the umpire would be justified, as in the case of a catch, to ignore probabilities, and on appeal exercise the discretionary power given him under law 36.]

## RE-STRIKING BALL.—(See also Law 34.)


20. *If the ball be struck and he wilfully strike it again.*

 *Restriking ball.*—This law does not prohibit the striker hitting the ball any number of times, providing the object be protection of the wicket. The wilfulness referred to has reference only to a batsman hitting a ball with the intention to score off it; if this happen the striker would be out. Law 34, specifying “any part of the body,” allows the use of the foot but not the hand (see law 23) if a ball, after having been played, should be rolling on to the wicket. If the striker however disturbs his bails while endeavouring to get the ball away from the wicket he would be out.

In the Combination match at Melbourne (Gregory’s Australian Eleven v. 15) on an appeal for restriking the ball, but with no intention to score by call or otherwise, the umpire gave the striker (Allee) out. The appeal and the decision were both *wrong*, good evidence that both appellant and umpire required a “little reading-up.” (In conjunction with this law read also law 34.)

## STRIKER IS OUT (RUN OUT—HOW DEFINED.)

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

 *Bat grounded, &c.*—The bat or some part of the striker’s person must be grounded within, not on, the crease.

*Throwing out, running out, or stumping.*—This law in its character having some connection with law 35, as affecting the wicket-keeper, more direct reference to this player will be found immediately following that rule. The expression “ball in hand” has but one signification: That it must not be held in one hand and the wicket be struck down by the other, or by either knee or foot. It is not necessary that the ball should hit the wicket but simply that it should be done by either the hand or arm, providing it be the hand holding the ball. If in the latter way it would be out.

*Ball first touching fieldsman and then knocking bails off.*—Out if the batsman is off his ground, the ball being in play.


*Knocking down all 3 stumps.*—If all three stumps have been struck down, and there is a probability of a run-out, the replacing of one stump and then displacing it is the recognized alternative.

*Bail accidentally falling off just prior to delivery of ball.*—The striker having played the ball, this will not exempt him from anything arising on that delivery. It is not necessary that the wicket should be intact.]

## STRIKER IS OUT (KNOCKING DOWN OF WICKET AND UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES).—

(See also Law 18.)


22. *Or if any part of the striker’s dress knock down the wicket.*

 *Striking down or running over wicket, &c.*—This law would read well in conjunction with No. 18, and referring as this latter does to hitting down the wicket *while striking* to this I would also invite the reader’s attention. Any knocking down of the wicket in running, by the bat or the body, is not out. The disarranging of the wicket has specific reference only to the action at the moment of striking the ball; if the bails be disturbed at this moment, and at this time *only*, the striker would be out. Again, if his hat should be blown off, or any part of his apparel, cause the disarrangement, this would be out. The whole gist of this law rests *de facto* in the expression “while in the ‘act’ of striking, and in this way only can the player be given out for disturbing his wicket.

It is related of Mr. Taylor, that in a match, Gentlemen against the Players, this player's hat fell on to his wicket and so put him out, after having made 80 runs.

STRIKER IS OUT (HANDLING THE BALL WHILE IN PLAY.)

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

[] *Picking up ball while in play.*—Here again we encounter the old difficulty in the words “while in play,” and as touching these the only practical change they have undergone is in the substitution of the words “while in play” for those of “lain quite still,” the original reading thus:

“If ye striker touches or takes up ye ball before she is lain *quite still*,  
“unless asked by ye bowler or wicket-keeper, it is out.”


Though the law is simple enough in its construction, that a batsman must not, except under certain circumstances, touch the ball, yet strange to say experienced cricketers in this have been known to forget themselves. In fact the ball is best left alone, for the simple reason than the umpire's estimate of when a ball is in play might be somewhat opposed to that of the player, and cost him his dismissal.

*Touching ball.*—If a batsman touch a ball, even to defend himself from a bumpy delivery, he would be out. As admittedly an extreme measure we question very much whether a true cricketer would take advantage of this circumstance.

*While in play.*—This is defined at length in notes under law 29.

STRIKER IS OUT (LEG BEFORE WICKET.)

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

[] It is recorded that this law is of later origin and was found necessary owing the *penchant* by some of the best hitters of that day (notably Tom Taylor) of putting his leg in front of the wicket.

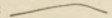
There is no other law upon which cricketers are so divided in opinion as upon this. Those in the minority, but whose opinions, from their standing, carry most weight, argue against the possibility, as a rule, of a man being given out fairly for “leg before,” with bowling round the wicket. In the law, specific as to the expression “In a *straight line from wicket to wicket*” the words italicised have but one signification that “leg before” can happen with delivery “over the wicket,” but with delivery “round the wicket” such an appeal would *only* stand good from a break-back or on an home or full-pitched ball, the law only recognizing an absolute straight delivery, and this within the prescribed width of the stumps, 8 inches, to become effective.

It has been truthfully written by an English authority that an appalling number of wrong decisions are given upon this particular matter of “leg before,” and he supports the reasoning above mentioned. Viewing then

- (1.) The number who bowl “round the wicket;”
- (2.) The number who are given out l. b. w.; and
- (3.) The rare circumstance of a break-back,—

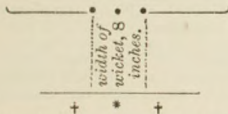
the rational conclusion is that too many fall victims to ignorance of this law, and by umpires who ignore all the attendant circumstances which go to form the exception. If they would bring common reasoning to bear upon the latter part of the rule, commencing at the words “shall have, &c.” and try the experiment given in paragraph following, they would then fully understand the reasonableness of the above conclusion.

NOTE.—To a right-handed bowler “round the wicket” means delivery from the right side; “over the wicket” is delivery from the left. With a left-handed bowler it is the reverse.

*Experiments.*—Stretch two pieces of cord from wicket to wicket, and attach to the outside stumps. This will leave a long narrow space 22 yards long by 8 inches wide. With delivery “round the wicket” to comply with the rule the ball would have to take an obtuse angle on its pitch, or somewhat the following course :  and then within the narrow space before mentioned.

*Illustration :*

In diagram below the *outside* balls represented by a + and showing the pitch, no matter what course they may afterwards take, not having been pitched in a straight line and within the prescribed width of 8 inches, the striker cannot be given out “leg before.” In fact at this particular moment he is privileged to *go in front* of his wicket. If however the *centre* ball break off at an angle sufficient to take either stump, and then be stopped, this would be out.




The matters to be considered when appealed to for “leg before” are—

- (1.) The pitch of the ball ;
- (2.) Whether it was pitched in a *straight line from wicket to wicket* ;
- (3.) Its working or divergence after having been pitched ;
- (4.) Its rise and fall ; and
- (5.) The position of batsman’s legs when struck by the ball.

*Peculiar cases.*—Leg before in cricketing phraseology has reference to *any part of the body*—the head, arm, &c. If a batsman be hit anywhere by a ball “which in the opinion of the umpire” would have struck the wicket (having regard however to the 5 heads mentioned in paragraph above), he is out. It is repeated, that a ball even striking him on the head is no exception to the rule, providing he bends low enough to prevent it hitting the wicket. A ball hitting the *hand* is not out, but no using of the *arm* is allowed to protect the wicket.

#### PLAYERS CROSSING—IF A RUN-OUT WHO TO RETIRE.


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

 *Players crossing.*—There is no equal division of the ground intended here, *i. e.*, the crossing does not apply to the exact half distance between the wickets. This crossing might happen anywhere, even a few yards from the popping-crease. Give the batsman out who is nearest to the wicket that is put down and you will do right. Most games at some time or other present a difficulty and that of Cricket is not the exception : A case is recorded where only one man ran, the wicket of this man being put down after *passing* his partner, who had remained stationary, thus leaving the one who had *not started* the closest to the fallen wicket. The man who ran was given out, and why ? The reason assigned was, that as it is impossible for any two men to occupy one and the same wicket, the one not down of necessity belonged to the player who did not leave his crease.

*Personal safety in running.*—Players, to avoid collision, should always pass on the right of each other when running.


#### RECKONING OF RUNS WHERE BALL CAUGHT.

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

 No run or runs whatever to count. If the catch should happen before the players shall have crossed, the one not out shall keep to his original wicket.]


## RECKONING OF RUNS WHERE RUN OUT.

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

[ Presuming, however, that 2 or more runs be obtained, all these will reckon, but not the run in endeavouring to secure which the run-out takes place.]


## ON THE CALLING OF LOST BALL.

28. *If a lost ball be called, the striker shall be allowed 6 runs, but if more than 6 shall have been run before "Lost ball" shall have been called, then the striker shall have all which have been run.*

[ On the calling of "lost ball" by any player 6 runs shall be awarded to the striker if any less number shall have been run. If, however, this calling out be neglected till more than 6 be run, all over shall count. On the calling of "lost ball" the ball at once becomes dead, and no batsman can at this moment be put out. A ball presumed to be within sight of any fieldsmen cannot be called lost, for instance, if floating in a river or waterhole.]

## DEAD BALL OR "FINALLY SETTLED."

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

[ *Leaving crease.*—The second sentence of this law requires a batsman to retain possession of his ground by having one foot or his bat grounded inside (not on) his crease, until after delivery of ball. (See notes on law 17.)

*Well-considered decisions.*—Taking the literal reading of this law unquestionably much is left to the umpire's judgment, and dependent as this is on surrounding circumstances the writer drops the following valuable hint in passing: Better delay giving an opinion than do it hurriedly and be afterwards impressed with a conviction that you have done wrong.

*"Finally settled."*—A very great deal depends upon how umpires interpret this expression, and many have strange and erroneous notions respecting it. In its applicability it has reference only to the wicket-keeper and bowler. The expression "finally settled" is synonymous with "dead ball." (See also notes on law 23.) An impression too commonly prevails that a ball can only be finally settled *between overs*. This is erroneous, the expression in law "settled in wicket-keeper's or bowler's hand" applies at any stage of the game. The special allusion to these two officials forms the very groundwork of this law. The words "settled, &c.," having but one and an important signification, of inactivity at the instant, by a temporary stoppage of the game, the purport of their introduction is manifest. In a very old law upon this subject the inactivity abovementioned is alluded to in this way:—

"If ye striker touches or takes up ye ball before ye is lain quite still,  
"unless asked by ye bowler or wicket-keeper, &c."

This is conclusive, in so far that the words "quite still" are tantamount and bear the like interpretation as is given to the modern and existing phrase, "dead ball."

*Cases in point.*—Say the ball during an over is finally resting in the hands of the bowler, and the striker leaves his wicket to pat the ground or remove some obstruction, the ball being then dead, he cannot at this par-

ticular moment be stumped. If in the hands of any other than the bowler or wicket-keeper this leaving the crease would however *not* be justified, and the player runs a risk of being stumped. On the other hand, if a short consultation be engaged in (the ball recollect being in the hands of the two abovementioned) the players are not compelled at this time to keep within their ground.

*What to be considered as finally settled or dead.*—As to when a ball is finally settled the main questions to be considered are—

(1.) The temporary stoppages referred to above.


(2.) Did the actions of the wicket-keeper or bowler at the instant preceding the stumping show that either had then no intention of using the ball. If no intention, “not out;” if the contrary, “out.”

(3.) Who had possession of the ball—the bowler, wicket-keeper, or a fieldsman? This is an important distinction, the functionaries italicized only being recognized as in connection with the expression “finally settled.”

(4.) Was “over” called? If so the ball becomes dead and the batsman cannot be stumped, the exceptional case being that mentioned in notes under law 44.]


#### STRIKER LEAVING WICKET AND RESUMING INNINGS.

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

[ *Concessions.*—Where any injury arises in play consent is usually asked and invariably given. We would not be inclined to think favourably of any Club who would refuse this concession. Like most other laws this has a penalty, and attaches where the usual compliment is not paid to the outward side.]

#### SUBSTITUTE IN RUNNING—(See also Law 32.)

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

[ *Striker running when having a substitute.*—If the principal does this and succeeds in making a run it should not be scored. If run out it will stand good as if no substitute existed. Having engaged one the principal has no right to so far forget himself.

*Batsman and substitute—Relation one to the other.*—Having from injury or otherwise, with the consent of the opposite party, chosen a substitute to run, the batsman must abide by that person's actions while at the wicket. *The substitute must conform to all rule as though he himself were the striker.* The striker must also adhere strictly to rule, the presence of a substitute in no wise relieving him of his responsibility as principal. In short, though two men are at the same wicket they are regarded *as one*, and the striker and substitute are responsible each for the actions of the other. In proof of the extent of this responsibility a case is on record where, in a first-class match at Home, a ball lightly struck by the principal was picked up by the substitute and handed to a fieldsman. Under law 23 an appeal followed, and the substitute's courtesy cost the striker his wicket.

*Where Substitute should stand.*—A substitute's place, when the principal is the striker, is close behind the wicket-keeper (or if not one where he is supposed to be) and rather on the leg side. When the striker is at the opposite end, the substitute's position is at the popping-crease and the principal's alongside the umpire.

\* \* Any person chosen as a substitute or emergency if sent to the wickets cannot afterwards be replaced by the party for whom he acted. (See also notes on law following.)

SUBSTITUTE IN THE FIELD.—(See also Law 31.)

32. *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.*

[☞ *Arrangements with Captains before commencement of game.*—If any substitute be chosen for a player temporarily absent, a distinct understanding as to this should be come to between the two captains prior to the commencement of the match. A team thus taking the field and no mention made of any substitute, no others shall be afterwards allowed to bat. The reason for this is obvious.

*Anyone chosen as a substitute in the field afterwards going to the wickets, or having bowled.*—Any person doing either of these ceases to be a substitute.

*A sent players on resumption of game.*—A player having gone to the wickets his place at wicket cannot afterwards be taken by another, a substitute only being allowed to field in his absence.

*Place in the field of substitute.*—Consent is necessary as to the person who is to act as substitute, and as such he is not allowed to bowl, long-stop, keep wicket, or stand at point. In short his place in the field is wholly at the option of the opposite party.]

FIELDSMAN STOPPING BALL WITH HAT.

33. *If any fieldsman stop the ball with his hat the ball shall be considered dead, and the opposite party shall add 5 runs to the score ; if any be run they shall have 5 in all.*

[☞ *Fieldsman stopping ball with his feet.*—A fieldsman is privileged to stop the ball with any part of his body, but not with articles of clothing.

*Apparel, &c., lying about about the field.*—There is no fixed law as to this, but the players should make one for themselves by simply causing the removal of any which may be noticed, and on failure to do so drawing the umpire's attention to it.

*Run-out consequent on stopping ball with hat.*—The fieldsman having himself acted illegally, the batsman is not out, the ball being dead, and applying as in cases of boundary-hits, where a certain number of runs may be agreed upon.]

STRIKER GUARDING WICKET AFTER PLAYING BALL.

34. *The ball having been hit, the striker may guard his wicket with his bat, or with any part of his body, except his hands, that the 23rd law may not be disobeyed.*

[☞ The reader is referred to notes on law 20 as applicable to above.]

WICKET-KEEPING—(STUMPING.)

35. *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.*

[☞ *Wicket-keeping and what may come of it.*—Notwithstanding the specific character of this law, and the number of times it is infringed, the infrequency of its enforcement is remarkable. If a batsman have any

suspicion that any one of the six matters below mentioned have been infringed he has the right of appeal, and notwithstanding he may be clean bowled, by both this law and No. 36 would not be out. The facilities which offer for this official to practise sharp things are many, necessitating from the umpire in the interest of fair play the closest observation.

The umpire's observation should be confined to six matters, to wit—

- (1.) The wicket-keeper's every action, and that at the exact moment of delivery of the ball *no noise*, by action or otherwise, took place which tended to baulk or inconvenience the striker. This is a wise provision, as nothing is so apt to distract the striker's attention at this particular moment as a man at his elbow given to unnecessary hanky-panky movements;
- (2.) That at the moment of the delivery of the ball no part of the wicket-keeper's person was *over* or *before* the wicket?
- (3.) That the ball did not rebound from the wicket-keeper's hands on to the wicket, (the striker being *on his ground*), or that his hands did not shift the bails, either of these in a way to lead to the supposition that the wicket was bowled; (*See also notes on law 39.*)
- (4.) That the wicket was not knocked down by the foot or knee. (*See also notes on law 21.*)
- (5.) That the wicket was not put down *before* receipt of the ball;
- (6.) That, in stumping, the ball was not taken *in front* of the wicket.

If either of the above happen, the batsman is "*not out.*"

The matters under heads 5 and 6 often arise from over-anxiety on the part of wicket-keepers and so far are excusable, but we cannot ignore the fact that men are occasionally given wrongfully out on appeals which savour much of unseemly traffic on easily-led umpires. Appeals of this character may be overlooked in the *gamin* but when indulged in by wicket-keepers of repute with on-lookers having both eyes and ears, this would-be expertness is, to say the least of it, discreditable and not the characteristic of a true cricketer! Let him whom the cap fits wear it!

*Baulking the striker by any fieldsman, by noise, &c.*—Under the power given by law 36—"not out."

*Overthrows.*—A fieldsman should in every instance where there is a wicket-keeper, return the ball to *him*. In neglecting to do this, should the ball be missed by the bowler, the batsmen may run, and all runs obtained are scored. No score will count off a ball returned by *wicket-keeper* and missed by the *bowler*. If the players run they must return to their original wickets.]

#### UMPIRES' PREROGATIVE.

36. *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.*

[§*36* *Unlimited power of umpire in certain cases.*—The words conveyed in the first sentence gives the umpire an unlimited power, irrespective of the non-existence of any law not providing for any particular case. (*See also notes on law 39.*)

*Lack of efficient umpires*—Notwithstanding the explicit character of this rule, that the umpires are "the sole judges, &c.," criticism often steps in and questions this right. Undoubtedly there are many persons (even reputed cricketers, and within he writer's personal knowledge) whose limited knowledge of the theory of the game, of its laws, positively unfit them to act as umpire. The presumption hence that a player is perforce best fitted to stand umpire does not *always* hold good.

*Reversal of decision.*—Those who are not disposed to admit of the practicality of this are sadly in the minority, and their conclusions are very unreasonable. That an umpire should be compelled to adhere to a decision given in error, for which others have to pay the penalty, is a somewhat arbitrary view. Whilst coinciding with an authority on this matter, that there is no law saying that an umpire shall *not* revoke his decision, the writer, by the first sentence of this law urges the power of the umpire to do so if under a conviction that he is warranted in so doing.

*Which umpire to decide in case of a catch.*—In catches the umpire at the bowling end is the proper person to appeal to. If he has any doubt *on this*, and on this only, he can confer with his fellow umpire, and his decision shall be conclusive. If he be unable to decide, as a doubt then the benefit of it must be given to the striker.

*Where umpire should stand.*—The umpire at bowling end should stand as close to the wicket as possible, and in a direct line with both wickets, so that he may be enabled to judge in cases of appeal for “l.b.w.” While the ball is being delivered he should stand still, and at this time ignore the use of an umbrella, as tending to inconvenience both bowler and batsman. If the umpire is requested to stand slightly on one side he must first keep in view that he must not do so to the detriment of the position which would not enable him to judge of l.b.w. appeals. When at the striker's end he should stand about a dozen or fifteen yards to his rear, in a line and position so that he can have full view and command of the crease. In cases of necessity, such as attempted stumping, he of course should shift as the circumstances of the case may warrant.]

PITCHING WICKETS AND EXCHANGING ENDS BY UMPIRES.—(See also page 3.)

37. *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.*

[☞] The “change of wickets” has reference only to the umpires, not to the wickets. In afternoon matches, where there is no probability of the play going beyond 1 innings each, the umpires should change after each interval. In whole day matches, however, or where the third innings collectively has been entered upon, the change should take place after the second interval, or, as the law specifies, “after each party has had one innings.”

*Pitching of wickets.*—See page 3.

*Bowler in the “one over” changing sides without notice.*—As an unfair advantage the umpire would be justified in no-balling him. In taking a fresh guard or block if the striker should attempt to make holes in the ground, the object being to gain a firm foot-hold, the Revising Committee admit the power of the umpire to prevent this.]

TIME BETWEEN INNINGS AND BETWEEN EACH PLAYER GOING TO WICKET—SIDE REFUSING TO PLAY—DISPUTED MATCHES.


38. *They (the umpires) shall allow 2 minutes for each striker to come in, and 10 minutes between each innings. When the umpire shall call “play” the party refusing to play shall lose the match.*

[☞] *Unnecessary delays.*—Although the time is specific enough, this law at times is transgressed by unseemly delays, in a manner apparent enough in its object—a happy expedient where a Club seeks the intervention of time to save it from defeat. Properly speaking, the captain is answerable for this, and where he is so far forgetful or neglectful, the umpire should exercise his prerogative as to the penalty attaching to a procedure uncricketlike to the very extreme, by enforcing a conformance to time.

*Matches stopped by dispute.*—As uncontrolled by any law of cricket this properly comes within the province of the two umpires. Having commenced a match no one side has the power to withdraw unless with the consent of the other, or by forfeit. All the circumstances of the dispute should be carefully balanced by the umpires, and decided by them alone. The side refusing to abide by their decision, or voluntarily drawing the stumps as against this, and not acceding to the call of "play" by the umpire shall lose the match. Where, however, the umpires may be divided in opinion, the writer can see no alternative but to submit the matter to arbitration.]


#### UMPIRE NOT TO GIVE A VOLUNTARY DECISION.

39. *They (the umpires) are not to order a striker out unless appealed to by the adversaries.*

[ *Special powers of the umpire.*—As provisional against all unfair play, law 36 in its introductory sentence nullifies to a certain extent the present law (39), as touching voluntary decisions, in so far that the first-named law gives the umpire special powers as sole judge of fair or unfair play. In this the writer is supported by an able English authority. We give an instance: Say that a batsman is led to believe that he is out when instead it is the result of some sharp fingering of the bails by the wicket-keeper, would it not be inconsistent with the umpire's position as above italicized to allow the batsman to leave his wicket under a conviction that he was bowled? The question commands but one answer, and that in the affirmative. As an arbiter, appointed to see the game played in its integrity, under law 36 he would be empowered thus far to protect the interests of the batsman.]

NO BALL.—(See also notes on Laws 9, 10, 13, and 45.)

40. *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 "No ball."*

[ *Calling of "No ball" at proper time.*—(See notes on law 45.)

*Lengthening of delivery.*—There is nothing to prevent a bowler delivering the ball some few yards from the wicket, thereby lengthening his delivery, and commonly known as a judgment (?) ball. Although allowed to lengthen his pitch he must confine himself to the return creases stated in diagram at page 3.


*Hitting at a "No ball."*—(See notes on law 45.)

*Runs obtained off a "No ball."*—(See notes on law 12.)

*How striker may be got out off a "No ball."*—(See notes on law 45.)]

#### SHORT RUNS.


41. *If either of the strikers run a short run the umpire must call "one short."*

[ *When short.*—The same argument applies to this law as to law 17. On the crease is short. The umpire should notify it after the batsmen have done running.

This rule evidently supposes an impossibility: Say 2 runs have been made; if 1 be made going to, it must be equally short in returning from! Call "One short," and the proof is positive that both were short. Custom however gives 1 and so custom must rule.]

#### UMPIRE BETTING.

42. *No umpire shall be allowed to bet.*

[ *Why wrong?*—Because the natural consequence of allowing such would be the probable leaning to self-interest and a possible injustice somewhere.

As to matches of greater moment men of known betting proclivities should be particularly avoided. Speaking generally, the proper principle to establish is to adopt the rule in its integrity and accept the services of no umpire however small a wager he may have on the result.]

CHANGING UMPIRES.—(See also Law 42.)

43. *No umpire is to be changed during a match unless with the consent of both parties, except in case of violation of Law 42; then either party may dismiss the transgressor.*

[☞ The emphatic character of this rule shows how very cautious Clubs ought to be in their selection of umpires. Indeed it is hard to say which is the more to blame—umpires who officiate, having but a trifling knowledge of the most common features of the game, or the Clubs, who in thus choosing, indiscriminately force men into an absolutely false position.]

OVER BALLS.—(See also Law 13.)

44. *After the delivery of 4 [or 6] balls the umpire must call "Over," but not until the ball shall be "finally settled in the wicket-keeper 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.*

[☞ *Finally settled or dead ball.*—The inquirer is referred to notes on Law 29 as dealing with this in detail.

*Calling "Over."*—In calling "Over" the umpire should be careful not to do so until the ball is in the hands of either the bowler or the wicket-keeper, or he may prevent a chance of stumping.

*Delays in appeals.*—The calling of "Over" will not invalidate any appeals for anything which happened on the ball just previously delivered, i.e., the last ball of the over, and before delivery of next ball.

*Number of the Over.*—Though the law says 4 deliveries, 6 is more commonly adopted. In matches confined to one afternoon there is certainly no good reason why a further encroachment on this law might not be made by lengthening the over to 8. If adopted there would certainly be less drawn matches, and it would partially mitigate that complained of under law 38.]

CALLING OF "WIDE" AND "NO BALL."—(See also Laws 12 and 13.)

45. *The umpire must take especial care to call "No ball" instantly upon delivery; "Wide ball" as soon as it shall pass the striker.*

[☞ *Catch off ball prematurely adjudged as wide.*—(See notes on law 12.)

*Hitting at "No ball."*—As a batsman cannot be caught out off a no ball, but only run out, he may strike at the ball without endangering his position.

FOLLOWING UP INNINGS.

46. *The players who go in second shall follow their innings if they shall have obtained 80 runs less than their antagonists, except in matches limited to only one day's play, when the number shall be limited to 60 instead of 80.*

[☞ *Afternoon and whole day matches.*—Matches fixed for two afternoons are considered as equal to one day's play. Matches unfinished during either of these times to be decided by the 1st innings, unless previously arranged to finish the match.

USE OF BAT TO STRIKERS.

47. *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 come in.*

[☞ Comment unnecessary.

## SINGLE WICKET LAWS.

### WHEN MORE THAN FOUR PLAYERS—BOUNDARY MARKS.

8. *When there shall be more than four players on a side there shall be no bounds (Vide law 1.) All hits, byes, and overthrows shall then be allowed.*

[The game at this stage shall be subject to the laws of double wicket.]

### WHEN LESS THAN FIVE PLAYERS—BOUNDARY MARKS.

1. *When there shall be less than five players on a side, bounds shall be placed 22 yard, each in a line from the off and leg stump. (Vide law 2.)*

### RUNS ONLY ALLOWABLE WHEN BALL IS STRUCK IN FRONT OF BOUNDS.

2. *The ball must be hit before the bounds to entitle the striker to 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.*

[If the ball be hit before (i.e., lodge) and any divergence happen, this divergence, to be a fair hit, must occur "outside and beyond" the 22 yards boundary-marks.]

### BYES, OVERTHROWS, CATCHES, AND STUMPING.

4. *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.*

### FAIR HITS.

3. *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."*

[Being on the ground applies to the foot not to the bat.]

### RETURN OF BALL WITHIN BOUNDS.

5. *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.*

[A ball struck as stated in law 2, if it diverge should be taken in front of the bounds. The ball must cross the play. To effectuate a run-out the ball must be taken in front of the wicket. Literally speaking, what is meant by "the play," is the space between the wicket and bowling stump, taking the boundary stumps in parallel lines.]

### RUNNING.

6. *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.*

### LOST BALL—STOPPING BALL WITH HAT.

7. *The striker shall be entitled to three runs for lost ball, and the same number for ball stopped with hat, &c.*

### THE BOWLER.

9. *The bowler is subject to the same laws as at double wicket.*

### TIME.

10. *No more than one minute shall be allowed between each ball.*

### THE SCORER.

**CHECKING SCORES.**—A scorer for each side is absolutely necessary. In order that the scorer's results may tally, it is requisite that they should sit side by side and check one another's score by calling out as the runs are made. As discrepancies in the scores give cause for suspected unfairness, and brings about a measure of unpleasantness, scorers have a very sure preventive by simply observing the above few rules. Neglect to follow up these, and if trouble result we give none of our sympathy.

**WHEN REQUIRED NUMBER IS MADE.**—When mutually agreed together upon this the same should be intimated to the players.

**DISAGREEMENT AS TO SCORES.**—Should this arise the matter must be referred to the umpires, as the only alternative, for their decision. As this difficulty could scarcely well arise if the precautions given in first paragraph were adopted, if the umpires cannot decide we have no means of advising them, beyond cautioning them against trusting to "chance scoring in the future."

**INTERFERENCE WITH SCORERS.**—This, where possible, should not be allowed.

**RETENTION OF SCORING-BOOK.**—This should never be allowed to pass out of the possession of scorer during the progress of the game unless to a duly recognized successor.

### THE UMPIRE.

**SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS.**—An umpire is supposed to possess a variety of qualities that are seldom combined in one individual, amongst others a gentlemanly demeanour, a thorough knowledge of the laws of the game, and coolness in judging. The following hints may be useful:—

- (1.) *Close observation of the game.*—Natural quickness of perception will avail but little if an umpire permit his attention to be distracted at the moment when this is best required. As a question might arise at any instant he should ever remember "that to be forewarned is to be forearmed."
- (2.) *Strict impartiality.*—Neither prejudice, unworthy influence, nor exciting circumstances should cause him to swerve from the honorable discharge of his duty. In the end this will win him most friends!

The special duties of an umpire are treated of so fully in the notes on the various laws that it would be superfluous to attempt recounting them all here; but a few general remarks on points not governed by any particular law, though established by usage, will not be out of place. The points referred to have reference to the preliminaries of the game. They are follows:—The umpire should first arrange with the captains about—

- (1.) Terms of match—whether to be played out or not.
- (2.) Time of drawing stumps.
- (3.) Interval of adjournment (if any).
- (4.) Bounds and number of runs for particular hits.

In pitching the wickets the umpire should place them, where practicable, in order that the batsman may not have to face the evening sun. Those who have experienced the inconvenience of batting with the sun in their eyes will see the necessity of taking this precaution.

Where be your gibes now? Your gambols? Your flashes of merriment that were won't to set the table on a roar?—SHAKESPEARE.

INTERCOLONIAL MATCHES.

CRICKET as an institution in Australasia may be said to have fairly taken its start from the inauguration of Intercolonial contests between New South Wales and Victoria. In the usual course of the world's events some few of the pioneers of cricket "having gone the way of all flesh," suggestive of the lines above quoted, the remnants left have fond and lively recollections of days of yore. To these latter the records which follow, relating to both Intercolonial and International contests, when, in 1862, Stephenson first led his Eleven into the field against a Colonial twenty-two, and the Sydneysites in 1856 first met in open contest the Melbourne representatives,—will no doubt prove specially interesting.

To the emulative spirit which sprang up between the two Colonies may be in part attributed our improvement in cricket, best seen in the comparative numbers now and formerly pitted against the flower of English cricket. How these matches came about is a matter of little moment, and we leave this to the more interesting one of results given in tables following:—

FIRST MATCH.

	N. S. WALES.		VICTORIA.	
	1st.	2nd	1st.	2nd
Murray R.....	0	5	Sargeant .....	7 5
Tunks.....	1	0	Mather .....	16 0
Bradridge .....	2	2	Coulstock .....	4 2
Hilliard .....	0	1*	Morris .....	2 1
Gilbert .....	6	7	Hotham .....	0 0
M'Kone .....	18*	0	Cumberland .....	2 1
Vaughan .....	0	1*	Phillpott .....	5 11
Saddler .....	7	...	Kingston .....	12* 0
Beal J. ....	0	...	Lowe .....	2 1*
Driver R. ....	18	0	Lewis .....	8 5
Howell .....	11	0	Elliott.....	1 1
Including sundries ...	76	16	Including sundries ...	63 28

*N. S. Wales winning by 1 run and 3 wickets.*

SECOND MATCH.

	N. S. WALES.		VICTORIA.	
	1st.	2nd	1st.	2nd
Rees W.....	28	3	Sargeant .....	7 6
Howell .....	0	0	Coulstock .....	0 16
Hilliard .....	20	2	Rees W. L.....	2 0
Gil ert .....	2	31	a'Beckett .....	3 0
M'Kone .....	1	0*	Wills .....	0 1
Still .....	1	9	Bryant .....	23 0
Lewis O. ....	3	2	Marshall .....	13 0
Murray R.....	0	8	Hammersley .....	10 10
Ward Captain .....	1	13	Cumberland .....	0 0*
Saddler .....	5*	3	Butterworth .....	0 0
Lewis T .....	13	8	Elliott .....	2* 2
Including sundries ...	80	86	Including sundries ...	63 38

*N. S. Wales winning by 65 runs.*

\* Not out.

Played at Melbourne, March, 1856.

Played at Sydney, Jan., 1857.

## THIRD MATCH.

Played at Melbourne, Jan.,  
1858.

N. S. WALES.		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd
Hilliard .....		1	1	Bryant .....		11	18
Howell .....		0	16	Wray .....		12*	26
Beeston .....		6	5	Elliott .....		0	10
Gilbert .....		15	12	Marshall .....		0	8
M'Kone .....		0	1	Hammersley .....		5	31
Thompson N. ....		7	10	Pickering .....		4	26
Lewis O. ....		3	6	Wills .....		12	49*
Lewis T. ....		0	0	Morres .....		10	47
Mills .....		1	0*	Rees W. ....		1	3
Murray R. ....		8	12	Hamilton .....		1*	2
Vaughan .....		13*	0	Butterworth .....		0	0
Including sundries ...		57	69	Including sundries ...		59	238

Victoria winning by 171 runs.

## FOURTH MATCH.

Played at Sydney, Jan., 1859.

N. S. WALES.		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd
Ward Capt. ....		5	0	Bryant .....		0	32
Howell .....		3	8	Grindrod .....		5	3
Hilliard .....		1	1	Burchett .....		1	26
Still .....		3	8	Elliott .....		0	9*
Beeston .....		18	7*	Marshall .....		1	5
Gilbert .....		1	4	Whitlow .....		3	3*
Adams .....		14	0	Hammersley .....		0	9
Lewis O. ....		13	40	Morres .....		13	3
Thompson N. ....		0	0	Wills .....		15	8
Morris .....		0	0	Wray .....		0	...
Kinloch .....		0*	5	Thornton .....		0*	...
Including sundries ...		63	77	Including sundries ...		38	103

Victoria winning by 1 run and 2 wickets.

## FIFTH MATCH.

Played at Melbourne, Feb.,  
1860.

N. S. WALES.		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd
Samuels .....		5	2	Burchett .....		1	7
Kettle .....		6	0	Wray T. ....		8	12
Dickson .....		0	0	Huddleston .....		13	8
Hilliard .....		15	0	Bryant .....		3	8
Thompson N. ....		0	3	Marshall .....		4	0
Gilbert .....		3	13	Wills .....		4	20
Clark J. ....		0	0	Hammersley .....		4	11
Murray R. ....		10	4	Morres .....		1	10
Lewis T. ....		0	0	Thornton .....		2	2
Brown .....		1	9*	Ross .....		0	3
Richardson .....		0*	8	Elliott .....		3	5*
Including sundries ...		44	42	Including sundries ...		56	99

Victoria winning by 69 runs.

\* Not out.

Intercolonial Matches.

SIXTH MATCH.

Played at Sydney, Jan., 1861.

N. S. WALES.		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd
Ward, Captain	.....	1	0	Brodie.....	.....	13	0
Clark, J.	.....	4	1	Mace .....	.....	2	5
Kinloch	.....	3	1	Bryant .....	.....	22	10
Gilbert	.....	15	1	Huddlestone.....	.....	7	4
Thompson, N.	.....	7	12	Makinson .....	.....	2	23
Beeston	.....	0	4	Marshall .....	.....	12*	1
Newcombe, H.	.....	23*	2	Hammersley.....	.....	0	3
Lewis, O.	.....	2	2	Jacomb .....	.....	0	0
Rowley	.....	0	5	Elliott .....	.....	5	1
Kettle	.....	9	13*	Cosstick .....	.....	0	12
Richardson	.....	0	0	Hopkinson .....	.....	0	0*
Including sundries	...	74	44	Including sundries	...	68	71

Victoria winning by 21 runs.

SEVENTH MATCH.

Played at Melbourne, Jan., 1862.

N. S. WALES.		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd
Ward, Captain	.....	0	7	Marshall .....	.....	35	...
Park	.....	13	0	Mace .....	.....	1	...
Saddler	.....	1	1	Bryant .....	.....	3	...
Newcombe, H.	.....	0	9	Cosstick .....	.....	10	...
Kettle	.....	7	6	Huddlestone.....	.....	44	...
Thompson, N.	.....	15	12	Wardill .....	.....	36	5*
Gilbert	.....	6	26	Thompson.....	.....	16	...
Curtis, G.	.....	14	0*	Makinson .....	.....	19	...
Rowley	.....	1	4	Conway .....	.....	0	...
Moore, J.	.....	9	21	Stewart .....	.....	2	...
Kinloch	.....	0*	1	Butterworth.....	.....	2*	2*
Including sundries	...	76	109	Including sundries	...	182	7

Victoria winning by 4 runs and 10 wickets.

EIGHTH MATCH.

Played at Sydney, Feb., 1863.

N. S. WALES.		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd
Clark, J.	.....	8	1	Cosstick .....	.....	4	7
Thompson, N.	.....	6	16	Wardill .....	.....	3	4
Jones, S.	.....	0	15+	Huddlestone.....	.....	0	0
Gilbert	.....	22	0	Redfern .....	.....	5	0
Lawrence	.....	1	5	Greaves .....	.....	11	+
Gorman	.....	19	5	Marshall .....	.....	5	+
Newcombe, H.	.....	13	0	Conway .....	.....	1	1
Gregory, E.	.....	3	13	Cameron .....	.....	4	9
D'Arcy	.....	17	34*	Wills .....	.....	25*	17*
M'Nish	.....	12	1	Hopkinson .....	.....	5	4
Docker	.....	0*	1	Hope .....	.....	8	2
Including sundries	...	108	97	Including sundries	...	76	45

N. S. Wales winning by 84 runs.

\*Not out. + Declined to go to the wickets owing to reversal of decision (first given in their favour) respecting Jones, who, it was contended, was stumped by Marshall after the Umpire had called "over."

## NINTH MATCH.

Played at Melbourne, Dec., 1865.	N. S. WALES		VICTORIA.			
	1st.	2nd	1st.	2nd		
	Caffyn .....	2	5	Gibson .....	17	...
	Kellick .....	11	23	Turner .....	12	...
	Thompson N. ....	2	2	Conway .....	33	...
	Cosstick .....	2	21	Kelly .....	4	...
	Hewitt .....	12	3	Fowler .....	37	...
	Gregory E. ....	43	18	Greaves .....	25	...
	+Lawrence C. ....	3	23	Phillips .....	2	...
	Jones .....	11	3	Rees .....	37	...
	Curtis, G. ....	13	0	Wilkie .....	3	...
	Oatley .....	2	3*	Wills .....	58	...
	Oliver .....	6*	29	O'Mullane .....	33*	...
	Including sundries ...	122	143	Including sundries ...	285	...

Victoria winning in 1 innings and 20 runs.

## TENTH MATCH.

Played at Sydney, Dec., 1866.	N. S. WALES.		VICTORIA.			
	1st.	2nd	1st.	2nd		
	Belcher .....	9	...	Turner .....	4	0
	+Caffyn W. ....	24	...	Phillips .....	1	6
	Gregory E. ....	8	...	Conway .....	6	1
	Gregory D. ....	0	...	Robertson .....	9	1
	Gilbert .....	16	...	Gibson .....	22	1
	Gordon G. ....	19	...	Greaves .....	3	15
	Hewitt .....	19	...	Campbell, W. ....	1	1
	Lawrence C. ....	14	...	Cosstick .....	11	18
	Park L. ....	0	...	M'Pherson .....	0	0*
	Thompson N. ....	16	...	Wilkie D. ....	12	8
	Stack .....	4*	...	Wardill .....	0*	4
	Including sundries ...	145	...	Including sundries ...	74	58

N. S. Wales winning in 1 innings and 13 runs.

## ELEVENTH MATCH.

Played at Melbourne, Dec., 1867.	N. S. WALES.		VICTORIA.			
	1st.	2nd	1st.	2nd		
	Thompson N. ....	35	60	Gibson .....	21	1
	Sheridan E. ....	13	1	Wardill .....	110	45*
	Hewitt .....	4	14	Conway .....	8	23
	Gregory E. ....	6	4	Kelly .....	0	2
	Caffyn W. ....	24	38	Robertson .....	53	2
	Gordon .....	1	31	Campbell W. ....	0	...
	Lawrence C. ....	15	1	Cosstick .....	6	...
	Sinclair .....	7	12	Wills .....	23	...
	Gregory D. ....	0	2*	Greaves .....	8	...
	Gilbert .....	22	2	Bennett .....	0	...
	Coates .....	18*	3	Allan .....	1*	...
	Including sundries ...	158	173	Including sundries ...	252	81

Victoria winning by 2 runs and 7 wickets.

\* Not out. + One of "The England Eleven." Professionally engaged.

Intercolonial Matches.

TWELFTH MATCH.

Played at Sydney, March, 1869.

N. S. WALES		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd
Fairweather .....	0	1	Wardill .....	0	3		
Sheridan .....	2	37	Phillips .....	14	4		
Stack .....	0	0	Gibson .....	3	29		
Caffyn .....	0	6	Kelly .....	1	3		
Thompson N. ....	1	8	Carter .....	16	63		
Hewitt .....	7	0	Egglestone .....	2	0		
Gregory D. ....	9	15	Cosstick .....	5	27		
Coates .....	15	8	Noyes, Lieut. ....	7	13		
Park A. ....	2	15	Wills .....	7	1		
Oatley .....	1*	4	Goldsmith .....	0	0		
Kellick J. ....	0	0*	Allan .....	3*	4*		
Including sundries ...	37	95	Including sundries ...	61	149		

Victoria winning by 78 runs.

THIRTEENTH MATCH.

Played at Melbourne, Feb., 1870.

N. S. WALES.		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd
Thompson N. ....	3	11	Gordon Lieut. ....	22	121*		
Gregory E. ....	64	7	Wardill .....	24	55		
Oliver .....	3	0	Campbell W. ....	13	10		
Sheridan .....	43	18	Robertson .....	32	28		
Coates .....	4	0	Kelly .....	53	17		
Hewitt .....	0	1	Cosstick .....	0	7		
Lawrence .....	6	24	Phillips .....	14	22		
Gregory D. ....	14	2	Conway .....	1	0		
Jones .....	5	20	Wills .....	13	9		
Twopenny (Aboriginal)..	8	0	Reid .....	0	0*		
Thompson C. D .....	3*	0*	Campbell D. ....	4	49		
Including sundries ...	164	89	Including sundries ...	181	337		

Victoria winning by 265 runs.

FOURTEENTH MATCH.

Played at Sydney, March, 1871.

N. S. WALES.		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd
Gregory D. ....	51	10	Goldsmith .....	12	13		
Gregory E. ....	13	15	Campbell .....	26	37		
Sheridan E. ....	6	3	Cooper B. ....	11	27		
Caffyn .....	5	10	Loughnan .....	36	11		
Hewitt .....	60	0	Williams .....	19	20		
Gregory C. ....	5	9	Heather .....	9	0		
Thompson N. ....	6	4	Cosstick .....	30	4		
Bannerman C. ....	32	3	Wills .....	39*	11		
Coates .....	1	1	M'Farland .....	0	1		
Faithfull .....	5	24*	Reid .....	4	5		
Moore G. ....	8*	1	Darke .....	0	0*		
Including sundries ...	200	84	Including sundries ...	198	134		

Victoria winning by 48 runs.

\* Not out.

**IRONSIDE'S AUSTRALASIAN CRICKETING**  
*Intercolonial Matches.*

FIFTEENTH MATCH.

Played at Melbourne, March, 1872.

N. S. WALES.		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd	
Gregory D.....	11	7	Goldsmith.....	12	...			
Bannerman C.....	0	5	Campbell W. ....	4	...			
Dickson.....	0	0*	Gibson.....	41	...			
Thompson N. ....	31	15	Cooper B. ....	2	...			
Allan H.....	0	3	Kelly.....	25	...			
Gregory E.....	16	17	Robertson.....	23	...			
Sheridan E. ....	8*	1	Cosstick.....	5	...			
Hand.....	0	1	Boyle H.....	27	...			
+Gregory C.....	0	0	Williams.....	1	...			
Docker A.....	5	0	Wills.....	7	...			
Moore G. ....	5	0	Allan.....	11*	...			
Including sundries ...			80	55	Including sundries ...		161	...

*Victoria winning in 1 innings and 26 runs.*

SIXTEENTH MATCH.

Played at Sydney, Mar., 1873.

N. S. WALES.		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd	
Gregory D.....	13	5	Gaggin.....	13	7			
Jeffries.....	4	3	Campbell.....	0	1			
Kellick C.....	0	18	Cooper B. ....	32	16			
Powell.....	3	29	Gibson.....	32	15*			
Pocock.....	6	0	Cosstick.....	14	2			
Gregory, E. ....	2	4	Fanning.....	11	0			
Bannerman C.....	1	0	Boyle H.....	0	6			
Oliver.....	6	10	Elliott.....	4	2			
Hewitt.....	6	7	Carr.....	0	0			
Coates.....	1	19*	Allee.....	2	0			
Moore G.....	0*	5	Loughnan.....	4*	6			
Including sundries ...			44	101	Including sundries ...		113	56

*Victoria winning by 24 runs.*

SEVENTEENTH MATCH.

Played at Melbourne, Dec., 1874.

N. S. WALES.		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd	
Gilbert.....	11	3	Sleight.....	0	7*			
Thompson N. ....	17	35	Cooper B. ....	45	4			
Sheridan E. ....	25	18	+Kelly.....	14	86			
+Bannerman C.....	81	32*	Horan.....	3	22			
Powell.....	6	...	Boyle H.....	17	3			
Gregory E.....	0	24*	Goldsmith.....	3	14			
Coates.....	0	...	Cosstick.....	6	33			
Spofforth.....	21	...	M'Gann.....	0	2			
Tindall.....	26*	6	Campbell W.....	25	6			
Morgan.....	0	...	Blackham.....	32	5			
Wood.....	9	...	Murphy.....	0*	ab.			
Including sundries ...			216	119	Including sundries ...		149	185

*N. S. Wales winning by 1 run and 6 wickets.*

\* Not out. + Injured hand in field, and batted one-handed. † Cup winners.

Intercolonial Matches.

EIGHTEENTH MATCH.

Played at Sydney, Mar., 1875.

N. S. WALES.		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd
Gregory D.....		1	1	Cooper .....		2	8
Thompson N.....		3	13	Campbell W.....		3	18
Gilbert.....		1	1	Horan.....		3	16
Sheridan E.....		0	0	Boyle.....		6	2
Evans E.....		11	31*	Sleight.....		10	5
+Gregory E.....		65*	18	Hastings.....		0	0
Spoifforth.....		2	13	Cosstick.....		1	7
Powell.....		1	20	Blackham.....		15	0
Coates.....		16	0	Midwinter.....		15*	8
Faithfull.....		3	0	Conway.....		0	0*
Wood.....		9	0	L ughnan.....		10	4
Including sundries ...		116	102	Including sundries ...		71	70

N. S. Wales winning by 77 runs.

NINETEENTH MATCH.

Played at Melbourne, Dec., 1875.

N. S. WALES.		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd
Thompson N. ....		12	...	Campbell, W. ....		0	3
Gregory D.....		6	...	Allan.....		0	0
Evans E.....		12	...	Kelly.....		71	2
Bannerman C.....		83	...	Horan.....		1	7
Tindall.....		5	...	Sleight.....		2	2
Gregory E.....		2	...	Cooper.....		36	4
Spoifforth.....		3	...	Allee.....		9	1
Powell.....		29	...	Blackham.....		5	0*
Murdoch.....		6	...	Boyle.....		1	0
Coates.....		5	...	Alexander.....		8*	11
Toohar J. ....		0*	...	Cosstick.....		0	2
Including sundries ...		171	...	Including sundries ...		136	34

N. S. Wales winning in 1 innings and 1 run.

TWENTIETH MATCH.

Played at Sydney, Feb., 1876.

N. S. WALES		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd
Thompson N. ....		8	10	Cooper .....		0	11
Gregory D.....		34	74	Alexander.....		1	23
Evans, E.....		10	46	Horan.....		1	12
Bannerman C.....		3	0	Allan.....		6	11
Powell.....		11	31	Midwinter.....		9	9
Gregory E.....		14	40	Williams.....		3	1
Murdoch.....		9	1	Elliott.....		3	16
Spoifforth.....		0	0	Cosstick.....		2	0
Tindall.....		4	8	Swift.....		2	3
Humphreys.....		1*	4	Allee.....		7	0
Coates.....		1	8*	Wills.....		0*	4
Including sundries ...		99	228	Including sundries ...		37	95

N. S. Wales winning by 195 runs.

\* Not out. + Cup winner.

IRONSIDE'S AUSTRALASIAN CRICKETING  
Intercolonial Matches.

TWENTY-FIRST MATCH.

Played at Melbourne, Dec.,  
1877.

N. S. WALES.		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd
Sheridan E. ....	14	...		Baker .....	12	22	
Thompson N. ....	73	...		M'Evoy F. ....	5	16	
Evans E. ....	0	...		M'Evoy W. ....	3	4	
Dummett .....	3	...		Slight W. ....	6	5	
Gregory E. ....	4	...		Slight J. ....	5	8	
Geary .....	15	...		Hastings .....	5	4	
Powell .....	23*	...		Cooper .....	2	16	
Burrowes .....	0	...		Terry .....	14*	3	
Coates .....	36	...		Smith .....	3	5	
Ice-ton .....	1	...		Allee .....	2	7	
Scanlon .....	25	...		Hodges .....	13*	22	
Including sundries ...	210	...		Including sundries ...	79	125	

*New South Wales winning in 1 innings and 6 runs.*

TWENTY-SECOND MATCH.

Played at Sydney, Feb., 1878.

N. S. WALES.		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd
Thompson N. ....	16	12		Slight .....	29	0	
Gregory E. ....	0	9		Cooper B. ....	3	1	
Sheridan E. ....	6	35		Tennant .....	25	27	
Massie .....	17	1		Elliott .....	5	8	
Powell .....	25*	1		Baker .....	22	6	
Seale .....	3	19		Terry .....	13	0	
Coates .....	3	1		Scott .....	2	0	
Geary .....	7	3		M'Donnell .....	0	0*	
Tindall .....	4	15*		Hodges .....	13	17	
Evans .....	2	15		Woolf .....	10*	7	
Dummett .....	2	6*		Allee .....	9	10	
Including sundries ...	89	120		Including sundries ...	131	76	

*N. S. Wales winning by 2 runs and 1 wicket.*

TWENTY-THIRD MATCH.

Played at Sydney, Nov., 1879.

N. S. WALES.		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd
Bannerman C. ....	36	29		Slight .....	15	3	
Murdoch .....	21	16		M'Donnell .....	48	5	
Bannerman A. ....	52	18		Horan .....	13	14	
Thompson N. ....	25	13		Alian .....	28	33	
Evans .....	8	3		Campbell .....	6	16	
Massie .....	13	8		Alexander .....	8	0	
Spoifforth .....	1	0		Blackham .....	1	10	
Gregory D. ....	19*	6		Boyle .....	26	25	
Garrett .....	17	6*		Tennant .....	10	2	
Geary .....	0	0		Palmer .....	3	6	
Tindall .....	4	10		Cooper .....	*1	1	
Including sundries ...	204	114		Including sundries ...	168	117	

*New South Wales winning by 33 runs.*

\* Not out.

Intercolonial Matches.

TWENTY-FOURTH MATCH.

Played at Melbourne, Dec.,  
1879.

N. S. WALES		1st.	2nd	VICTORIA.		1st.	2nd
Murdoch .....	27	2	Alexander.....	75	...		
Bannerman C.....	0	6	M'Donnell .....	12	...		
Bannerman A.....	18	16	Horan.....	43	...		
Massie .....	19	8	Slight.....	10	...		
Garrett .....	0	47	Campbell .....	8	...		
Thompson N. ....	5	1	Boyle H.....	36	...		
Davis .....	5	4	Allan .....	34	...		
Powell .....	7	9	Blackham.....	41*	...		
Spofforth .....	1	4*	Palmer .....	4	...		
Coates.....	1*	0	Cooper .....	13	...		
Tindall .....	52	abs.	Kendall.....	43	...		
Including sundries ...	139	103	Including sundries ...	338	...		

Victoria winning in 1 innings and 96 runs.

\* Not out.

SUMMARY OF INTERCOLONIAL MATCHES,

NEW SOUTH WALES v. VICTORIA,

Dating from their commencement in 1856, giving the highest average Scorer in respective Matches.

No.	Date.	Where Contested.	Winning Side.	By	Highest Average in respective Matches.
1	Mar. 1856	Melbourne.	N. S. Wales...	3 wickets.	M'Kone J. (S.) ...18'
2	Jan. 1857	Sydney .....	N. S. Wales...	65 runs ...	Gilbert G. (S.) ...16'1
3	Jan. 1858	Melbourne.	Victoria .....	171 runs ...	Wills T. (V.) .....61'
4	Jan. 1859	Sydney .....	Victoria .....	2 wickets.	Lewis O. (S.) .....26'1
5	Feb. 1860	Melbourne.	Victoria .....	69 runs ...	Wills T. (V.) .....12'
6	Jan. 1861	Sydney .....	Victoria .....	21 runs ...	Newcombe H. (S.)25'
7	Jan. 1862	Melbourne.	Victoria .....	10 wickets.	Huddleston (V.) 44'
8	Feb. 1863	Sydney .....	N. S. Wales...	84 runs ...	D'Arcy (S.).....51'
9	Dec. 1865	Melbourne.	Victoria .....	1 in. & 20 r	Wills T. (V.).....58'
10	Dec. 1866	Sydney .....	N. S. Wales...	1 in. & 13 r	Caffyn W. (S.) ...24'
11	Dec. 1867	Melbourne.	Victoria .....	7 wickets.	Wardill (V.).....155'
12	Mar. 1869	Sydney .....	Victoria .....	78 runs ...	Carter (V.) .....39'1
13	Feb. 1870	Melbourne.	Victoria .....	265 runs ...	Gordon (V.).....71'1
14	Mar. 1871	Sydney .....	Victoria .....	48 runs ...	Campbell (V.).....31'
15	Mar. 1872	Melbourne.	Victoria .....	1 in. & 26 r	Gibson (V.) .....41'
16	Mar. 1873	Sydney .....	Victoria .....	24 runs ...	Cooper P. (V.) .....24'
17	Dec. 1874	Melbourne.	N. S. Wales...	6 wickets.	Bannerman C. (S)113'
18	Mar. 1875	Sydney .....	N. S. Wales...	77 runs ...	Gregory E. (S.) ...83'
19	Dec. 1875	Melbourne.	N. S. Wales...	1 in. & 1 r.	Bannerman C. (S)113'
*20	Feb. 1876	Sydney .....	N. S. Wales...	195 runs ...	Gregory D. (S) ...54'
21	Dec. 1877	Melbourne.	N. S. Wales...	1 in. & 6 r.	Thompson N. (S.)73'
+22	Feb. 1878	Sydney .....	N. S. Wales...	1 w. & 2 r.	Powell & Tennant26'
23	Nov. 1879	Sydney .....	N. S. Wales...	33 runs ...	Bannerman A. (S)35'
24	Dec. 1879	Melbourne.	Victoria .....	1 in. & 96 r	Blackham (V.) ...41'

NOTE.—No Intercolonial Match, as will be perceived, was played in 1864, neither was there any during the season 1878-9, owing to visit of Lord Harris' team.

\* Last Match played on old Albert Ground, Redfern. The allowing of this pretty little ground to go to the hammer, to be cut up into building allotments, with our admitted scarcity of grounds, in the interest of cricket was undoubtedly a *big* mistake.

+ First Match played on Association's new Ground, Moore Park.

A Combination Match, Victoria against New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia, was contested in December, 1872, and the former was defeated. A cup for the highest scorer was won by Mr. E. Gregory, of Sydney.

CAPTAINS OF INTERCOLONIAL TEAMS UP TO 1879.

NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.
Coates, J., 8 times; †Gilbert, G., 5; ‡Gregory, E., 1; Lawrence, C., 6; Thompson, N., 1; Gregory, D., 1; Ward, 2.	Boyle, 3; Cooper B., 1; Conway J., 1; Gibson G., 2; Hammersley W., 1; Marshall G., 2; †Phillpott W., 1; Wardill R., 1; Wills T., 10; Allee, 3.

† Captain of 1st Match in 1856. ‡ Captain also of Combination Team in 1872.

SINGLE WICKET MATCHES.

The following is a list of those which were finished, and being the more important are given in detail:—

MESSRS. W. CAFFYN, C. LAWRENCE, & N. THOMPSON v. MESSRS. J. CONWAY, S. COSSTICK, & T. WILLS, played at Sydney in April, 1869:—

N. S. WALES.			VICTORIA.		
	1st In.	2nd In.		1st In.	2nd In.
Caffyn .....	14	15	Conway .....	0	0
Thompson.....	5	3	Cosstick.....	22	19
Lawrence .....	12	2	Wills .....	13	3*
Sundries .....	6	0	Sundries .....	0	1
Totals .....	37	20	*Not out. Totals .....	35	23

Victoria winning by 1 run and 1 wicket.

THE GREGORY BROTHERS (D., E., & C.) v. MESSRS. CONWAY, COSSTICK, AND WILLS, played at Albert Ground, Redfern, on April 8, 10, and 15, 1871.

No Match ever played in Australasia excited so much interest as this did. The novelty of the one side being brothers and being pitted against the crack representatives of the sister Colony, had much to do with the large attendance, which numbered some 5,000 persons. The remarkable good play, combining patience and determination, exhibited by each player, is best evidenced by the length of time which was necessary to bring the game to completion, three separate whole afternoons being required for the purpose. Below are the results:—

N. S. WALES.			VICTORIA.		
	1st In.	2nd In.		1st In.	2nd In.
Gregory D. ....	4	9	Conway .....	2	3
Gregory E. ....	10	16	Cosstick .....	2	19
Gregory, C. ....	10	4	Wills .....	13	4
Sundries .....	0	1	Sundries .....	4	2
Totals .....	24	30	Totals .....	21	28

All three Brothers bowled,—David getting 4 wickets for 24 runs; Edward, 2 for 13; and Chas., no wickets for 6 runs.

Cosstick and Conway only bowled, the former getting 3 wickets for 45 runs, the latter also 3 wickets for 8 runs.

New South Wales winning by 5 runs.

A change of Umpires occurred in this match consequent on an error of judgment in no-balling D. Gregory before the ball had left his hand. The bowler anticipating this, a few being of opinion that his delivery was not fair, he adopted this ruse and so at once put the Umpire into difficulties, to use concertorial phraseology "bringing down the house." Another professional (Mr. W. Caffyn) took the vacant post and Gregory renewing uninterruptedly the bowling, strengthened public opinion in his favour.

## INTERCOLONIAL BATTING AVERAGES,

N. S. WALES v. VICTORIA, from their commencement in 1856 up to 1879-80.

N. S. WALES PLAYERS.	Total Innings.	Total Runs.	Highest single Innings score.	Average Runs per Innings.	VICTORIAN PLAYERS.	Total Innings.	Total Runs.	Highest single Innings score.	Average Runs per Innings.
*Bannerman C...	14	311	83	22·3	†Alexander .....	6	126	75	21'
‡Bannerman A...	4	104	52	26'	*Allan.....	7	131	34	18·5
Caffyn W.....	9	114	38	12·6	‡Blackham .....	7	109	41	15·4
‡Cosstick .....	2	23	21	11·1	*Boyle H.** .....	11	149	36	13·6
Evans E. ....	9	138	46	15½	Bryant .....	11	130	32	11·9
Gordon G. ....	3	51	31	17'	Cooper B.....	17	220	45	12·16
*Garrett T.....	3	70	47	23·1	Gibson .....	9	182	41	20·2
Gregory E. ....	23	409	165	18'	Greaves.....	6	62	25	10·2
+Gregory D. ....	18	280	74	15·10	*Horan T. ....	11	135	43	12·3
Hewitt .....	13	133	60	10·3	Huddlestone ..	7	76	44	10·6
Kellick C.....	4	52	23	13'	Kelly.....	12	284	86	23·8
Lawrence.....	9	92	24	10·2	Hodges.....	3	65	22	21·2
Massie .....	6	66	19	11'	Makinson.....	3	44	23	14·2
‡Murdoch .....	7	82	27	11·5	Morres .....	8	87	47	10·7
Powell .....	11	195	31	17·8	Phillips.....	6	63	22	10·3
Sheridan E.....	16	230	43	14·6	Robertson .....	6	148	53	24·4
‡Spofforth .....	9	45	21	5'	Terry.....	3	30	14	10'
Thompson N....	39	525	73	13·6	Tennant .....	4	64	27	16'
Tindall .....	8	134	52	16·12	Wills.....	16	323	58	20·3
					Wray.....	5	58	26	11·3

\* Member of Gregory's 1st Australian Team. + Captain of 1st Australian Team. ‡ Member of both Gregory's and Boyle's Australian Teams. † Highest not out innings. ‡ Was a resident of Sydney in 1865. † Member of Boyle's Australian Team. \*\* Captain of 2nd Australian Team.

## INTERCOLONIAL BOWLING AVERAGES,

N. S. WALES v. VICTORIA, up to 1879-80, giving reputed Bowlers. (See p. 35.)

N. S. WALES PLAYERS.	Balls bow'd	Wickets.	Runs.	No. of balls per Wicket.	Runs per Wicket.	VICTORIAN PLAYERS.	Balls bow'd	Wickets.	Runs.	No. of balls per Wicket.	Runs per Wicket.
Coates.....	1964	59	694	33·17	11·45	Allan F.....	1344	49	365	27½	7·22
Evans.....	1315	50	414	26½	7·14	Allee .....	204	9	124	22·6	13·7
Faithfull .....	240	4	59	60'	14·7	Alexander.....	512	12	166	42·8	13·10
Geary .....	56	2	20	28'	10'	Boyle .....	781	14	275	55·4	19·9
Gregory E.....	230	5	99	46'	19·8	Cooper .....	212	12	129	17·8	10·9
Gregory D.....	952	21	328	45·3	19·6	Cosstick .....	2978	78	757	38·14	9·55
Lewis O.....	249	11	119	22·6	10·8	Horan.....	423	5	117	84·3	23·2
Lawrence C....	474	25	261	19'	10·4	Hodges .....	321	6	114	53·3	19·0
M'Kone.....	204	11	93	18·5	8·5	Midwinter.....	546	10	167	54·6	16·7
Moore G.....	288	10	97	28·8	9·7	Scott .....	120	6	33	20'	5·3
Sheridan E. ...	182	5	81	36·4	16·1	Terry .....	156	4	60	39'	15'
Spofforth .....	972	31	479	31·11	18·14	Wills .....	2510	72	737	34·62	10·17
Tindall .....	676	17	288	39·13	17'						
Thompson N....	1262	22	463	57½	21·1						

REMARKS on preceding Tables :—

THE names given in the tables preceding represent, in the main, our present talent, or, if now retired cricketers, what did at one period constitute it.

It may be noted that many familiar names have been omitted, and probably some few for this will feel very thankful. To encumber these tables with the names of players who may happen to have figured in a single match, or perhaps two, and with but indifferent results, as an actual matter of record would be valueless, and may in their omission be considered rather in the light of a compliment than otherwise.

By reference to tables, C. Bannerman and E. Gregory hold the pride of place as batsmen in New South Wales, and in the order named, the like honor falling to Kelly and Wills, for Victoria, up to their last appearance in Intercolonial contests,—with Alexander as third. Singular to relate, each Colony has a representative veteran, who notwithstanding the introduction of fresh material in the person of promising colts, are “well to the fore.”

Evans, “the cork-screw bowler,” as I have heard him facetiously called, and Allan, “the bowler of a century,” as we have read, as the bowlers of the Colonies, carry the coveted palm. It may be observed that Spofforth’s success as a bowler in Gregory’s 1st Australian Eleven has deserted him in these Intercolonial contests. His average of 18·14 placed side by side with the 7·14 and 7·22 runs per wicket of Evans and Allan is indeed a striking comparison, and points conclusively to the two latter as the best bowlers of the period with some slight preference in favour of Evans.

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*'Tis not in mortals to command success,  
But we'll do more, Sempronius—we'll deserve it!*—ADDISON.

THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVENS AND THEIR PERFORMANCES  
IN THE COLONIES.

NOR the least important feature in this Manual is the giving in outline the performances of the respective teams of English cricketers who have visited the Colonies, commencing with H. H. Stephenson’s Eleven in 1862. The bare contemplation of men travelling some 30,000 miles, necessitating the advance of £7,000 in the way below stated, and simply to play what our ancestors were wont to call “bat and ball,” would some 30 years back have been regarded as a bold prediction, and was indeed in itself sufficient to account for the intense excitement which followed on the first match in Melbourne, the published slips in Sydney, so the *Herald* said, being sought for with an avidity not excelled by the demands made during the Crimean war. This was more strikingly illustrated in the case of Stephenson’s visit than with any other which followed, and as the first who visited Australia, the precursor it may be said of others, the particulars of how the *entreprise* came about may not be uninteresting. After the return of Daft’s Eleven to England from a trip over to America in 1861, the idea suggested itself to Messrs. Spiers & Pond, of Melbourne, to get a team to visit Australia. This was proposed but being regarded as chimerical the idea for a time dropped. Subsequently however the matter was again revived, and after a couple of more ineffectual attempts, one being by five merchants in Melbourne, Spiers and Pond, of that City, with commendable perseverance, again came to the front. On their own responsibility advancing the large sum of £7,000, this culminated in their sending a Mr. Mallam to England to make the required arrangements, which finally ended satisfactorily on the offer to, and acceptance by, each player of the sum of £150, to include expenses of trip to and from Australia.

Encouraged by the success which befell Stephenson and team, others were emboldened to repeat the venture, George Parr in 1864 being in command of the second Twelve, and of actual performers the best of any that have visited us, that is, if the comparative table further on be any criterion. The performances of these two Elevens, added to which is Grace's and others which followed, necessitated, it need scarcely be said, long and tedious research in old periodicals, and are given in pages following.

From the onset these matches gave an impetus, had their charms, and the emulative spirit which led both old and young to become, if possible, cricketing experts, if only for the then honor of entering the field against the English champions, was the ambitious spirit which ended in many shining forth as distinguished lights in the cricket field. The consequence of this, aided in a measure by the Colonies desire to outrival each other, was, that the required practise against succeeding English teams strengthened the local players, and gradually reduced their fields from twenty-twos to eighteens, and then fifteens, till at length in 1878 and 1880 they return the even-handed compliment by meeting the English players on their own ground.

The recapitulatory information which follow having been compiled with very great care, as a work of reference will prove invaluable. In short, to indulgent and inquiring readers, who are not disposed to regard all statistics as for ever dry, the tables following are commended as showing what can be achieved in most things can alike be accomplished in cricket by steady and not over-indulgent perseverance.

## FIRST TEAM.

MESSRS. H. H. STEPHENSON (Captain), E. STEPHENSON, W. MUDIE, G. WELLS, G. BENNETT, G. GRIFFITH, W. CAFFYN, R. IDDISON, C. LAURENCE, T. SEWELL, W. MORTLOCK, and T. HEARNE.

*Summary of Matches played by above in Australian Colonies, giving results:—*

Against	When Commenced.	Total Scores each Innings, giving names of Scorers of 20 and over.	Innings		Won by
			1st In.	2nd In.	
Victorian 18...	1 Jan. 1862...	All England ... Victoria .....	395 118	Notrequired. 91	All England in 1 in & 96 r.

*All England:—*Griffiths, 61; Stephenson, E., 34; Mudie, 22; Lawrence, 20; Iddison, 31; Caffyn, 79.

*Victoria:—*Marshall, 27; Mace, 20.

*Local Players:—*Messrs. Bryant, Marshall, Mace, Wardill, Sweeney, Morres, Huddleston, Makinson, Cosstick, Elliott, Wray, Rennie, Conway, Stewart, Hopkinson, Butterworth, Thompson, and O'Mullane.

N. S. W. and Victoria com- bined.	17 Jan. 1862... played at Mel- bourne.	All England ... N. S. Wales and Victoria.....	110 153	10 & no w. 144	Drawn.
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*All England:—*Wells, 32.

*Combination Team:—*Marshall, 25; Kettle, 28; Cosstick, 22 and 20.

*Combined Teams:—*Messrs. Park, Thompson, Kettle, Gilbert, Curtis, Rowley, Ward, Deane, Saddler, Kinloch, Moore, Marshall, Bryant, Mace, Conway, Huddleston, Cosstick, Makinson, Butterworth, Hopkinson, Wardill, and O'Mullane.

Geelong 22 ...	21 Jan. 1862...	All England ... Geelong .....	128 111	64 for 1 w. 80	All England by 9 w.
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*All England:—*Iddison, 28; Mudie, 27; Stephenson, E., 26.

*Geelong:—*None scored as high as 20.

Against	When Commenced.	Total Scores each Innings, giving names of Scorers of 20 and over.	Won by			
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">♠</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1st In.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2nd In.</td> </tr> </table>	♠	1st In.	2nd In.	
♠	1st In.	2nd In.				
N. S. Wales 22	29 Jan. 1862...	All England ... 175 N. S. Wales ... 127	All England by 49 runs.			

All England:—Griffith, 20; Mortlock, 76; Caffyn, 38; Iddison, 24.

N. S. Wales:—Kettle, 39.

Local Players:—Messrs. Clark, Brown, Curtis, Moore G., Kettle, Gregory E., Myrtle, Thompson, Deane, Gilbert, Curran, Newcombe, Ward, Kinloch, Taylor, Lewis, Moore J., Cleeve, Fowler, Lewis O., Coulter, and Readett.

Bathurst 22 ...	6 Feb. 1862 ...	All England ... 211 Bathurst ..... 49	Not required 25 for 6 wks.	Drawn owing to rain.
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All England:—Bennett, 38; Griffith, 35; Sewell, 21.

Bathurst:—None scored as high as 20.

N. S. W. and Victoria combined.	13 Feb. 1862...	All England ... 60 N. S. Wales and Victoria. 101	75 35 for 9 wks.	Combined Team by 12 wickets.
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All England:—Griffith, 38; Mortlock, 20.

Combined Team:—Park A., 20.

Combined Team:—Messrs. Park, Brodie, Rowley, Smith, Curran, Thompson, Huddleston (2), Kettle, Cosstick, Newcombe, Hopkinson, Curtis, Boak, Gregory E., Gilbert, Moore (3), Elliott, Clark, and Conway.

\* \* \* Special trophies for superior play in above Match were given to Mr. H. Stephenson for wicket-keeping, to Messrs. E. Gregory and Readett for catches, to W. Mortlock for long-stopping, and to A. Park as highest scorer in local team, the prize in this latter case being a presentation bat.

Victorian 22...	20 Mar. 1862...	All England ... 218 Victoria ..... 140	63 for 7 wks. 151	Drawn. (See below.)
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All England:—Caffyn, 45; Mortlock, 53; Griffiths, 23; Stephenson H., 35.

Victoria:—Thompson, 25; Conway, 24; Hamilton, 20; Huddleston, 44.

Local Players:—Messrs. Brodie, Hope, Bryant, Thompson, Hamilton, Morris, Cosstick, Huddleston, Wardill, Makinson, Hopkinson, Marshall, Conway, Handfield, Guinness, Butterworth, Drinkwater, Mortimer, a'Beckett, Blanchard, Cosstick G., and O'Mullane.

\* \* \* Match not played out, the captain of the Melbourne team adhering to the letter of agreement—that the match was not to extend beyond 4 days.

REMARKS:—

The Eleven, in addition to above, on January 9, 1862, defeated the Ovens 22 in an innings and 191 runs; on Feb. 21 a Tasmanian 22 by 4 wickets; on March 11 the Bendigo 22 by an innings and 63 runs. On March 1 they were defeated by the All Comers by 6 wickets, also on March 20 by the Castlemaine 22 by 3 wickets. A drawn match was played against Ballarat on March 6.

The result of the Team's tour consisted of 11 matches, ending in 6 victories, 2 defeats, and 4 draws. The match against All Comers however can scarcely be reckoned as a defeat, as some few of the Eleven played with the former. The match was actually Surrey against All Comers.

For analyses tables see further on.

The team left for England by the "Northam" immediately after the close of their last match in Melbourne.

## GEORGE PARR'S ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.

GEORGE PARR, the captain of the 2nd All England Eleven, played his first match at Lord's in June, 1845, when only in his 19th year, and at the date of his visit to the Australian Colonies in 1864 not only ranked as the best leg-hitter but as the best batsman then in England. His brilliant batting, both at the Oval and at Lord's, often led to special recognition in the pavilion, notably so in a match between the two Elevens at the latter place in 1857, Parr's two splendid not-out innings winning even the enthusiasm of the players themselves, and ending in their presenting him with a gold watch.

Of the players on the whole, I repeat what I have before written, that in all departments of the game they are undoubtedly the most formidable and successful team which have as yet visited Australia, in no single instance suffering defeat, though having played 16 matches against the best twenty-twos that could be brought against them. One thing is certain, that in poor Tom Lockyer they had the "Prince of Wicketkeepers," and in Jackson, Tinley, and Tarrant, bowlers of an order which many local batsman now living can bear willing testimony, amongst others the Eleven at Ararat,—Tarrant, in January, 1864, having played a drawn match against the whole eleven himself, mowing them down for 4 runs! But more of this anon, and to the details of the team's performances which follow:—

## SECOND TEAM—(1864.)

Messrs. G. PARR, G. ANDERSON, J. CAESAR, T. LOCKYER, G. TARRANT, J. JACKSON, R. TINLEY, T. HAYWARD, R. CARPENTR, W. CAFFYN, E. M. GRACE, and A. CLARKE.

*Summary of Matches played by above in Australian Colonies, giving results:—*

Against	When Commenced.	Total Scores each Innings, giving names of Scorers of 20 and over.		Won by	
		1st In.	2nd In.		
Victorian 22...	1 Jan. 1864...	All England ...	176	105 for 6 w.	(See note below.)
		Victoria .....	146	143.	

*All England:—*Hayward, 61; Carpenter, 59; Caffyn, 37.

*Victoria:—*Greaves, 34.

*Local Players:—*Messrs. Marshall, Sweeney, Greaves, Hewitt, Smith, Frazer, Huddleston, Bryant, Tait, Wray, Cosstick, Kelly, Watson, Butterworth, O'Brien, Conway, Hopkinson, Simmonds, Wardill, Wilkie, and Elliott.

\* \* \* The Eleven had 9 runs to win and 6 wickets to fall when the Umpires called "Time," and the match ended in a draw. Though the general feeling was strongly in favour of the match being played out, the Umpires were inexorable, and precisely at time (6 o'clock) drew the stumps.

Sandhurst 22..	7 Jan. 1864...	All England ...	85	178	All England by 144 runs.
		Sandhurst .....	74	45	

*All England:—*Grace, E. M., 21; Anderson, 26 & 21; Carpenter, 33.

*Sandhurst:—*None scored as high as 20.

Ballarat 22 ...	11 Jan. 1864...	All England ...	188	Not required.	All England in 1 in. & 12 runs.
		Ballarat .....	82	94	

*All England:—*Cæsar, 40; Tarrant, 32; Lockyer, 31; Caffyn, 39.

*Ballarat:—*Bryant, 21; Wills, 32.

NOTE:—A curious incident occurred in connection with above which from its novelty is worthy of record: An old man, aged 60, a gardener, with a

Against	When Commenced.	Total Scores each Innings, giving names of Scorers of 20 and over.	Won by
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determination to see the match travelled some 300 miles, one-third of the distance on foot. Upon being interrogated he stated that some 40 years previous he had played in some important matches at St. John's Wood, and urged by the recollection of these was determined, if possible, to use his own words, "to see an English team in the field once more."

Ararat 22 .....	14 Jan. 1864...	All England ...	1st In. 137	2nd In. Not required.	All England in 1 in. & 68 runs.
		Ararat .....	35	34	

All England :—Carpenter, 35; Lockyer, 22.

Ararat :—None scored as high as 20.

\*.\* At the close of this match Tarrant played Eleven, comprising Messrs. Lowe, Archer, Jeffrey, Carline, Jenkyns, Dyer, Fisher, Evans, Smith, White, and Donaldson, the three last-named scoring 1, 2, and 1 respectively, making in all, counting a sundry, a total of 4. Tarrant after having scored the like number (4) was caught by Jeffrey.

Otago 22 .....	2 Feb. 1864...	All England ...	99	58 for 1 w.	All England by 9 wickets
		Otago .....	71	83	

All England :—Grace, E. M., 24, 26; Lockyer, 24.

Otago :—None scored as high as 20.

Canterbury 22.	4 Feb. 1864...	All England ...	73		Drawn.
		Canterbury ...	91	68	

All England :—Grace, E. M., 42.

Canterbury :—None scored as high as 20.

Christchurch 22.	8 Feb. 1864...	All England ...	137	Not required.	All E. in 1 in. & 2 r.
		Christchurch 22	30	105	

All England :—Carpenter, 23; Lockyer, 23.

Christchurch :—Tennant, 28.

Local Players :—Messrs. Wilson, Wood, Knyvett, Powys (2), Wilson, Dawe, Lance, Stevens (2), Tennant, Wills, Blakinson, Bennett, Mytton, Willes, Parkinson, Turner, Dickenson, Taylor, Sale, and Moore.

\*.\* On February 15, after a mixed sides match (Parr's Eleven against Anderson's, which the former won by 7 runs), Grace and Tarrant played Eleven of Otago scoring 8 against their opponent's 7 on the 1st innings.

N. S. Wales 22	16 Mar., 1864	All England ...	128	60 for 6 w.	All England by 4 wickets
		N. S. Wales ...	137	50	

All England :—Caffyn, 25 and 20; Hayward, 24; Jackson, 20.

N. S. Wales :—Thompson, N., 26; Laurence, 25.

Local Players :—Messrs. Thompson, Gilbert, Clark, Knapp, Gorman, Gregory E. Curtis, Lewis, Moore (2), D'Arcy, Newcombe, Waddy, Jones, Kettle, Laurence, Oatley, Fowler, Hogan, Gregory W., Morris, and Boak.

Against	When Commenced.	Total Scores each Innings, giving names of Scorers of 20 and over.		Won by	
		1st In.	2nd In.		
N. S. Wales 22	26 Mar. 1864...	All England ...	114	{ Not played —Rain.	Drawn.
		N. S. Wales ...	102		

*All England*:—Hayward, 20.

*N. S. Wales*:—Laurence, 25.

*Local Teams*:—Messrs. Thompson, Jones, Gregory E., Curtis, M'Nish, Boak, Crampton, Lewis (2), Clark, Payne, D'Arcy, Gorman, Laurence, Gilbert, Newcombe, Kettle, Morris, Moore, Docker, Fowlis, and Knapp.

N. S. Wales 22	2 April, 1864.	All England ...	75	77	[All England by 1 r. & 1 w.
		N. S. Wales ...	68	83	

*All England*:—Grace, E., 20.

*N. S. Wales*:—None scored as high as 20.

*Local Players*:—Messrs. Moore, Jones, M'Nish, Newcombe, Shepherd, Curtis, Lewis (2), Crampton, Thompson, Gilbert, Lawrence, Neale, Morris, Oatley, Gorman, Kettle, Johnson, D'Arcy, Payne, Fowlis, and Lieut. Hallet.

\*.\* The last man of the Eleven (Tinley) gave an easy catch to one of the the field but not taking it so turned the issue of the match in favour of the Englishmen.

Geelong 22 ...	12 April, 1864.	All England ...	135	64 for 9 w.	] Drawn.
		Geelong .....	103		

*All England*:—Tarrant, 41; Cæsar, 26; Hayward, 35.

*Geelong*:—Conway, 31.

Victorian 22...	21 April, 1864.	All England ...	131	83	] Drawn. (See below.)
		Victoria .....	150		

*All England*:—Carpenter, 27; Parr, 25.

*Victoria*:—None scored as high as 20.

*Local Players*:—Messrs. Wardill, O'Brien, Jacomb, Bryant, Greaves, Hewitt, Glen, Makinson, Sweeney, Tait, Huddlestone, Conway, Marshall, Wills, Stewart, Hopkinson, Cameron, Mortimer, Cosstick, Phillips (2), and A'Beckett.

\*.\* The Eleven declined to renew the play upon the 4th day, probably not forgetful of the last match played by Stephenson's Team in March, 1862.

#### REMARKS:—

The Eleven, in addition to above, on January 19, 1864, defeated the Maryborough 22 in an innings and 77 runs; on February 16, an Otago 22 in 1 innings and 51 runs; on March 1, a Castlemaine 22. in 1 innings and 37 runs. A drawn match was played against a Ballarat 22 on 18 April. Three mixed matches (sides being chosen by the Eleven) were also played, but scarcely of sufficient moment to give in detail.

The result of the Team's tour consisted of 16 matches, ending in 10 wins, 6 drawn, and none lost.

At the close of the Ballarat match in January, 1864, E. Grace and Tarrant played and defeated 8 others at single wicket, scoring 20 against 11. Tarrant's single-handed match against an eleven of Ararat, and Grace and Tarrant's against an Otago eleven, are both referred to at page 39. Jackson and Grace in March, 1864, defeated an eleven of Castlemaine by 12 runs, the latter scoring only 2.

## W. G. GRACE'S ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN.

GREAT was the excitement in cricketing circles throughout Australasia when it was bruited abroad that G. W. Grace, the "leviathan cricketer" of the old country, was to pay us a visit. As may be expected, his reputation in the game installed him as Captain of the third team, and composed as this was of some first-class cricketing representatives (mixed amateurs and professionals) they looked more powerful than either of the two others which had preceded it, but, as the sequel proved, they did not perform as well, having to be content, in contrasting them with the teams who have so far visited us, with the third place in the order of merit. Mr. Grace it is true sustained his reputation as a great cricketer, and with the splendid average of 39·17 per innings, is a performance not yet beaten by any player in either of the 5 elevens.

The first win of Grace's eleven only commenced with the "fourth" match against the Warrnambool Twenty-two; this so far disappointed very many, and not least the Eleven themselves. Anent this visit some remarks found their way into print from one of the team on their return home, which go to establish the fact that some folks are good winners but bad losers, and teams captained by gentlemen are not the exception. First condemning the grounds and then the elements (which it was flippantly observed "we worked in Australia"), and forgetting that these things were none the less worse for them than for their opponents, the writer in question, signing himself "One of them," with an errantry and inconsistency notable in the finishing passage, given in *italics* below, in an account of the Twelve's trip, wrote thus:—

"A tug came out with many of the leading cricketers to welcome us, and the Mayor with them. [A sumptuous entertainment followed on the Tuesday night following at the Town Hall, Melbourne.]"

"After having luncheon we were driven to the South Melbourne Cricket Ground."

"At 12 o'clock we issued from the pavilion amidst the cheering from about 12,000 persons."

"Outside the town [Ballarat] a band and several hundred people met us, and escorted us to the hotel, where about a thousand more persons were assembled, who welcomed us heartily."

"In the evening a ball was given us, which passed off really well."

"We were met as we came up the harbour by the committee and cricketers of New South Wales, who gave us a wonderful reception, and most hearty welcome, as also a handsome breakfast, at which there were several speeches made."

"At Bathurst a grand party came out to meet us, and received us very cordially."

"In the evening the English team were invited to a banquet given by Mr. Goldsbrough."

"Entered the Tamar \* Having anchored at the wharf, a large number of spectators got up a cheer for us."

"The Launceston people kindly gave us a ball, at which we enjoyed ourselves immensely."

An interval of one page and then behold the finish !!!—

*"We were met in a bad spirit as if contending cricketers were enemies!"*

This is what comes of making much of some men—of 4-in-hands, banquets, and other forms of high hospitality.

Leaving these from their own showing beyond dispute, one significant fact is worth recording:—Five teams have so far visited us, 3 under professional, 2 under what was considered gentlemanly captaincy, and undoubtedly the most unpopular were the two latter. How so they themselves best know, and why, as touching the team of 1873-4, it is hard to reconcile in face of the extracts above given, and from the pen, let it be perfectly understood, of one of

their own number! We simply hand in these as evidence—offer nothing of our own to show the honor we Australians did them and others—and leave to the unbiassed judgment of our British brethren that “we are more sinned against than sinning,”—that the lack of gratitude lies not to our charge, but at the door of those who by their own showing—their own writings—stand self-convicted.

They have had their say, and in common fairness we place on record ours.

### THIRD TEAM—(1873-4.)

Messrs. W. G. GRACE, G. F. GRACE, F. BOULT, A. GREENWOOD, H. JUPP, J. BUSH, W. OSCROFT, M. M'INTYRE, W. GILBERT, J. LILLYWHITE, R. HUMPHREY, and J. SOUTHERTON.

*Summary of Matches played by above in Australian Colonies, giving results:—*

Against	When Commenced.	Total Scores each Innings, giving names of Scorers of 20 and over.		Won by	
Victorian 18...	26 Dec. 1873...	All England ...	110	135.	Victoria in 1 ins. and 21 runs.
		Victoria .....	266		

*All England*:—Grace W. G., 33, 51; Grace G. F., 28; Jupp, 22.

*Victoria*:—Cooper B., 84; Boyle, 30; Kelly, 26; Conway, 32.

*Local Team*:—Messrs. Goldsmith, Cooper, Gibson, Coates, Kelly, Robertson, Gaggin, Midwinter, M'Gann, Carr, Cosstick, Bishop, Hedley, Wyndham, Allan, Boyle, Conway, and Horan.

\* \* \* Notwithstanding the gate charge (2s. 6d.), 40,000 persons paid for admission during the three days.

Ballarat 22 ...	1 Jan. 1874...	All England ...	470	} Not played.	Drawn.
		Ballarat .....	276		

*All England*:—Grace W. G., 126; Grace G. F., 112; Greenwood, 62; Oscroft, 65.

*Ballarat*:—Figgis, 53; Watson, 33; Buckinghamshire, 21; Ballantyne, 22; Figgis B., 23.

N. S. Wales 18	24 Jan. 1874...	All England ...	92	90	N. S. Wales by 4 wickets
		N. S. Wales ...	127	57 for 9 w.	

*All England*:—Grace G. F., 90; Greenwood, 25; M'Intyre, 20.

*N. S. Wales*:—Pocock, 27; Gregory D., 32.

*Local Players*:—Messrs. Coates, Thompson, Iceton, Oliver, Sheridan, Gregory E. & D., Bannerman C., Hewitt, Powell, Spofforth, Laurence, Faithfull, Pocock, Fairweather, Tindall, Woods, and Moore.

Bathurst 22 ...	31 Jan. 1874...	All England ...	104	47 for 2 wkts.	All England by 8 wickets
		Bathurst .....	65	84	

*All England*:—Grace W. G., 27; Greenwood, 20; Grace G. F., 38.

*Bathurst*:—None scored as high as 20.

*Local Players*:—Messrs. Hand, Webb, Paul, Drysdale, Morgan (2), Cassidy, Onus, Gregory E., Carmion, Tress, Lawrence, Abbott, Palmer, Daniells, West, Naylor, Greville, Pyke, Ryan, and Thompson.

Grace's All-England Eleven.

Against	When Commenced.	Total Scores each Innings, giving names of Scorers of 20 and over.		Won by	
		1st In.	2nd In.		
N. S. W. and Victoria combined. (15)	5 Feb. 1874... played at Sydney.	All England ... N. S. Wales and Victoria.	170 98	236 90	All England by 218 runs.
<i>All England</i> :—Grace W. G., 73; Jupp, 24; Greenwood, 28 and 20; Grace G. F., 26 and 30; Humphrey, 36; Gilbert, 26; M'Intyre, 55.					
<i>Combined Team</i> :—None scored as high as 20.					
<i>Combined Team</i> :—Messrs. Thompson, Bannerman C., Gregory D., Laurence, Oliver, Pocock, Coates, Hewitt, Tindall, Gibson, Carr, Conway, Cosstick, Loughnan, and Cooper.					
Victorian 15...	19 Feb. 1874...	All England ... Victoria .....	188 110	50 for 3 wkts. 126	All England by 7 w.
<i>All England</i> :—Grace, G. F., 40; Gilbert, 33; M'Intyre, 27; Lillywhite, 40; Humphrey, 29.					
<i>Victoria</i> :—Cooper, 20; Cosstick, 24; Elliott, 22.					
<i>Local Players</i> :—Messrs. Gibson, Goldsmith, Cooper, Cosstick, Elliott, Murray, Bishop, Watson, Wilkie D., Newing, Loughnan, James, Alexander, Kendall, and Wyndham.					
Tasmania 22...	26 Feb. 1874...	All England ... Tasmania .....	247 90	Not required. 125	All England in 1 in & 32 r.
<i>All England</i> :—Jupp, 33; Grace W. G., 33; G. F. Grace, 45; M'Intyre, 22; Oscroft, 69.					
<i>Tasmania</i> :—Arthur, 32; Lord, 34 and 36.					
<i>Local Players</i> :—Messrs. Keating, Davies, Arthur, Walker, Bailey, Dumaresq, Lord, Butler (2), Archer, Ferguson, Barrett, Hogg, Martin, Glynn, Maddox, Rowan, Bayles, Atkinson, Headlam, Bayly, and Major Cox.					
* * Lord made 14 runs in one over off Lillywhite.					
Victorian 18...	12 Mar. 1874...	All England ... Victoria .....	166 150	Not played.	Drawn.
South Australia 22.	26 Mar. 1874...	All England ... South Australia	108 63	38 for 3 wkts. 82	All England by 7 wkts.
<i>All England</i> :—Oscroft, 20.					
<i>South Australia</i> :—None scored as high as 20.					
<i>Local Players</i> :—Messrs. Cole, Crook, Gooden, Giles, Davenport, Warburton, Joyner, Featherston, Robinson, Morcom, Millard, Langley, King, Cope, Gosse, Lynn, Gibbs, Southwell, James, Crichton, Scott, and Stanes.					

REMARKS

The Eleven, in addition to above, on January 8 were defeated by the Stawell 22 by 10 wickets. On the 14th of same month the Eleven defeated the Warrnambool 22 by 9 wickets. On Feb. 12th they also defeated the Sandhurst 22 by 7 wickets; on 16th, the Castlemaine 22 by 5 wickets; on March 3, Southern Tasmanian 22 by 8 wickets (G. F. Grace here making the largest score of any visit to date, 154 runs); and on 22 Mar., 22 of Yorke's Peninsula, by an innings and 9 runs.

For analyses tables see further on.

The result of the Team's tour consisted of 10 victories, 2 draws, and 3 defeats.

**JAMES LILLYWHITE'S ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN.**

PROBABLY instigated by the success, pecuniarily, which attended the visit of Grace's Team in 1873-4, of which Lillywhite was a member, this latter paid Australia a second visit in 1876-7, but this time in the capacity of captain. As such for the short time he was amongst us he seemed to be an especial favourite, and in fact may lay claim in Australia to being the most popular captain of the day. Much else I cannot say, beyond referring to the outline of play which follows:—

FOURTH TEAM—(1876-7.)

Messrs. JAS. LILLYWHITE, G. ULYETT, A. GREENWOOD, H. CHARLWOOD, E. POOLEY, T. EMMETT, T. ARMITAGE, A. SHAW, A. HILL, J. SOUTHERTON, H. JUPP, and J. SELBY.

*Summary of Matches played by above in Australian Colonies, giving results:—*

Against	When Commenced.	Total Scores each Innings, giving names of Scorers of 20 and over.		Won by
South Australia 22.	17 Nov. 1876...	All England ...	1st In. 153 2nd In. 54	All England in 1 in. & 46 runs.

*All England:—*Ulyett, 28; Jupp, 35; Selby, 59.

*South Australia:—*None scored as high as 20.

*Local Players:—*Messrs. Gibbs, King, Langley, Phillips, Milliard, Whitridge, Barnes, Gorden, Cole, Reeves, Edwards, Morcom, Gordon, Giles, Bright, Cope, Ayers, Goodfellow, Wallace, Green, Featherstone, and Somers.

N. S. Wales 15	7 Dec. 1876...	All England ...	122   97	N. S. Wales by 2 wkts.
		N. S. Wales ...	81   151 for 12 w.	

*All England:—*Messrs. Charlwood, 29; Emmett, 27; Ulyett, 36; Greenwood, 21.

*N. S. Wales:—*Bannerman C., 20; Evans, 38.

*Local Players:—*Messrs. Bannerman A. & C., Coates, Gregory E. & D., Evans, Murdoch, Sheridan E., Seale, Powell, Wilkinson, Spofforth, Thompson, Garrett, and Tooher.

Newcastle 22..	12 Dec. 1876...	All England ...	96   77	All England by 75 runs.
		Newcastle .....	31   67	

*All England:—*Greenwood, 27 and 29; Charlwood, 26; Pooley, 29.

*Newcastle:—*None scored as high as 20.

*Local Team:—*Messrs. Waddy, Onus, Donald, Glennie (2), Laurie, Wyndham, Moore, Hand, Riley, Taylor, Elliott, Costello, Webb, Hewitt, M'Alpin, Bryant, Johnson, Gilbert, Clark, Tracey, and Morley.

Goulburn 22...	18 Dec. 1876...	All England ...	125   81	All England by 95 runs.
		Goulburn .....	60   51	

*All England:—*Selby, 24; Ulyett, 48; Pooley, 20.

*Goulburn:—*None scored as high as 20.

*Local Team:—*Messrs. Fletcher, Armstrong, Banks, Roberts, Fitzgerald, Lord, Faithfull, Brodie, Coughlin, Oddy, Hall, Throsby, Gillespie, Donaldson, Shepherd, Rush, Poidevin, Belcher, Simpson, Poplin, Gannon, and Payten.

Against	When Commenced.	Total Scores each Innings, giving names of Scorers of 20 and over.		Won by
Victorian 15...	26 Dec. 1876...	All England ...	1st In. 135	Victoria by 31 runs.
		Victoria .....	2nd In. 105	
<i>All England</i> :—Selby, 32; Emmett, 35; Charlwood, 23; Greenwood, 27 & 38.				
<i>Victoria</i> :—Gibson, 21; Horan 34 & 47; Blackham, 20.				
<i>Local Players</i> :—Messrs. Cosstick, Horan, Cooper, Midwinter, Gibson, Kelly, Alexander, Hastings, Woolf, Newing, Loughnan, Allan, Blackham, Kendall, and Hodges.				
Geelong 22 ...	4 Jan. 1877...	All England ...	264	All England in 1 in. and 103 runs.
		Geelong .....	74	
<i>All England</i> :—Selby, 37; Charlwood, 56; Greenwood, 30; Pooley, 39; Lillywhite, 30.				
<i>Geelong</i> :—None scored as high as 20.				
N. S. Wales 15	12 Jan. 1877...	All England ...	35	N. S. Wales by 13 wkts.
		N. S. Wales ...	104	
<i>All England</i> :—Charlwood, 20; Armitage, 38; Shaw, 30.				
<i>N. S. Wales</i> :—Bannerman C., 22.				
<i>Local Team</i> :—Messrs. Gregory D., A. & C. Bannerman, Evans, Thompson, Rush, Toohar, Powell, Tindall, Dummett, Wood, Seale, Garrett, Murdoch, and Spofforth.				
N. S. Wales 11	16 Jan. 1877...	All England ...	270	Drawn.
		N. S. Wales ...	82	
<i>All England</i> :—Shaw 23; Ulyett, 94; Selby, 31; Pooley, 36.				
<i>N. S. Wales</i> :—Bannerman C., 32; Evans, 30; Gregory D., 53.				
<i>Local Team</i> :—Messrs. C. & A. Bannerman, Evans, Gregory D., Thompson, Powell, Tindall, Garrett, Murdoch, Spofforth, and Dummett.				
N. S. W. and Victoria com-	15 Mar. 1877...	All England ...	196	Combined Team by 45 runs.
bined. (11)	played at Melbourne.	N. S. Wales and Victoria.	108	
<i>All England</i> :—Selby, 38; Charlwood, 36; Ulyett, 24; Jupp, 63; Hill, 35.				
<i>Combined Team</i> :—Bannerman C., 165*; Horan, 20.				
<i>Combined Team</i> :—Messrs. Bannerman, Thompson, Horan, Gregory D., Cooper, Midwinter, Gregory, Blackham, Garrett, Kendall, and Hodges.				
* Bannerman after making 154 runs retired injured.				
N. S. W. and Victoria com-	31 Mar. 1877...	All England ...	261	All England by 4 wkts.
bined. (11)	played at Melbourne.	N. S. Wales and Victoria.	122	
<i>All England</i> :—Greenwood, 49 and 22; Ulyett, 52 and 63; Hill, 49; Armitage, 21; Emmett, 48.				
<i>Combined Team</i> :—Bannerman C., 30; Thompson, 41; Blackham, 26; Kelly, 35; Midwinter, 37; Gregory D., 43.				
<i>Combined Team</i> :—Messrs. Gregory D., Bannerman C., Thompson, Blackham, Garrett, Kelly, Spofforth, Midwinter, Kendall, Hodges, and Murdoch.				

## REMARKS:—

The Eleven; in addition to preceding, on Jan. 1 played a drawn match against 22 of Ballarat; in Jan. defeated 22 of Auckland by an innings and 22 runs; in February defeated 22 of Wellington by an innings and 121 runs; 22 of Taranaki in an innings and 1 run; 22 of Nelson in an innings and 163 runs; 18 of Canterbury by 24 runs; and a drawn match against 22 of Greymouth. In March they played a drawn match against 18 of Otago; defeated 22 of Invercargill by an innings and 65 runs; and lastly 4 more drawn matches against Sandhurst, Ballarat, Ararat, and South Australia (the last-named in April).

For analyses tables see further on.

The result of the Team's tour consisted of 23 matches, comprising 11 wins, 4 defeats, and 8 draws.

## LORD HARRIS' ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN.

THE particular incident in connection with this gentleman's visit, commonly referred to as the "Lord Harris dispute," and which was the subject of so much newspaper controversy, was the unfortunate disturbance which happened at the Association Cricket Ground, Sydney, in February, 1877. The particulars of this are given in their proper place at page 47, under the match referred to.

This team was brought out at the instigation of the Melbourne Cricket Club, and the managing Secretary was so excessively busy when in Sydney that he could not find time to *even* acknowledge a letter from the Editor of this manual, asking for certain complimentary favours which others *politely* sent him. The particulars of play are given notwithstanding—and *nothing more*.

## FIFTH TEAM—(1878-9.)

LORD HARRIS (Capt.), and Messrs. LUCAS, WEBBE, ULYETT, HORNBY, ABSOLOM, M'KINNON, ROYLE, EMMETT, HONE, MAUL, SCHULTZ, and PENN.

Summary of Matches played by above in Australian Colonies, giving results:—

Against	When Commenced.	Total Scores each Innings, giving names of Scorers of 20 and over.		Won by	
		1st In.	2nd In.		
South Australia 18.	12 Dec. 1878...	All England ... South Australia	185 110	63 for 7 wkts. 137	All England by 3 wkts.

All England:—Webbe, 35; Hornby, 78 & 22; Royle, 20.

South Australia:—Noel, 33; Bullough, 26.

Local Players:—Messrs. Lucas, Pottinger, Phillips, Slight, King, Whitridge, Gooden, Jarvis, Noel, Traynor, Hide, Thurgurland, Giffen, Brown, Gibbs, Richards, Bullough, and Bevan.

Victorian 15...	26 Dec. 1878...	All England ... Victoria .....	334 313	Not required. 211	Drawn.
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All England:—Ulyett, 34; Webbe, 20; Lucas, 90; Hornby, 21; Emmett, 27; Royle, 78; Absolom, 21.

Victoria:—M'Donnell, 21 and 25; Elliott, 29; Campbell, 128 and 23; Kendall, 20; Scott, 22; Alexander, 43.

Local Players:—Messrs. Gaggin, Slight, M'Donnell, Tennant, Groube, Scott, Campbell, Elliott, Palmer, Allee, Trianick, M'Shane, Alexander, and Kendall, and Terry.

Lord Harris' Eleven.

Against	When Commenced.	Total Scores each Innings, giving names of Scorers of 20 and over.		Won by
			1st In.      2nd In.	
Australian 11. (N.S.W. and Vict. combd.)	2 Jan. 1879... played at Melbourne.	All England ...	113      160	Australians by 10 wkts.
		Australian 11...	256      19 no wkt.	

*All England*:—Lord Harris, 33 and 36; Absolom, 52; Emmett, 24; Schultz, 20.

*Australians*:—Garrett, 24; Spofforth, 39; Boyle, 28; Bannerman A., 73.  
*Australian Team*:—Messrs. A. & C. Bannerman, Spofforth, Garrett, Murdoch, Boyle, Blackham, Gregory D., Horan, Allen, and Kelly (emergency.)

Southern Tasmania 18.	7 Jan. 1879...	All England ...	133      94 for 4 wkts.	All England by 6 wkts.
		Tasmania S. ...	82      142	

*All England*:—Lucas, 26, 45; Ulyett, 22; Hornby, 61.  
*Southern Tasmania*:—Davies, 23; Freeman, 27; Walker, 33.  
*Local Team*:—Messrs. Badham, Butler, Lord, Davies (2), Bennison, Walker, Freeman, Martin, Farmer, Lovett, Aitken, Lucas, Nicholson, Bayly, Coplestone, Wright, and Prior.

\*.\* The Eleven shortly after above played a drawn match against Northern Tasmania.

N. S. Wales 11	24 Jan. 1879...	All England ...	248      217	N. S. Wales by 5 wickets
		N. S. Wales ...	240      226 for 5 wkts	

*All England*:—Lord Harris, 50, 22; Ulyett, 51, 20; Penn, 56; Absolom, 22; Hornby, 20; Webbe, 27; Royle, 29.  
*N. S. Wales*:—Bannerman C., 60; Bannerman A., 28; Evans, 21; Thompson, 50; Murdoch, 70, 49; Massie, 30, 78.

*Local Players*:—Messrs. C. & A. Bannerman, Garrett, Murdoch, Evans, Seale, Thompson, Allen, Tindall, Coates, and Massie.

\*.\* On the third day (Anniversary of the Colony) some 13,000 persons were present to witness this match, and reference to the scores show it to be the best contested one ever played in Australia. Spofforth, who was elected to play, was compelled to withdraw owing to an accident. The omission of D. Gregory from the team as an unaccountable freak, very justly called forth some severe strictures from the Press, the result being an admitted error and compromise by selecting him in the Return match on February 7th.

Bathurst 18 ...	31 Jan. 1879...	All England ...	229	{ Not played	Drawn.
		Bathurst .....	46	{ —Rain.	

*All England*:—Penn, 32; Lucas, 21; Webbe, 26; Hornby, 24; Ulyett, 32.  
*Bathurst*:—None scored as high as 20.

*Local Players*:—Messrs. Docker (2), Palmer (3), West, Bonner, Paul, Carman, Turner, Ferguson, Clark, Cassidy, Helmsley, Ward, Thompson, Morgan, and Dettman.

N. S. Wales 11	7 Feb. 1879...	All England ...	267	{ Not required.	All England in 1in & 41 r.
		N. S. Wales ...	177	{ 49 "	

*All England*:—Lord Harris, 41; Hornby, 67; Lucas, 51; Ulyett, 55.  
*N. S. Wales*:—Murdoch, 82; Massie, 38; Bannerman A., 20.

*Local Players*:—Messrs. A. & C. Bannerman, Tindall, D. Gregory, Thompson, Murdoch, Sheridan, Powell, Evans, Massie, and Spofforth.

\*.\* This is the match in which the unfortunate disturbance characterised as the "Lord Harris dispute" arose, and though columns upon columns of news-

paper correspondence have been devoted to it, fending and proving, it may after all be summarised in a few words. Knowing that sooner or later, in the issue of this Manual the editor would have to place on record his version, this made him particularly observant of what happened, and in giving this the unbiassed must admit that Lord Harris and team were not wholly blameless.

The writer will be plain and brief in his narration: An appeal was made to the umpire (Coulthard) who acted for the Englishmen, for a run-out, and was given against the batsman, Murdoch. The spectators, none the less enthusiastic nor unmixed in character than is to be found in all large public gatherings in other parts of the world, believing that a palpable error of judgment had been made, gave vent to expressions of disapproval, first taking the office from a number of excited individuals who gesticulated wildly in the pavilion. From this out came out the contention, a stoppage of the game, and demands all round, *not that Murdoch should go in again* (as has been stated), *but for another Umpire*. A conference with the captains and players followed, and the question it was apparent very soon assumed a somewhat formidable character—Lord Harris and team determined upon one course, and the public bent upon another. Prompted by curiosity, and wishing as some people do to be in the thick of any dispute, however much they are best away, some three lads first leisurely paced their way towards the wickets; presently a few more ventured, and gradually the numbers increased to somewhere about 300. Intermixed with the crowd were the English players walking about the ground, some unwisely arguing with mere youths, and evidently losing temper, while a few others with more discretion paced about as if indifferent which way things went. Presently some few blows were struck, but having been equally well repaid both by Lord Harris and Hornby this method of retaliation was freely commended. Suddenly something had happened which made "confusion worse confounded," and an ill-guarded remark by one of the Eleven about "sons of b— convicts," flying as it did from one to another, worked irremediable mischief, and fortunately ended in nothing further than dispelling all hopes of reconciliation for the time-being. It was indeed a bloodless battle, positively one of words rather than blows, if excepting the above and the blow given on a lad in error by one of the English players, and which afterwards led to an apology from the latter. The scene of confusion forsooth was in no degree lessened by the mixed inquiries and varied expressions of opinion which each offered in his own particular way.

Taking an unbiassed view of this so-called disturbance there was undoubtedly a "little wee blame" on both sides, in that (1st) the public had no right to interfere, and (2nd) in the English team's want of discretion in not taking the lesser of two evils, by consenting to a change of umpire, not in itself without a precedent. The adoption of this would certainly have ensured peace, and saved that which was anything but a good example "from folks of high degree."

With a view to compromise and endeavour if possible to smooth over matters some few days after the disturbance a deputation from the New South Wales Cricketing Association waited upon Lord Harris, and this resulted in a reply from him that he held them irresponsible. The difficulty was here supposed to be at an end, but not so, the dignity of this gentleman had been confronted and must be atoned for. Nothing further transpired here until a published *ex parte* statement from the pen of Lord Harris reached the Colonies. Wholly unexpected as this was after the *amende honorable* offered, coupled with the one-sided character of this statement, a special meeting of the New South Wales Cricketing Association was held on the 4th June, 1879, and a letter submitted and adopted for publication in the *London Daily Telegraph* in refutation and giving a statement *in extenso*, special reference being made to important details which had been forgotten by "my Lord"! The little sympathy hence which was shown him proved in the end undeserving, his wailing rejoinder forming a ready subject for caricaturists in more than one of the pictorial journals of the day.

It has been written:—"Time is the only remedy for troubles of this sort. Achilles sulked in his tent, and the metropolitan gentlemen have a classical example. But no sulks are eternal. It is only a question of time, and Aus-

Against	When Commenced.	Total Scores each Innings, giving names of Scorers of 20 and over.	Won by
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tralian cricketers will play against the best that England can furnish—if not this year, then another. Ever since games have been games they have led to disputes. They grow up easily under the excitement of emulation and competition. But the games remain while the disputes are forgotten !”

The match was resumed uninterruptedly on the Monday following (Coulthard, the umpire, retaining his position), and ended with the results previously given, the wickets of Tindall, Gregory, Sheridan, Spofforth, and Powell falling without a run !

Victorian 11...	21 Feb. 1879...	All England ...	325	171	Victoria by
		Victoria .....	261	236 for 8 wkts.	2 wickets.

*All England*:—Lucas, 38; Hornby, 50; Lord Harris, 26; Ulyett, 71 and 48; Webbe, 20; Emmett, 41 & 20; Royle, 57; Absolom, 20; Hone, 23.

*Victoria*:—Horan, 26, 69; Baker, 31; Alexander, 24; Boyle, 26; Campbell, 51 and 37; Major, 24 and 27; Blackham, 46.

*Local Players*:—Messrs. Allan, Cooper, Groube, Horan, Baker, Alexander, Boyle, Campbell, Major, Blackham, and Moule.

Victoria 11 ...	7 Mar. 1879...	All England ...	248	54 for 4 w.	All England
		Victoria .....	146	155	by 1r. & 6 w.

*All England*:—Lucas, 23; Webbe, 24 & 20; Lord Harris, 67; Mackinnon, 75; Ulyett, 47; Royle, 75.

*Victoria*:—Alexander, 31; Horan, 46 & 31; Blackham, 39; Mullagh, 36.

*Local Players*:—Messrs. Alexander, Slight, Campbell, Horan, Baker, Moule, Blackham, Boyle, Mullagh, Cooper, and Palmer.

\* \* A little disturbance arose on the third day (Saturday) owing to Lord Harris refusing to continue play after 6 o'clock on account of the bad light, although the time previously agreed upon was half-past 6. An angry altercation ensued between both captains, but matters having been amicably arranged, what at one period promised to end in an unseemly termination resulted in the resumption of the match on the Monday following. A collection was made for Mullagh (one of the Aboriginal Team, whose performances are referred to further on) for his excellent display of cricket in this match, the amount subscribed (£50) being invested in the purchase of a watch.

The Eleven, in addition to above, played a one-day match against 22 of the Army and Navy in January at the Victoria Barracks, Paddington, and had it all their own way. Early in March they played at both Ballarat and Bendigo, twenty-twos in each case, defeating the former in 1 innings and 48 runs. In the latter case the match was drawn, when strongly in favour of the Eleven.

GENERAL REMARKS ON Tables following:—

THE bowling analyses in tables on next page show a marked improvement in Colonial batting on the occasion of each visit of the Home players. For instance, Caffyn and Lawrence (medium) and Sewell and Griffith (fast) got wickets at the cost of 3 or 4 runs each. With Grace's team it was still more. Lillywhite's Twelve, comprising the best bowling talent, was a trifle more expensive, but Lord Harris' men were on the whole punished in a remarkable manner, costing some 15 runs per wicket in 1879 what in 1862 cost a trifle over 3!

Shaw and Emmett rank as the two best bowlers and in the order named, while the pride of place in the batting falls to W. G. Grace and Hornby.

**ALL-ENGLAND TEAMS.—BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES.**  
SUMMARY of above in Australasian Colonies during their respective Tours from 1862 to 1879.  
BATTING.

Stephenson's Team.	Parr's Team.	Grace's Team.	Lillywhite's Team.	Lord Harris' Team.
<i>Av. r. per In.</i>	<i>Av. r. per In.</i>	<i>Av. r. per In.</i>	<i>Av. r. per In.</i>	<i>Av. r. per In.</i>
Bennett ..... 17.1	Anderson ... 9.8	Grace W. G. 39.17	Ulyett..... 22.20	Lord Harris. 27.9
Caffyn..... 21.15	Carpenter ... 22	Grace G. F. 33.4	Charlwood... 20.14	Hornby ..... 35.7
Griffith ..... 22.18	Caffyn..... 18.6	Bush ..... 4.4	Selby ..... 17.28	Penn ..... 25.3
Hearne ..... 10.10	Cæsar ..... 11.2	Gilbert ..... 11.1	Greenwood.. 15.20	Ulyett..... 24.2
Iddison ..... 18.6	Clarke..... 5.10	Boult ..... 4.7	Jupp ..... 14.9	Lucas ..... 24.5
Laurence..... 6.23	Grace ..... 13.9	Jupp ..... 17.2	Emmett..... 13.4	Royle ..... 22.3
Mudie ..... 8.19	Hayward ... 18.2	Humphrey... 8.5	Pooley ..... 12.6	Emmett..... 18.3
Mortlock..... 20.11	Jackson..... 11.11	M'Intyre ... 9.7	Hill ..... 11.4	Webbe ..... 16.1
Stephenson H 12.9	Lockyer ..... 13.5	Oscroft ..... 15.0	Shaw ..... 10.26	Absolom..... 15.8
Sewell ..... 9.22	Parr..... 17.4	Southerton.. 5.9	Armitage .. 9.25	Hone ..... 9.1
Wells ..... 10.9	Tinley..... 8.10	Lillywhite... 8.10	Lillywhite... 6.17	Mackinnon.. 13.5
	Tarrant ..... 12.18	Greenwood.. 15.10	Southerton.. 5.0	Schultz ..... 8.1
				Maul ..... 7.5

BOWLING.

<i>Runs per w.</i>	<i>Runs per w.</i>	<i>Runs per w.</i>	<i>Runs per w.</i>	<i>Runs per w.</i>
Caffyn ..... 4.0	Boult..... 3.1	Shaw..... 4.0	Emmett..... 8.42	
Bennett..... 4.6	M'Intyre ... 4.32	Lillywhite ... 5.0	Ulyett..... 11.43	
Griffith ..... 4.10	Lillywhite ... 5.35	Southerton... 5.0	Lucas ..... 14.14	
Sewell ..... 3.7	Southerton... 5.81	Emmett ..... 5.13	Hornby ..... 19.3	
Iddison ..... 4.10	Grace, G..... 6.9	Hill..... 5.32	Absolom .. 16.9	
Wells ..... 1.3	Grace, W. G. 7.42	Armitage..... 9.2	Schultz ..... 16.12	
Laurence ..... 3.9	Gilbert ..... 8.3	Ulyett ..... 10.12		
Stephenson H. 3.1				

TABLE of All-England Eleven performances in the Colonies, 1862 to 1879.

Results of Matches.	Stephenson's Team.	Parr's Team.	Grace's Team.	Lillywhite's Team.	Harris' Team.
Won .....	6	10	10	11	5
Lost.....	1	0	3	4	3*
Drawn.....	4	6	2	8	4
Total .....	11	16	15	23	12+

\* Defeated by Gregory's Australian Eleven in Jan., 1879. + Exclusive of match against Army and Navy, played at Victoria Barracks, Sydney.

“ *There are more things in Heaven and Earth, Horatio,  
Than are dream't of in your philosophy.* ”—SHAKESPEARE.

**THE ABORIGINAL CRICKETERS AND THEIR PERFORMANCES.**

THE idea of this Team, extremely novel in its character, and the first ever organized, originated with one Mr. Hayman, he being materially assisted in the project by another gentleman, an old Sydney resident. Viewing the pecuniary risk attaching to it as a private venture, the time and patience necessary to bring the required number of these primitive gentlemen into even moderate form, and other inconveniences which of necessity arose, the venture was a plucky one, and as such deserved, but unfortunately did not secure, a profitable return. The Aborigines, taken in their rude state from Lake Wallace, underwent active and persistent training for a period of about 15 months, and eventually composed the following:—Mullagh, Cuzens, Charley, Bullocky, Red Cap, Twopenny, Tiger, Shepherd, Dick-a-Dick, Peter, Sundown, Mosquito, Jim Crow, and King Cole, the latter dying in June, 1868.

Prior to their departure for England on 8th February, 1868, they played a number of matches in Sydney, Victoria, and some few of the country districts, and under the able coaching of the late poor Tom Wills, and Chas. Lawrence, all things considered, performed remarkably well, showing incontestably that if they had been reared as many Europeans are, with the bat from early boyhood, they would have proved able opponents against even the very best Elevens that could be brought against them.

The best contested match played by them in Sydney was that against the All-Comers on the Albert Ground at Redfern, the local team comprising the then talent of the day, to wit, Messrs. H. and G. Gordon, Howell, Blanchard, Hewitt, Shepherd, Sheridan, Thompson, Blair, Morris, and Aldis,—the scores being as follows:—

	1st In.	2nd In.	Total.
All Comers.....	99	43	142
Aboriginals .....	90	37	127

On February 4th, 1868 (the Duke of Edinburgh being present) they defeated easily at the Albert Ground, the Army and Navy, the latter having amongst them E. Gregory and W. Caffyn, scoring in their 1st innings 237 against the A's. and N's. 64.

C. Lawrence, formerly of Stephenson's team, accompanied the Aborigines to England, and captained them all through their matches, this office in the Colonies being undertaken by the late Mr. Wills, of Victoria. They left England for Australia on October 20, 1868, after what may be considered a successful playing tour, and very soon after arrival here scattered to their respective native haunts at Lake Wallace. Nothing much has since been heard of them excepting Twopenny and Mullagh, the latter of whom kept himself prominently before the cricketing public by his excellent play, and especially distinguished himself against Lord Harris' Eleven in March, 1879.

An outline of their play will be found below and in page following.

**BATTING AVERAGES, giving only the 5 highest:—**

	Most in In.	Av. r. per In.
Lawrence C. (Capt.) .....	63	25·23
Mullagh .....	94	25·31
Cuzens .....	87	24·14
Bullocky .....	64 n.o.	9·57
Twopenny .....	35 n.o.	9·13

**BOWLING AVERAGES.**

Mullagh, Cuzens, and Twopenny did the most effective bowling. In the match against East Hampshire, Twopenny particularly distinguished himself, his average standing thus:—10 overs, 7 maidens, 9 runs, 9 wickets. Adding to this a catch made off his bowling, he is accredited with the whole 10 wickets. Mullagh at Warrnambool in three overs bowled 5 out for 1 run.

SUMMARY of MATCHES played in ENGLAND, showing results :—

1868.	1 In.	2 In.	Tot.	1868.	1 In.	2 In.	Tot.
May 25...Aboriginals ...	83	132	215	Aug. 13..Aboriginals ...	73	86	159
Surrey Club ...	222	...	222	Savill Town ...	217	...	217
Surrey won by 1 in. and 7 runs.				Savill Town won in 1 in. and 58 r.			
June 2...Aboriginals ...	123	106	229	Aug. 17..Aboriginals ...	35	166	201
Gents of Kent. ...	298	...	298	Tynemouth ...	54	144	198
Kent won in 1 in. and 69 runs.				Aboriginals won by 2 w.			
June 8...Aboriginals ...	171	89	260	Aug. 27..Aboriginals ...	148	53	201
Gents of Sussex ...	151	112	263	Scarborough ...	90	109	199
Sussex won by 9 wickets and 3 runs.				Aboriginals won by 10 w.			
June 10...Aboriginals ...	42	72	114	Aug. 31..Aboriginals ...	64	26	90
Lewisham ...	60	53	113	Hunslet ...	71	18	89
Aboriginals won by 6 w.				Aboriginals won by 7 w.			
June 12...Aboriginals ...	185	45	230	Sep. 2...Aboriginals ...	76	31	107
M'lebone Club. ...	164	120	284	Derbyshire Sth ...	121	125	246
Marylebone won by 54 runs.				Derbyshire won by 139 runs.			
June 15...Aboriginals ...	120	80	200	Sep. 4...Aboriginals ...	78	56	134
East Hants ...	209	...	209	Lincoln ...	44	100	144
Hants won in 1 in. and 9 runs.				Lincoln won by 10 runs.			
June 17...Aboriginals ...	58	99	157	Sep. 7...Aboriginals ...	139	101	240
Bishop's Stf'd. ...	136	23	159	Buxton ...	72	99	171
Bishop's Strotford won by 8 w.				Aboriginals won by 69 runs.			
June 26...Aboriginals ...	166	29	195	Sep. 10...Aboriginals ...	148	156	304
Halifax ...	64	130	194	Bootle ...	91	59	150
Aboriginals won by 7 w.				Aboriginals won by 154 runs.			
July 2 ...Aboriginals ...	27	92	119	Sep. 14...Aboriginals ...	184	...	184
Rochdale ...	105	91	196	Witham ...	82	59	141
Rochdale won by 77 runs.				Aboriginals won in 1 in. and 43 r.			
July 6 ...Aboriginals ...	193	...	193	Sep. 21...Aboriginals ...	67	116	183
Swansea ...	68	92	160	Blackheath ...	121	75	196
Aboriginals won in 1 in. and 33 r.				Aboriginals won by 13 runs.			
July 13...Aboriginals ...	92	58	150	Oct. 5...Aboriginals ...	144	...	144
Yorkshire ...	201	...	201	East Hants ...	51	22	73
Yorkshire won in 1 in. and 51 r.				Aboriginals won in 1 in. and 71 r.			
July 16...Aboriginals ...	53	123	176	Oct. 7...Aboriginals ...	78	49	127
Longsight ...	78	117	195	Hampshire.....	53	152	205
Longsight won by 19 runs.				Hampshire won by 3 w. and 78 runs.			
July 23...Aboriginals ...	235	...	235	Oct. 9...Aboriginals ...	284	...	284
Carrow ...	82	101	183	Farbrother.....	32	34	66
Aboriginals won in 1 in. and 52 r.				Aboriginals won in 1 in. and 218 r.			
July 30...Aboriginals ...	115	87	202	Oct. 15...Aboriginals ...	56	143	199
Bootle ...	110	90	200	Surrey Club ...	173	29	202
Aboriginals won by 9 w.				Surrey won by 9 wickets and 3 runs.			
Aug. 7 ...Aboriginals ...	75	151	226				
Longsight ...	47	72	119				
Aboriginals won by 107 runs.							

Drawn matches were played at Mote Park, Richmond, Blackburn, Radford, Bury, Keighley, Sheffield, Newcastle, Middlesborough, Brighton, Eastburne, Hammersmith, Nottingham, Broadwater, Hastings, and against Middlesex, Surrey, and Press Clubs.

They played 47 matches in all, as follows :—Won, 14 ; lost, 14 ; and drawn, 19.

*A hit, a very palpable hit!*—SHAKSPEARE.

### GREGORY'S AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN—THEIR TOUR AND DOINGS.

THE idea of this first representative Team is accredited to Mr. John Conway, an old ex-Intercolonial player and at that time a resident of Victoria. In itself it was by most persons considered a presumptuous and useless adventure, and being freely and unfavourably commented upon, was almost calculated to damp the ardour of the most determined speculator. Neither of the Cricketing Associations in the Colonies favourably regarding the promoters' intentions, or offering their countenance to the idea, as was subsequently bestowed upon Mr. Boyle's team, the speculation was entered upon by the players themselves, and assumed a tangible shape on each one subscribing an equal sum of £50, to cover preliminary expenses (the exceptional case being the younger Bannerman, who received a fixed sum), all contributing to have a proportionate share in the profits.

The team selected composed the following:—Messrs. D. Gregory, C. and A. Bannerman, F. Spofforth, T. Garrett, and Murdoch, as representing N. S. W., Messrs. F. Allan, T. Horan, H. Boyle, and J. Blackham, as representing Victoria, and G. Bailey, Tasmania. Another player (Kendall) completed the quintette from Victoria, but being scarcely up to the required form, did not accompany the team on their homeward trip. The responsible office of captain to the Eleven was vested in Mr. Gregory, and this selection was not ill-timed if we may judge of the very flattering compliments he received from the English press.

As supplementary to the funds and to cover the necessary attendant heavy expenses of their antipodean trip, a programme of matches was first decided upon to be played in the Colonies. The places visited were in the order named: Brisbane, New South Wales, Adelaide, Melbourne, New Zealand, New South Wales again, and Melbourne a second time, finishing up at the latter place by defeating 18 selected from the principal metropolitan clubs. This preliminary tour proved financially and otherwise a great success, replenishing well their coffers, giving them a prestige, and winning at last some public confidence by unprecedented and unexpected good play against odds, their "fielding" in particular, against the combined fifteen, New South Wales and Victoria, at the former Colony in February, winning for them special commendation.

Beyond a few immediate well-wishers, who assembled together one evening in March, '78, at "Punch's Hotel," but comparatively little interest appeared to be taken in their antipodean adventure, and the "City of Sydney's" departure on the 29th March was about as common-place as usual. Their leaving indeed stood out in bold contrast with their arrival, when in the latter case enthusiastic thousands assembled and paid honor to their well-earned laurels. What form this reception would have taken if they had not been successful may well be imagined, and it brings to mind the old but true saying, "That nothing succeeds so well as success." Out of sight out of mind was not however a characteristic feature here, and while their success was wired across the Atlantic (notably the match against the Marylebone), keeping excitement ever on the move, it found personal manifestation in the way above mentioned, on the 25th November, '78, when the "City of New York" mail-boat cast her anchor in Farm Cove, awakening probably to all the spirit of the old song:—

*"Mid pleasures and palaces tho' we may roam,  
Be it ever so humble there's no place like home!"*

Following on this came the public landing at Sydney on the same afternoon, presentations, verbal congratulations in galore, and the crowning feature, the great banquet on the 2nd of December, at which Governor Sir Hercules Robinson was present. C. Bannerman, as the premier batsman of the team, was here presented with a very handsome trophy, one of a like character falling to the charge of F. Spofforth as the best bowler, both, it may be remarked, Sydney representatives.

In Victoria, to which place they travelled overland after their defeat by the New South Wales 15, some few days after their arrival there, the pitch of excitement was even greater, in the main a counterpart of the above, the banquet there being attended by the Governor of that colony and the Bishop of Melbourne. In short each place visited by them was not behind in some form of demonstration, Adelaide being none the less enthusiastic.

The above brief *resumé* to some extent will best convey the measure of the team's triumphal march in 1878, and in years hence will be regarded by many with pleasurable interest, when it may be some of the more prominent actors have "played their last over," and perhaps others seek to accomplish that which if no great achievement in the mind of some has at least given to the knowledge of thousands that there is such a place as Australia.

The team ended as they commenced by securing an easy victory, and after defeating the Inglewood 22 di-banded early in January, 1879.

The tables which follow give in a concise form the whole of their performances, and are carefully compiled by the editor. As to the team's measure of success this may be best judged of by carefully analysing the results.

RECAPITULATION of Matches played in England, Scotland, and America,  
giving in outline the results:—

Com- menced on	Totals of each Innings.	General Remarks, Giving Scores only of 20 and over.
1878.	1 In. 2 In.	
May 20 ...	Australians ... 63   76 Notts 11 ..... 153   ...	Garrett, 21 & 20. Selby, 66; Wild, 28.
<i>Notts Team.</i> —Scorers below 20: Daft, Ocroft, Shrewsbury, Tolley, Cursham, Morley, Barnes, Flowers, and Shaw.		
Notts won in 1 innings and 14 runs.		
May 27 ...	Australians ... 41   12 Marylebone 11.   33   19	As a most extraordinary Match fuller particulars are given further on. Australians won by 9 wickets.
May 30 ...	Australians ... 118   28 Yorkshire 11 ... 72   73	Bannerman C., 22; Garrett & Horan, 25. Lockwood, 33.
<i>Yorkshire.</i> —Scorers below 20: Lumb, Ulyett, Lister, Greenwood, Hill, Pinder, Armitage (2), Emmett, and Beaumont.		
Australians won by 6 wickets.		
June 1 ...	Australians ... 62   ... Yorkshire 11 ... 61   ...	} Single innings Match. Australians won by 6 wickets.
June 3 ...	Australians ... 110   78 Surry 11 ..... 107   80	Bannerman C., 31; Murdoch, 22; Midwinter, 32. Shuter, 39, 15; Pooley, 29, 7.
<i>Surrey.</i> —Scorers below 20: Lucas, Jupp, Game, Lindsay, Carmichael, Barrett, Strachan, Southerton, and Jones.		
Australians won by 5 wickets.		

Some 20,000 persons on the 1st, and about 15,000 on the 2nd day, assembled on the Oval to witness this match. The interest was increased owing to the small difference of a few runs between the two on the 1st innings.

Com- menced on	Totals of each Innings.		General Remarks, Giving Scores only of 20 and over.	
1878.	1 In. 2 In.			
June 6 ...	Australians ...	90	85	Bannerman C., 21; Garrett, 22; Mid- Elland 18.....
		29	66	winter, 43.
	Australians won by 80 runs.			
June 10...	Australians ...	160	...	Murdoch, 24; Horan, 50; Midwinter, 28
	Battley 18 .....	*59	...	
	Drawn. *10 wickets of Batley down.			
June 13...	Australians ...	67	67	Bannerman C., 31; Midwinter, 22.
	Longsight 18 ...	63	74	Grace G. F., 23 & 42.
	Longsight won by 2 wickets.			
June 17...	Australians ...	75	63	Bannerman C., 28; Midwinter, 26.
	Gents. of Eng'd	139	...	Grace W. G., 25; Strachan, 21; Gilbert, 20
	<i>Gents.</i> —Scorers below 20: Hornby, Lucas, Grace G. & Dr., Bush, Lyttleton (2), and Steel.			
	Gentlemen won in 1 innings.			
June 20...	Australians ...	165	240	Bannerman C., 23; Gregory, 42, 42; Gar- rett, 34; Spofforth, 56; Blackham, 20,
	Middlesex 11 ...	122	185	21; Bailey, 39, 32.
				Webbe, 50; Lyttleton A. & E., 25, 113; Walker, 24 & 23.
	<i>Middlesex.</i> —Scorers below 20: Hadow, Webbe, Scott, Studd, Henderson, Sal- mon, and Robertson.			
	Australians won by 98 runs.			
	Midwinter, who was to have played with the Australians, was not allowed to do so, Messrs. Grace and Bush insisting on his playing in a match then pending between Gloucester and Surrey. This caused some newspaper con- troversy and ended in Midwinter not again playing with the Australian team.			
June 24...	Australians ...	125	*116	Bannerman C. & A., 31 each; Gregory,
	Birmingham 22:	123	...	22.
	Drawn owing to rain. *6 wickets down.			
June 27...	Australians ...	205	180	Bannerman C., 52; Gregory, 31; Boyle,
	Hunslet 18 .....	228	*28	28; Garrett, 27, 45; Horan, 24; Allan, 38; Murdoch, 49.
	Drawn—in favour of the Australians. *9 wickets down.			
July 1 ...	Australians ...	88	104	Bailey, 23; Bannerman A. & Allan, 33; Horan, 20.
	Yorkshire 11 ...	167	26	Lockwood, 30; Greenwood, 31; Armi- tage, 45; Hill, 27.
	<i>Yorkshire.</i> —Scores below 20: Ulyett, Haggas, Bates, Carter, Landon, Boden, and Watmough.			
	Yorkshire won by 9 wickets.			
July 4 ...	Australians ...	163	225	Bannerman A. & C., 42 & 31; Blackham
	Stockport 18 ...	105	134	33; Horan, 70; Bailey, 34, 35.
	Australians won by 149 runs.			

Com- menced on	Totals of each Innings.		General Remarks, Giving Scores only of 20 and over.	
1878.	1 In. 2 In.			
July 8 ...	Australians ...	171   172	Bannerman C. & A., 23 & 71; Murdoch,	22; Horan, 64; Bailey, 24.
	Orlean's Club... (Thornton's 11.)	132   *137	Thornton, 40; Walker, 60; Powys, 26;	Fryer, 61.
	<i>Thornton's 11.</i> —Scorers below 20 : Webbe, Steel, Brander, Wilde, Barrett, Rylett, and Yardley.			
	Drawn. *2 wickets down.			
July 10 ...	Australians ...	219   ...	Bannerman C., 27; Garrett, 25; Horan,	Gents., S. Wales   94   88   38; Bailey, 45.
	Australians won by an innings and 37 runs.			
July 12 ...	Australians ...	126   *112	Gregory, 42, 37; Bailey, 21; Murdoch,	W'nth & O'hm.   138   117   24; Bannerman, C., 30.
	Drawn. *7 wickets down.			
July 15 ...	Australians ...	130   210	Gregory, 23; Bannerman C., 133; Mur-	L'cestershire 11   193   145   doch & Blackham, 24; Horan, 40.
	<i>Leicestershire.</i> —Scorers below 20 : Marriott, Parnham, Rodwell, Walter, Ry-			
	lott, Randon, and Bishop.			
	Australians won by 8 wickets.			
	This match stamped the ability of the Australians to play an up-hill game. With 209 runs to get to secure a win, these figures were something to look forward to, and were obtained on the fall of the second wicket. C. Bannerman's score of 133 out of the required number was a masterpiece of batting, and he lost his wicket by being thrown out by a substitute.			
July 18 ...	Australians ...	305   15	Horan, 50; Bailey, 20; Allan, 78; Con-	Hull .....   250   68   way, 46; Blackham, 53.
	Five professionals played in Hull team.			
	Australians won by 10 wickets.			
July 22 ...	Australians ...	111   102	Bannerman C., 26; Murdoch, 47; Horan,	Cambridge U...   285   ...   Lyttleton A., 72; Steel, 59; Bligh, 21;
	Jarvis, 28; Ford, 22.			
	<i>Cambridge University.</i> —Scorers below 20 : Whitfield, Lyttleton E., Steel, Morton, Pigg, and Wood.			
	Cambridge University won by an innings and 72 runs.			
July 25 ...	Australians ...	130   102	Gregory, 23; Bannerman C., 29; Garrett	Crewe 22 .....   54   79   35; Spofforth, 24; Blackham, 23, 24.
	Australians won by 99 runs.			
July 29 ...	Australians ...	206   32	Bannerman C. & A., 54 & 55; Horan, 47.	Keighley 18.....   104   133
	Australians won by 7 wickets.			
Aug. 1 ...	Australians ...	159   72	Bannerman. A., 29; Gregory, 30; Mur-	Rochdale 18   124   *50   doch, 20; Bailey, 33.
	Drawn. *6 wickets down.			

Gregory's Australian Eleven.

Com- menced on	Totals of each Innings.		General Remarks, Giving Scores only of 20 and over.
1878.	1 In. 2 In.		
Aug. 5 ...	Australians ...	97   *17	Bannerman A., 42.
	Buxton 22 .....	77   134	
	Drawn. *1 wicket down.		
Aug. 7 ...	Australians ...	*47   ...	} One day Match.
	Burnley 18 .....	102   ...	
	Drawn. *9 wickets down.		
Aug. 8...	Australians ...	233 ...	Bannerman A., 32; Gregory, 70; Boyle,
	Stanley Club...	71   91	58. Bailey, 28.
	Australians won by an innings and 71 runs.		
Aug. 10 ...	Australians ...	*26   ...	} Single Innings Match.
	Stanley Club ...	193   ...	
	Drawn. *2 wickets down.		
Aug. 12...	Australians ...	59   230	Bannerman C., 50; Boyle, 41; Horan, 20
	Dudley 18 .....	33   *40	& 30; A. Ian, 28; Bailey, 21.
	Drawn. 7* wickets down.		
Aug. 15...	Australians ...	140   *47	Bannerman C., 58, 39; Horan, 33.
	Lancashire 11...	97   162	
	Drawn. *No wicket down; Brothers Bannerman at the wickets.		
Aug. 19...	Australians ...	54   84	Bannerman A., 27 & 25.
	Yeadon 18 .....	91   71	
	Yeadons won by 24 runs.		
Aug. 22...	Australians ...	295   ...	Bannerman A., 42; Spofforth, 64; Gar-
	Scarborough 18.	124   125	ret, 32; Ho. an, 47; Blackham, 55;
	Allan, 35.		
	Australians won by an innings and 46 runs.		
Aug. 26...	Australians ...	260   ...	Bannerman A., 30; Murdoch, 73; Gar-
	Hastings .....	131   82	rett, 21; Bailey, 106.
	Australians won by an innings and 47 runs.		
Aug. 29...	Australians ...	75   53	Blackham, 13; Baile, 21.
	Sussex 11.....	80   47	
	Australians won by 7 wickets.		
Aug. 31...	Australians ...	*91   ...	Murdoch, 33; Spofforth, 33.
	Sussex Gents...	128   ...	
	Drawn. *3 wickets down.		
Sept. 2 ...	Australians ...	77   89	Bannerman C. & A., 51 & 25.
	Players.....	82   76	
<i>Players.</i> —	Scorers below 20.—Ridley, Barlow, Phillip, Hearne, Charlwood, M'Intyre, Lillywhite, Wheeler, Watson, Phillips, and Barrett.		
	Australians won by 8 runs.		

Com- menced on	Totals of each Innings.		General Remarks, Giving Scores only of 20 and over.
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1878.		1 In. 2 In.		
Sept. 5 ...	Australians ...	183	17	Bannerman C., 33; Garrett, 43; Spof- forth, 44.
	Glo'ces'shire 11.	112	85	Grace W. G., 22; Grace E. M., 23; Mo- berley, 22.

*Gloucestershire*.—Scorers below 20: Town-end, Revs. H. Smith & F. Wright, Gilbert, Grace G. F., Cranston, Bush, and Miles.

Arising out of the dispute which precluded Midwinter playing with the Australians in the match against Middlesex on June 20 this match was looked forward to with special interest, and singular to say, Midwinter, owing to an injury to his hand, was unable to play with his county. The Australians, as will be seen, gained ample satisfaction by signally defeating their opponents.

Australians won by 10 wickets.

Sept. 6 ...	Australians ...	148	...	Bannerman A., 31; Horan, 35; Gar- rett, 27.
	Glo'ces'shire 11.	155	...	Grace E. M., 55; Smith, 26; Townsend, 24.

*Gloucestershire*.—Scorers below 20: Grace, G. F., [Gilbert, Wright, Moberley. Grace W. G., Cranston, Bush, and Miles.

Drawn.

Sept. 9 ...	Australians ...	157	249	Bannerman C., 21, 54; Blackham, 30; Murdoch, 44; Bailey, 41.
	Gentlemen (11)	109	...	Thornton, 31; Lytton, 39; Ridley, 27.

*Gentlemen*.—Scorers below 20: Webbe, Hornby, Forbes, Steel, Pearson, Appleby, Hadw, and Evans.

Drawn. Bannerman C. hit the ball twice clean out of the ground, reckoning 6 for each strike.

Sept. 11...	Australians ...	236	...	Gregory D., 57; Bannerman C., 61; Spof- forth, 33; Blackham (retired), 25.
	Players.....	160	...	Ulyett, 79; Rigley, 27.

*Players*.—Scorers below 20: Lockwood, Flowers, Selby, Shrewsbury, Barrett, Phillips, Shaw, M'Intyre, and Blamires.

Drawn.

This match so far as it went clearly demonstrated the fact that Gregory's Team was fully able for the best professional Eleven in England, numbering as the latter did the most prominent men of the day. The regret is that this match was not finished, and with a lead of 76 runs, the probability of a win was rather in favour of the Australians.

On September 13 & 14 defeated West Scotland 12 in 1 innings and 84 runs.

On September 16 & 17 was defeated by North of England 18 by 71 runs.

On October 1 & 2 defeated the New York 18 by 5 wickets.

On October 3, 4, & 5 played a drawn Match against Philadelphia.

On October 8 & 9 defeated Ontario 22 by 10 wickets.

On October 10 & 11 defeated Montreal 22 by 228 runs.

On October 14 & 15 defeated Detroit 19 by an innings and 66 runs.

On October 24, 25, & 26 defeated San Francisco by an innings and 34 runs.

MATCHES IN THE COLONIES.

The following were the Matches played by Gregory's Australian Eleven in the Australian Colonies prior to their departure for and after their return from England, giving in outline the results:—

Defeated the	Brisbane 18 in 1 in. and 23 r.	Defeated by the	Christchurch 15 by 6 wickets*										
	Toowoomba 22 by 170 runs			Drawn Matches.	Sydney 15 in 1 innings and 16 r. †								
	Sydney 15 by 4 wickets					Tie.	Adelaide 18 by 20 runs						
	Maitland 22 by 77 runs							Newcastle 22					
	Adelaide 18 by 9 wickets								Sandhurst 22				
	Sandhurst 22 in 1 in. and 33 runs									Dunedin 2:			
	Invercargill 22 in 1 in. and 139 runs										Ballarat 22. (Second time.)		
	Oamaru 22 by 43 runs											Combined 15 (N.S.W. & Victoria)	
	Wellington 22 by 9 wickets												at Melbourne. ‡
	Napier 22 in 1 ins. and 34 runs												
	Auckland 22 in 1 in. and 25 runs												
	Combined 15 at Sydney by 4 wkts.												
	Wagga Wagga 22 in 1 ins. & 117 r.												
	Victorian 22 (N. Dist.) by 10 wkts.												
	Geelong 22 by 2 wickets												
	Melbourne 18 by 155 runs												
Melbourne 15 by 6 wickets													
Geelong 22 easily													
Lord Harris 11 at Victoria by 10 w.													
Sandhurst 22 by 23 runs													
Inglewood 22 by 121 runs													

\* The Australian's first and only defeat prior to their leaving for England, being the 20th match.

† Bailey, one of the Eleven, while in the act of throwing up the ball, broke his right arm just above the elbow. His place was not filled. Only 8 men went to the wickets the 2nd innings.

‡ The Australians only required 1 run to win when the last man (Kendall) went to the wickets. The excitement was great when Evans, then in excellent form, with a splendidly-pitched ball, found Kendall's weakness and made the match a tie.

BATTING AVERAGES

Of Gregory's Team in all Matches played up to disbandment in Jan., 1879, specifying also highest score in a Match:—

NAMES.	Most Runs in an Innings.				Average of all Matches.
	Before leaving for England.	In England.	In America.	After Return to Colonies.	
Bannerman C. ....	125	133	125	90	23.100
Bannerman A. ....	45	71 *	46	73	16.56
Gregory D. (Capt.) .....	58 *	70	23 *	29	15.4
Murdoch W. ....	93	73	45	153	15.93
Garrett T. ....	73	48	15	53	12.34
Horan T. ....	83 *	70	32	59	18.24
Bailey G. ....	47	106	25	—	14.71
Blackham J. ....	28	55	20	12	12.38
Allan F. ....	31	78	21 *	28	12.26
Spofforth F. ....	38	64	45	39	11.69
Boyle H. ....	22 *	58	35	38	10.58

\* Not out.

**IRONSIDE'S AUSTRALASIAN CRICKETING**

*Gregory's Australian Eleven.*

**BOWLING AVERAGES—ALL MATCHES.**

Order of Merit.	Bowler.	Average Runs per Wicket.
1	Spofforth F.* .....	6.62
2	Garrett T.†.....	5.0
3	Boyle H. ....	7.0
4	Allan F.‡.....	8.97
5	Horan T. ....	11.0

\* 3 wides. † 2 no balls. ‡ 1 wide.

Other members of the Eleven also bowled but only occasionally.

Boyle did the "hat trick" twice in England, that is, taking 3 wickets in 3 successive balls. Spofforth did the like feat against both Marylebone and Hastings.

**RESULTS OF "ALL" MATCHES PLAYED:—**

Won..... 45; Lost..... 10; Drawn..... 22; Tie..... 1. Total played..... 78.

**AUSTRALIANS v. MARYLEBONES AT LORDS.**

BELOW is an ably written account of the above Match, as furnished by the *Sydney Morning Herald's* own correspondent. Pronounced as a contest both extraordinary and unprecedented, and which caused great excitement both at Home and in the Colonies, the report is given in full as likely to be perused with more than ordinary interest:—

"Their appearance in London, where they were to meet a picked eleven of the greatest Club in the world—the Marylebone—was not looked forward to with any unusual excitement, and indeed was very little spoken of up to the morning of the 27th May. The arrival of the team at the Horse Shoe, at Tottenham Court Road, was announced in a couple of the morning journals, and a few small posters in St. John's Wood announced that a 'grand match' was to come off on the above day, without however naming the teams who were to engage in it. People began to straggle on to Lord's Ground about 11 o'clock on the 27th, up to which time showers of rain had fallen at intervals, and at a quarter to 12 there might have been 800 or 1,000 persons present; there was no evidence of excitement, people strolled round the ground, or rested themselves on the benches bounding the match reserve, quite apathetically. The pavilion was comparatively empty, the grand stand completely so, and to a visitor there was nothing whatever to indicate that anything beyond an ordinary match between second-rate players was about to commence. The rain ceased for the day between 11 and 12 o'clock; the grass was wet and the ground spongy, the wickets no better than the field. Marylebone having won the toss sent the Australians into the field, and punctually at 12 o'clock the bell rang to clear the ground, and Gregory led his men forth, who were received with a general (but by no means enthusiastic) cheer from the spectators. I had not seen the Australians since the matches on the Albert Ground at Sydney in November, last, and I was much struck with their improved appearance as a team, their buoyancy of spirits, and activity of body. Their 'points' were criticised during the interval of their taking the field and the Marylebone batsmen going to the wicket, and the general impression was favourable, so far as the pavilion occupants and those in front of it were concerned, among whom were several Australians, including two cricketers of the olden time—Colonel Ward and Mr. W. Still. Mr. W. G. Grace (who is now much more robust than when in Australia) and Mr. Hornby, a renowned batsman, were the first to go to the wickets, and when they emerged from the pavilion a very warm reception was

given to them. Mr. Grace took the pavilion end, and Mr. Hornby the nursery wicket, with Allan and Boyle as bowlers, the former delivering the first over to Grace. Even at this time there was a drowsiness over the spectators, who seemed as if they had made up their minds that Grace and Hornby would knock the ball about for an hour or two; and the only amusement, if any, would be that of 'leather hunting' by the Australians, who were disposed round the wicket as follows:—Murdoch, wicket-keeper; Midwinter, short leg and square leg forward; Bailey, deep behind the bowler and mid-on; C. Bannerman, point; A. Bannerman, mid-off; Gregory [captain], short slip; Garrett, cover-point; and Horan, long-on and mid-off. Grace looked round the field, took his block, and Allan sent him the first ball of the match, which the great batsman put to leg for 4; this hit caused a laugh only from the assemblage, as much as to say, 'This kind of thing will continue for some time.' Midwinter however had shifted from short towards square leg; and Allan pitched another ball on the same spot, which Grace treated in a like manner to the first, but it went into the hands of Midwinter. The ring, which at that time numbered about 1,500 or 1,800 persons, woke up, and a shout of credulous surprise followed the fall of Grace's wicket. The next over another wicket fell, and some good fielding was shown off Hornby's batting; some excitement began to manifest itself in the pavilion, and gradually spread round the circle. The fielding of the Australians was considered pretty good, then *very* good, Hornby keeping the field well employed till the score had reached 25, when Spofforth relieved Allan. At this time Booth had been bowled by Boyle, and Ridley was Hornby's companion; the latter made 2 off the first ball he received from Spofforth, but the next sent his leg-stump clean out of the ground. On Mr. Hornby coming into the pavilion I asked him what kind of a ball took his wicket, and a good-humoured smile overspread his face as he said, 'A regular Yorkshireman—shot right under the bat.' News had got outside that the Australians were making play, and the crowd rapidly increased, and so did the excitement—of enthusiasm there was very little. Ridley was well caught by A. Bannerman, and W. D. received his *congé* from Boyle, when Hearne came to the wicket, whom Spofforth despatched by the first ball delivered to the new batsman. The Colonials on the ground were elated, and the Britishers still incredulous when Shaw took the wicket, went out to a short-pitched ball by Spofforth, missed it, and was splendidly stumped by Murdoch. A shout of derision greeted Shaw's disaster as he left the ground, and his place was immediately taken by Mr. Vernon, and in less than two minutes after that gentleman had left the pavilion he was on his way back again, having been also stumped by Murdoch off Spofforth's bowling. Again the derisive 'Oh!' long drawn out, rose into the air. Flowers tried to keep his ground, but was soon caught by the Sydney trundler off his own bowling and the innings closed for 33 runs. The various papers described the innings as sensational, and it certainly was. It is next to impossible to give an idea of the peculiar look old cricketers and admirers of the game (who had seen many a battle on Lord's) gave each other. 'They couldn't make it out!'—'Why, a lot of boys would have done better!'—'Never was there such an exhibition!'—and remarks of a like complimentary kind. When the innings was over, the crowd rushed to see the Australians, of whom Spofforth was of course the 'lion.' † Lads peered up into his face, men looked up and down at him, cheering lustily all the while, and pushing him into the pavilion, when they cheered and cheered again; after which a general rush was made to all places where beer and other drinks were sold. Spofforth and Boyle were warmly congratulated by the members of the Marylebone Club, who had somewhat recovered their surprise, and put down the small score more to the 'chapter of accidents' than good play on one side or bad on the other. 'Big scores were impossible on such ground' said they—and so said W. G. Grace—and gradually the Englishmen were comforted. \* \* \* \* The Colonials went to the wickets about half-past 1 to the bowling of A. Shaw and Morley. It was soon evident that the Marylebone team intended to keep down the score by close fielding. The bowling was really superb, and it seemed as if the Australians would even fail to tie their opponents; the two Bannermans (caught)

and Gregory (bowled) retired for 0, and it was not until Murdoch and Allan got together that the Marylebone score was topped, the two making 15 between them, Midwinter having scored 10 by careful play. The innings closed for 41. With only 8 runs to the good, and one of the best teams in England to oppose them, the chance of the Australians was regarded—indeed, by friends as well as foes—as very slender; there was, however, the satisfaction of knowing that if defeated it would not be in one innings. 'If,' said Spofforth and Gregory privately to me, 'we could only get them out in the second innings for the same score, wouldn't it be glorious?' I thought so too, but neither of the three of us had the faintest idea that such a result was possible. It is now known that the Marylebone's second innings produced only 19 runs. 500 to 1 would have been laid against such an occurrence. Grace and Hornby went to the wickets jubilant—the crowd had recovered from its astonishment. A hundred runs would certainly be got; and, as far as could be judged, the Australians were not equal to 80 on the soft wicket. It would be a good game after all. The Australians bowl well, and their fielding was really equal to that of the University (considered the best in England). Play begins. Spofforth commences to Grace, and the first ball is stopped by him, of which little notice is taken by the crowd, the second scatters his stumps. An instant of perfect silence, and then a tremendous shout is given all round—a shout with no distinct meaning, it neither applauding the bowler nor deriding the batsman. Spofforth had delivered a very fast ball to the renowned cricketer, and coming up as if to deliver another at the same pace, sent in a rather slow one, which broke in from the leg, and clean bowled the leviathan, who retired to the pavilion, and frankly stated that he was completely deceived by it. There was a look of bewilderment on the faces of all we met, and, to use a Colonial term, people seemed 'knocked over,' as Boyle sent Hornby, Booth, and Ridley back to the pavilion in succession. 4 wickets for 1 run! Spofforth afterwards dismissed Webbe, Hearne, and Vernon for 0 each, and Boyle did as much for Morley—the only scorers being Hornby 1, Wild 5, Flowers 11, and Shaw 2. The close of the innings was the signal for a general rush over the ground to see the two redoubtable bowlers of the Australian team. If they had been objects of curiosity in the first innings, they seemed now to be regarded as bowlers from another world. 'What! put out Marylebone first eleven for 19—and bowled nine of them clean—let's have a look at these men!' and all the spectators tried to do so. The front of the pavilion was besieged in the same manner as an excited crowd have often besieged the late Albert Ground pavilion on the conclusion of a match, cheering and chaffing alternately. A very warm expression of admiration was unanimously given to the Australians by the crowd in the pavilion, and Spofforth and Boyle were congratulated on all sides. The team shortly after left the ground, but it was past 7 o'clock before the various bars were cleared of the people, all vigorously discussing the *pro* and *cons* of the game just ended, and which was to be the talk of London next day."

The following is the score:—

MARYLEBONES.		AUSTRALIANS.		
Grace (c.)	b Allan... 4	b Spofforth... 0	Ban'erman C. (c) b Morley 0	b Shaw 1
Hornby,	b Spofforth 19	b Boyle ..... 1	Midwinter (c), b Shaw ... 10	n. o. ... 4
Booth,	b Boyle ..... 0	b Boyle ..... 0	Horan (c) b Morley ..... 4	n. o. ... 7
Ridley,	(c) b Boyle... 7	b Boyle ..... 0	Ban'erman A. (c) b Morley 0	
Webbe,	b Spofforth. 1	b Spofforth... 0	Garrett (c) b Morley ..... 6	
Wild,	b Boyle..... 0	b Boyle ..... 5	Spofforth, b Shaw ..... 1	
Flowers	(c) b Spoff' th 0	b Boyle ..... 11	Gregory, b Shaw ..... 0	
Hearne,	b Spofforth 0	b Spofforth... 0	Boyle (c) b Morley ..... 2	
Shaw (st)	b Spoff' th. 0	not out..... 2	Murdoch, b Shaw..... 9	
Vernon (st)	b Spoff. 0	b Spofforth... 0	Allan, c & b Shaw ..... 6	
Morley,	not out ..... 1	(c) b Boyle... 0	Bailey, not out..... 3	
Including 1 l. b. ... 33		..... 19	Total .....	41 12

Spofforth took 10 wickets for 20 runs—Boyle, 9 for 17—Morley, 5 for 39—and Shaw 6 for 14—under the circumstances the greatest performance on record

THE CANTERBURY CRICKETERS IN VICTORIA—1878.

THIS Team comprised the following:—Messrs. A. Ollivier, G. Watson, G. Lee, D. Ashby, W. Neilson (Capt.), J. Hartland, T. Baker E. Fowler, C. & W. Frith, E. Fuller, and M'Donnell (this latter having played in only one match.)

Their visit to Victoria being late in 1878, and at a period when all attention in cricket was centered upon the doings of Gregory's Australian Eleven, the time chosen was rather inopportune, and in a great measure lessened the interest in their contests which otherwise might have been shown. Arriving at Melbourne on the 26th December, 1878, commencing play there on the 27th, following up with six matches in quick succession, they reached Hobart Town on the 23rd January and played there their seventh and last match straight away, all within something less than a month. This "rushing the play," as I may fairly term it, probably told against the Canterburyites. Despite this however they may be considered to have made a very fair show (with promising prospects in the future), their Victorian opponents being in every instance by no means inferior. Notably was their defeat of the East Melbourne Club on the 18th and 19th January, amongst the latter of whom figured both Boyle and Horan, after their English tour as members of the 1st Australian Eleven. The Canterburyite's victory by 10 wickets was a capital performance, their first innings of 270 runs being followed by a score of 90 in their second, and no wickets. This was undoubtedly the "crowning feat" of their tour, and speaks for itself of the probable chances Canterbury has in the future of entering the arena of Intercolonial contests with both New South Wales and Victoria.

The following is an outline of their matches, showing 4 lost and 3 won:—

Commenced on	Scores and Results.	Commenced on	Scores and Results.
1878.	1 In. 2 In.	1879.	1 In. 2 In.
Dec. 27 ...	Canterbury... 131 ... 47 Ballarat ..... 42 ... 135 Canterbury won by 8 w.	Jan. 20... {	Canterbury... 197 ... 105 Bohemians ... 236 ... 67 ohemians won by 8 w.
1879.		Jan. 22... {	Canterbury... 223 ... 37 Richmond ... 195 ... 63 Canterbury won by 8 w.
Jan. 4 ...	Canterbury... 87 ... 123 Melbne. Club 142 ... 236 Melb. Club won by 169 r.	Jan. 23... {	Canterbury... 81 ... — Hobart Town 87 ... — Hobart Town won by 6 r.
Jan. 16 ...	Canterbury... 90 ... 134 South Melb... 318 ... — South Mel. in 1 in. & 94 r.		
Jan. 18 ...	Canterbury... 270 ... *99 East Mel..... 1:8 ... 180 Canterbury won by 10 w.		* No wicket fallen.

Averages of	{ Ollivier A. .... 27·8	{ Ashby ..... 21·1	} Runs per w.
the four highest:	{ Neilson W..... 19·2	{ Frith W. .... 26·1	

THE VISIT OF A TASMANIAN TEAM TO VICTORIA IN 1879.

A TASMANIAN team of cricketers visited Melbourne on December 3, 1879, and played three matches: On 6th December the memorable match against East Melbourne, the latter making in the only innings played, 742 runs, the second highest score ever made in the Colonies. (for the higher one of which see *post*, under the heading "Cricketing Curiosities, &c.") The second match played was a one-day affair on the 10th December, against the Bohemians, the Tasmanian's innings closing with a score of 208 against their opponents 212, with a loss of 5 wickets. The third and last match was played on the day following against the Melbourne Cricket Club, the score of the latter with a loss of 8 wickets being 285 against Tasmania's 98. Notwithstanding Tasmania's ill success, cricket is improving in that colony, and I am confident the day will come when she will hold her own in the cricket field. How soon I do not pretend to say; this rests with the cricketers themselves, who, with a fine cricketing climate, have one grand thing in their favour.

CANTERBURY v. OTAGO

THE following is the result of the Interprovincial Matches, Canterbury against Otago:—

Year.	Winning Side.	Results.	Year	Winning Side.	Results.
1864	Otago .....	74 runs.	1873	Canterbury...	1 in. and 34 r.
1865	Canterbury...	4 wickets.	1874	Otago .....	1 in. and 28 r.
1866	Otago .....	2 wickets.	1875	Canterbury...	1 in. and 151 r.
1867	Otago .....	1 in. & 37 runs.	1876	Canterbury...	145 runs.
1868	Otago .....	9 wickets.	1877	Canterbury...	151 runs.
1869	.....	Drawn.	1878	Canterbury...	9 wickets.
1869	Otago .....	4 wickets.	1879	Canterbury...	1 in. and 12 r.
1871	Canterbury...	1 in. and 29 r.	1880	Canterbury...	9 wickets.
1871	Canterbury...	10 wickets.			

INTER-UNIVERSITY MATCHES.

N. S. W. v. VICTORIA.

As may be seen on reference to Table following these matches lapsed for about seven years. Present intentions, and under better management, point to these as likely to become one of the periodical fixtures to follow closely on the customary Intercolonial. No reason is known to me what caused the long interval referred to, between 1872 and 1878, and pleased at the renewal of these matches, let us have no more of such gaps say we.

When.	Where Played.	Won by	Results.
Dec., 1870.....	At Melbourne .....	Victoria .....	By 2 wickets and 2 runs.
Dec., 1871.....	At Sydney .....	Sydney .....	By 9 wickets and 8 runs.
Dec., 1878.....	At Sydney .....	Sydney .....	By 3 wickets.
Dec., 1879.....	At Melbourne .....	Sydney .....	By an innings and 10 r.

1st Match, at Melbourne, December, 1870:—

*Sydney University*.—Scorers of 20 and over: Icton T., 26; Coates, 24, 27; and Faithfull, 37.

1st Innings..... 109. 2nd Innings..... 127. Total..... 236.

*Melbourne University*.—Scorers of 20 and over:—Goldsmith, 41, 36; a'Beckett, 42; and Johnson, 23.

1st Innings..... 107. 2nd Innings (for 8 w.)..... 131. Total..... 238.

Victoria won by 2 wickets and 2 runs.

2nd Match, at Sydney, December, 1871:—

*Sydney University*.—Scorers of 20 and over: Teece R., 27; Icton, 32, 22; Powell, 20; and Coates, 45.

1st Innings..... 185. 2nd Innings (for 1 w.)..... 39. Total..... 224.

*Melbourne University*.—Scorers of 20 and over:—Hepburn, 30; Macpherson, 24; and Colles, 22.

1st Innings..... 109. 2nd Innings..... 123. Total..... 232.

Sydney won by 9 wickets and 8 runs.

3rd Match, at Sydney, December, 1878 :—

*Sydney University.*—Scorers of 20 and over : Iceton T., 21; Allen, 29, 35; Lord, 23; and Powell, 25.

1st Innings..... 132. 2nd Innings (for 7 w.)..... 92. Total..... 224.

*Melbourne University.*—Scorers of 20 and over :—Woolf, 50; Major, 20; and Oakley, 41.

1st Innings..... 128. 2nd Innings..... 95. Total..... 223.

Sydney won by 3 wickets.

4th Match, at Melbourne, December, 1879 :—

*Sydney University.*—Scorers of 20 and over : Teece R., 25, 47; Faithfull, 33; Powell, 51; Allen, 62, 69; and Garrett, 51.

1st Innings..... 239. 2nd Innings ..... 259. Total..... 498.

*Melbourne University.*—Scorers of 20 and over :—Moule, 42, 38; Woolf, 23; Horan, 109; Campbell, 117, 34; Mackay, 36; and Downes, 20.

1st Innings..... 376. 2nd Innings..... 112. Total..... 488.

Sydney won by 10 runs.

\* \* Melbourne in their 1st innings having a lead of 137 runs, Sydney had to follow up, and notwithstanding this by an exhibition of extraordinary good play won the best up-hill game on record in Australia, defeating their opponents by 10 runs only. This match, from the largeness of the scores and its unexpected termination (at one time looked upon as a certainty for Victoria), created some excitement both in and out of cricketing circles.

The Sydney University players after above, visited Hobart Town, and on January 3rd, 1880, contested a match against the Southern Tasmania Club. This resulted as follows :—

*Sydney University.*—Scorers of 20 and over :—Wright, 32; and Coates, 66.

1st Innings..... 134. 2nd Innings (for 4 w.)..... 73. Total..... 207.

*Southern Tasmania Club.*—Scorers of 20 and over :—Butler, 32; Bailey, G., 21.

1st Innings ..... 120. 2nd Innings..... 86. Total..... 206.

Sydney won by 6 wickets.

At conclusion of above they played against an Eleven at Launceston, winning by an innings and 64 runs, Launceston scoring 36 in their 1st, and 84 in their 2nd, innings, against the University's 184,—Sly, Moses, Iceton, Coates, Powell, and Woodrife alone scoring double figures.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY v. COMBINED SCHOOLS.

THESE Matches were inaugurated in 1878, and as will be observed in each instance ended in a draw. To become interesting and established as a cricketing fixture these contests must be conducted on some different footing. The greater the preparation and the longer the practices the better would be the chances against a strong adversary, and this enforced upon the juniors would have a salutary influence, and not make these matches as hitherto so one-sided.

1st Match, at Association Ground, March, 1878 :—

[J. Coates, Esq., captained the Combined Schools in their 1st Match.]

*University.*—Scorers of 20 and over :—Sly, 34; Powell, 30; and Lord, 32, 41.

1st Innings..... 91. 2nd Innings..... 133. Total..... 224.

*Combined Schools.*—Scorers of 20 and over :—Brown, 30; and Baylis, 23.

1st Innings..... 107. 2nd Innings (for 9 w.)..... 87. Total..... 194.

Drawn.

2nd Match, at Association Ground, October, 1878.

University.—Scorers of 20 and over :—Coates 24; Icteton, 33; Powell, 42; and Sly, 49.

1st Innings..... 226. 2nd Innings not entered upon.

Combined Schools.—Scorers of 20 and over :—Jones, 57; Ryrie, 32; and Ferguson, 31.

1st Innings..... 104. 2nd Innings..... 195. Total..... 299.

D. awn.

## BOWLS.

### FIRST INTERCOLONIAL—N.S.W. v. VICTORIA.

THE game of Bowls, though purely ancient in its character, and not wholly unknown in the catalogue of English pastimes, for some undefined reason is not at all popular in the Colonies. Indeed if it were not for the enthusiasm shown by some few, more prominently amongst the number Messrs. A. Holroyd, A. Payten, J. Young, and others, so far as New South Wales is concerned, the chances would be that this game would have no existence. As touching Victoria the interest in it is very much greater there as in most other field sports, but as this strain may lead to argument I leave the elucidation of why it is so for others to say, one reason perhaps being the preponderance of playing grounds there.

Arising out of a suggestion contained in the Report of the Annandale Bowling Club for 1879, and which fell from its indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Thomas Hinchcliffe (winner of the medal in 1880) the idea was fostered and culminated in the first Intercolonial match being played between New South Wales and Victoria on 14th April, 1880. The players representing the former were composed of members of the before-mentioned Club, those of the latter a team led by Mr. Councillor Pigdon, and the match was contested at the beautiful villa residence (Kentville), at Annandale, of John Young, Esq., the President of the Club, and with the results below given. As commemorative of the occasion Mr. Councillor Pigdon, prior to the commencement of the game, and on behalf of the contestants, presented Mr. Young with a well-executed chromo-litho. of the game of "Bowls," as played in the 17th century, and suitably inscribed.

Not the least interesting feature of the occasion was the *divertissement* offered; indeed the grand reception given by Mr. Young to both players and the invited number is characteristic of that gentleman, and was certainly a befitting introduction to the first Intercolonial match at Bowls, the particulars of which are given as likely to prove interesting :—

	1st Rink.	2nd Rink.	3rd Rink.	4th Rink.
	N.S.W.	N.S.W.	N.S.W.	N.S.W.
Leaders.....	Mr. Allt.	Mr. Johnston.	Mr. Young.	Mr. Stewart.
Scorers .....	„ Spier.	„ Cairnes.	„ Rose.	„ Nicol.
Measurers...	„ Allerton.	„ Johnson.	„ Baillie.	„ Byrnes.
Captains ...	„ Hinchcliffe	„ Payten.	„ Payten.	„ Webster.
Shots .....	17.	27.	25.	22.
	Victoria.	Victoria.	Victoria.	Victoria.
Leaders .....	Mr. Pringle.	Mr. Mathieson.	Mr. M'Donald.	Mr. Burton.
Scorers .....	„ Pigdon.	„ Preshaw.	„ Wilson.	„ Meader.
Measurers...	„ Blyth.	„ Hardham.	„ Sutherland	„ Staley.
Captains ...	„ Moss.	„ Butler.	„ Wallace.	„ Birtwistle.
Shots .....	28.	25.	30.	29.

Subsequent to above several other matches were played, but the present character of this Manual having only to do with chief events, precludes further reference to these for the present. A Bowling Association was formed at Sydney on the 31st June, 1880, of which John Young, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

FRISQUETTE.

A NEW AUSTRALIAN GAME, BY F. J. IRONSIDE.

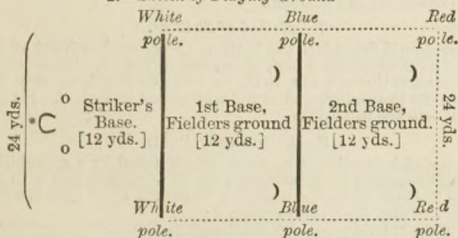
THIS new Australian game, virtually a mild form of Cricket, combining in one several of our most popular games, and so framed that an equal proportion of ladies may if so desirous take part, is the idea of your humble servant, the compiler of this Manual. From its emulative and exciting character, best understood by those who take part in it, it claims many advantages over any other game in which ladies are privileged to figure. The Rules in fact are so constructed that the game may be played either with or without ladies but if they allow themselves to be excluded they have only themselves to blame.

As somewhat *apropos* to Frisquette I give an extract from a lately published work, "This Son of Vulcan," where the young lady heroine complains: "Games!" says she, "Look at the shameful way in which women are treated in the way of games—shuttlecock and battledore, skipping-ropes, lawn-tennis, croquet, and that is pretty well all. Why we are kept out of all the really exciting things. I don't want to play football, which is a singularly ungraceful game even for a boy; and what women, with their ridiculous dresses would look like kicking a ball, I really dare not think. But cricket! look at cricket, The game is picturesque, not too rough, and full of all kinds of chances for showing skill. I shall never be satisfied, Norah, till I have invented a way of playing for girls, and then I should invent a dress on purpose for the game."

Of Frisquette, to the captious or over-fastidious, with close-drawn ideas, the author would simply ask a review of his Rules. To such and the staunchest admirer of ethics he would offer a public challenge to find other in his game than a graceful activity, combining skill and healthy exercise. Indeed, as to the necessity of this latter he need but refer to the system of physical education of *both sexes* in vogue in ancient Greece—to the importance put upon such by our Greek philosophers, and the value that was attached to healthy exercises there—to the neglect of these being traced the primary causes of liver complaints, nervous affections, and spinal affections so common amongst our mothers and daughters of modern times, and no less indeed in our colonies than in other parts of the world.

RULES OF THE GAME.

1.—Sketch of Playing Ground—



\* Striking point, with wicket in position, thus  $\Omega$ . and balls both sides of it. Wicket, 20 inches when upright, and 15 inches at base.

The sign  $\Omega$  shown in sketch, represents where the field pockets are to be placed, and should stand upright, at an angle facing the striker.

Network, 3 ft. high, and 72 yards long, encircle the ground, from white pole to white pole, as indicated by a dotted line.

[The Materials complete, manufactured by Jefferys, of London, are advertised by Lassetter & Co., Holdsworth & Gardyne, and Sidney Cohen, Ironmongers, all carrying on business in George-street, Sydney.]

2.—*Striker's Bat.*

This should be much smaller than the one in ordinary use by Cricketers, and commonly known as No. 2.

3.—*Field-bats or Spoonbills.*

These should be 30 inches long, not wider in the blade than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and in length at this point 10 inches. Each person in the field to have one for use as specified in Rule No. 9. Should be made of tough but light wood.

4.—*Match Balls.*

Should be similar to those used in lawn-tennis if the players consist in part of ladies; if all gentlemen, small-sized solid Indiarubber balls. Not to exceed  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference and 3 ounces in weight. The balls and spoonbills used in a match by both sides must be alike in character.

5.—*Number of Players to form a side.*

Ten,—5 in each base, the ladies only playing in the front base when a lady is at the wicket. All the fielders playing in the front base in the 1st innings shall exchange into the 2nd base in the 2nd innings. The following shows a full field in position:—

Striker.		4	6	9
	1			8
		3		
	2		7	10
		5		

6.—*Captains.*

Each side should have one, with like powers as in cricket, arranging as to terms of match, number of innings to be played, and as to other matters which usually appertain to this office in cricket. Should also insist upon the proper observance of Club uniform.

7.—*Method of Striking.*

The striker should first place the balls on the ground in front of the wicket, and at an interval of about 2 feet, as shown in Rule 1. Then striking both in quick succession through the field, in such direction as may be thought best, with a view to scoring, and in the way stated in Rule 8. No ball should be struck till *both* are in position.

8.—*Reckoning of Points.*

Any ball, notwithstanding it be previously touched by a spoonbill, if driven by striker, and reaching boundary net-work (if any), in a line with the poles—

Between the two *Red* poles (called a "break") shall reckon 3 points;

Between *Red* and *Blue*, shall reckon 2;

Through the "field pockets," shall reckon 4.

The striker shall also get 1 point for every failure by any fielder to put ball through wicket in the way required by Rule No. 10.

The side obtaining the greater number of points shall be declared the winner.

9.—*After Balls are struck, what the Fielders should do.*

This having been done, the fielders, by the use of their spoonbills, will seek to prevent the striker scoring any points, by simply checking the progress of the balls, recollecting that in so doing the following are not allowed:—

1. Any stoppage by placing the spoonbill lengthways on the ground;
2. Any unnecessary "slogging" at the balls in the interest of other fielders;

3. Any fielder (when fielding) going from one base to another ;
4. Any fielder crossing another in front of him or her ;
5. Any wilful stopping with feet, body, or hand, and not *first by bat* ;
6. Any wilful *full fronting* the ball with a view to stop it. [This implies that it must be stopped sideways, to lessen the chances of the ball being stopped by body, and being called a foul.]
7. Any encroachment on the striker's base.

10.—*When Striker is out.*

To do this the striker must either be caught as stated in law No. 12, or when any ball, having been brought to a stand-still, either is afterwards thrown through the striker's wicket, and from the place whence last stopped, and by whom last touched. The fielder entitled to the try shall be the *rearmost* one, who with spoonbill *last* touched the ball. [If the game be played on a good level ground, or a lawn, all balls stopped in the front base, and when brought to a stand-still, should be struck by spoonbill back through the wicket.]

11.—*Foul Play.*

(1.) Any ball stopped by any fielder "wilfully" full fronting it with his or her spoonbill—or any ball *first* stopped by any part of the body—shall without appeal be called "foul," and exempt striker from being put out off said ball.

(2.) Any ball, by a miss or otherwise, not driven fair into another fielding base, at the third consecutive time puts the striker out.

(3.) Any fielder going off his or her base to stop a ball will entitle the striker to exemption from being put out off that particular ball.

(4.) Any striker taking undue advantage before the fielders are ready—points so obtained will not reckon.

12.—*Catches.*

Any ball lifted in the air by the spoonbill and caught by any fielder within the play puts the striker out.

13.—*Appeals.*

The striker having doubts of any stoppages or "fouls," not adjudged as such by umpire, may appeal to the one in charge of the particular ball.

14.—*Umpires and Scorers.*

Two of each, with like powers as in cricket. One stationed at off side, the other at the on side white poles. Each shall be in charge of the ball struck from his side, and should call out scores as made, which the Scorers seated at either side of wicket, shall enter, checking each other *at every entry*, to ensure correctness, and against probable disputes. The Umpire's decision is final.

15.—*Substitutes and Intervals between Innings.*

The like law as in Cricket.

16.—*Ladies Match Costume.*

For Lady players short and narrow walking costume. [Perhaps some designer of Fashions would suggest something adapted to Frisquette ?]

17.—*Number of Innings.*

To be previously agreed upon between captains, and depending upon whether a half or a whole day match. In the latter case 4 innings each might be played.

NOTE.—The Frisquette season in Australia is from April to Sept. inclusive The field pockets and wicket referred to in sketch at p. 67, should be backed up by loose network, so as to prevent the ball from going through.

FORM OF SCORING-BOOK.

MATCH played between		Club and	Club, at	on	day of
Order of Going in.	Name of Striker.	How Out.	Points, in detail.	Total.	

INTER-GRAMMAR SCHOOL CRICKET MATCHES.

N. S. WALES v. VICTORIA.

THESE Matches were inaugurated in 1876, and the public interest, if attendance be taken as any criterion, was remarkable in point of contrast between the two Colonies, and scarcely commanded from New South Wales a particle of the patronage which follow on the School matches in England, where the Eton-, Rugby-, and Harrow-ites, prominently figure and command admiring crowds at Lord's. As many indeed as 25,000 persons have attended to witness the match between Eton and Harrow (instituted so far back as 1805), and the enthusiasm and *esprit de corps* shown in these annual contests is replete with life and interest. At the 2nd match in Melbourne there were 7,000 persons present, while the number in Sydney barely exceeded 200. This was certainly far from encouraging to the youngsters, and of itself might have ended these contests were it not for their continued successes against Melbourne. I should be sorry to see any stoppage of these matches as from these young players we hope to draft, sooner or later, our representatives in the more important contests between colony and colony. Below is an outline of their play.

When.	Where Played.	Won by	Results.
Dec., 1876.....	At Melbourne .....	Sydney .....	By 6 wickets and 1 run.
Dec., 1877.....	At Sydney .....	Sydney .....	By an innings and 52 runs
Dec., 1878.....	At Melbourne .....	Sydney .....	By 7 wickets.
Dec., 1879.....	At Sydney .....	Sydney .....	By an innings and 117 r.

1st Match—Scorers of 20 and over:—

*Sydney* :—Allen, 153; Webb, 56; Crane, 43; and Halliday, 20.

*Melbourne* :—Ross, 84; Smith, 42; Watson, 74; and Riddell, 27.

Sydney won by 6 wickets and 1 run.

2nd Match—Scorers of 20 and over:—

*Sydney* :—Webb, 50; Wright, 37; and Bowman, 23.

*Melbourne* :—Looker, 26; and Smith, 20.

Sydney won by 1 innings and 52 runs.

3rd Match—Scorers of 20 and over:—

*Sydney* :—Kelly, 37; Mullens, 37; and Fairfax, 37.

*Melbourne* :—Riddell, 39 and 73 (both n.o.); Herring, 25 and 20.

Sydney won by 7 wickets.

4th Match—Scorers of 20 and over:—

*Sydney* :—Martin G., 90; M'Kay, 68; Farquhar, 24; Roberts, 21; Shute, 20.

*Melbourne* :—Smith, 20; and James, 20.

Sydney won by 1 innings and 117 runs.

ANTIQUITY OF CRICKET.

THE precise antiquity of the noble game of cricket (says the *People's Magazine*) has never, so far as we know, been satisfactorily ascertained. Strutt mentions a manuscript dated 1344, containing an illustration of a game called "Club Ball," in which he says the score was made by hitting and running, as in cricket. The illustration represents a *female* figure [Ladies should not now fear of entering upon my new game "Frisquette" after this.—Ed.] in the act of bowling a ball to a *man*, who elevates a straight bat to strike it. Behind the bowler are several figures, male and female, waiting to stop or catch the ball, in grotesque attitudes eager for a chance. This is understood to represent what would now be called single wicket. The earliest mention of Cricket in literature dates about 1685.

*Darest thou then, to beard the Lion in his den,  
The Douglas in his hall?*

—SCOTT.

### BOYLE'S AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN.

#### [2ND TEAM.]

AFTER some few ineffectual attempts to reorganize a second Team to revisit England the venture was successfully entered upon in Melbourne in January, 1880, immediately after the termination of the Intercolonial match between N.S.W. and that colony. The Team then chosen composed the Messrs. H. Boyle, P. McDonald, J. Blackham, G. Palmer, W. Moule, G. Alexander, and J. Slight, of Victoria, and Messrs. C. Bannerman, F. Spofforth, G. Bonner, and W. Murdoch, of N.S. Wales, with Boyle as captain and Alexander as manager. Early in February successful negotiations having been entered into with A. H. Jarvis, of South Australia, and the younger Bannerman, these two completed the team. Almost simultaneously with this addition however came a reverse. At the close of the 2nd match in Melbourne, owing to the illness of C. Bannerman this player was compelled to withdraw, and very shortly afterwards returned to Sydney, Groube of Victoria taking his place.

Of the then contemplated trip the prevailing and very general opinion was that it was somewhat premature, and that it would have been more politic to have deferred it for a few years to allow of the subsidence of any probable bad feeling which the Lord Harris dispute might have engendered, but this was overruled. The initiators, in all probability not desirous of being deposed in their intentions of another antipodean venture, which in the case of Gregory's Team was so successful, both pecuniarily and practically (another team being again agitated by Mr. John Conway, the former manager), declined to bow to public feeling in the matter. Having obtained the patronage and recognition of the two leading Cricketing Associations this indeed was inspiring, and arrangements for Home matches, in quantity if not quality, having been definitely arranged, it may be said that they entered upon their work under more favourable circumstances than did their predecessors, but whether with, on the whole, as good results, I am somewhat doubtful.

Early in March, and just prior to the Australian's 2nd match against Victoria, a staggering cablegram reached here to the effect that certain gentlemen would decline to meet the Eleven, and that they would be regarded in the light of professionals. As certainly far from encouraging, speculation was somewhat mixed, the result being increased interest as to how this would really end. Of this more anon.

Having played their opening match at Melbourne in Jan., 1880, the Eleven proceeded to Bendigo, New South Wales, Bathurst, Newcastle, and Orange, in the order stated, winning all with the exception of the first-named. From this out they met 3 successive defeats—by the Daylesford 22, again by the Melbourne 15, and subsequently by 16 of South Australia in March. Of their second match at Melbourne, this was represented as the most exciting finish ever witnessed on that ground. With several runs to score a win the Fifteen's last man (Horan) was when required to take his place at the wickets nowhere to be found, and at 44 seconds over the orthodox time (2 minutes), was allowed to do so. As the sequel proved this concession lost them the game. Had the Eleven been so inclined they could have claimed the match, and no argument could have stood against it. Personally, if I had been in Mr. Boyle's position, the match would have been one more victory for the Eleven.

Next visiting Adelaide, and being defeated there, the team on March 19th, 1880, left by the "Garonne" for England, and arrived there in time to meet their first engagement on May 13th against 18 of St. Luke's. From this out they played a succession of victories, signally defeating team after team, amongst others Yorkshire in June, and the great Gloucester Eleven in August. This latter indeed was considered one of the most important events on the programme, and following on it was forwarded a congratulatory cablegram from both the New South Wales and Victorian Cricketing Associations.

Towards the end of their engagements, however, came a few reverses: The first against the Scarborough 18 on August 19, the second against the Stockport

18 on August 26, being defeated in both matches. In this latter the Australians were particularly unfortunate, Blackham, Spofforth, and Slight being unable to play, and Bannerman in his 2nd innings compelled to retire, having been injured. This circumstance spoilt any probable chances they had of adding another to their long list of wins.

At the time of the Australian's arrival in England no match having been arranged to be played in London, strong endeavours were made to bring one about with the Marylebone Club, but this fell through, the reason alleged by the M. C. Secretary being, that the then season's fixtures having been arranged, these could not be disturbed. This taken in conjunction with other little matters which subsequently transpired, the colonists (at one time doubtful) began to think that there was really some truth in the cablegram referred to in preceding page, that the more reputed Clubs had decided not to meet the Australians, this more palpably so, when it transpired that matches were afterwards arranged with the Canadian team, then on a visit to England, and after actually the Australians had arrived there. Disappointed at not getting on a match in London, and determined to put matters to the test, Mr. Alexander, as manager, wrote to the editor of the *Sporting Life*, challenging to play either the Gentlemen or Players of England a match at the place named, and as an inducement leaving to the challenged the selection of date, the proceeds to be given to the Cricketers' fund. This at the time met practically with no response, until shortly before the Australians leaving England, when it was announced that the Players would meet them.

Sometime prior to above, however, Lord Harris offered to intercede for matches of a more important character than in the main laid down in the programme, conditionally that the Australians would admit that their trip was only one of pleasure, taking only expenses. Unwilling to compromise and do that which would be contrary to facts Mr. Boyle very politely declined to make any such admission, and for the nonce the interview ended.

In contrast with this offer, the following little matters anent the visits of English teams to Australia are worth recounting:—

The first English Eleven's visit to Australia in 1862, was only ensured upon the speculators becoming responsible for £7,000 of Australian money, each member of which received £150;

All successive teams received good inducements, were extensively patronised, and netted handsome sums;

The late team, captained by Lord Harris, was no exception to the rule, and being recouped their expenses, cost the Melbourne Club some £6,000.

As if to add to the little feeling then existing in England against the Australians they had scarcely landed before a few turbulent scribes, through a certain section of the London Press, styled them "Commercial Cricketers." As undoubtedly ignorant of the above little pecuniary incident in connection with International cricket as they were of the existence of the following frank extract from an English publication, *London Society*, they must admit that on this occasion they have overstepped themselves, and in matters of cricket at all events, in future would do well to quietly "take a back seat." The extract I refer to runs thus:—"Few of the English professionals have a shilling left when winter has drained their store, and the spring has come again with new engagements to the public schools or country clubs. Yes, and some of the same Australian [English] Elevens, who happily landed with money awaiting them in the Bank, would but for the happy trip, have been borrowing as many pounds to start with on some Club engagement for the season as they then had hundreds to their credit awaiting them in the Bank!"

Summarising matters, and the failure almost up to the last moment to get on any match in London, this gave rise to much public comment. When the Colonies however had almost despaired of hearing of a really good match in London, news arrived that Mr. W. G. Grace had successfully arranged for one with an All England Eleven, to be commenced on the Kennington Oval on 6th September, the ground for the occasion having been generously handed over by the Sussex and Brighton players. Owing to the injury received by Spof-

forth in the Scarborough match, one of his fingers having been broken, it was a matter of doubt whether the Australians, in thus being materially weakened, would meet them, but under the circumstances in which the match was brought about it could not be well postponed, and they trusted to the chances of cricket to pull them through. To a certain extent Spofforth's not playing lessened the Colonies interest in the match, the conclusion arrived at by 9-10ths being that All England must win. This interest only recovered itself when the second day's play was cablegramed, and a message subsequently reached us to the effect that the All England team had only won by 5 wickets, instead of securing a 1-innings victory, as was almost universally predicted. That this latter did not happen was certainly owing to the magnificent stand made by Murdoch, whose fine not-out innings of 153 topped the leviathan's by a single run. If Spofforth had played, and his average success as a bowler had followed him, the chances of victory would have been strongly in favour of the Australians, an impression not only ours but freely expressed in London.

Perhaps the crowning or redeeming feature in connection with this particular match was the good feeling which characterised its termination, and no one was more rejoiced at this than we in Australia, to hear that Lord Harris himself came to the front, and by proposing three cheers for the Colonials (to use a significant expression) "bury the hatchet." None were more proud of this than we, and none more willing for a renewal of that kindly feeling which ever characterised International contests from their first introduction in 1862, and up to the late unfortunate dispute. At the Lord Mayor's dinner, given to the team on October 5, Lord Harris, with commendable good feeling spoke eugolistically of the Australians, and perhaps the most unpleasant part of the author's duty is, that the character of this publication, as one of reference, necessitates the placing of this disturbance on record at all.

Prior to the above match the Australians visited Dublin, and on June 19 ended a drawn match against 18 of Dublin University. They met with a splendid reception there. Indeed it was reckoned one of the most pleasurable incidents in connection with their trip, and I opine that Dublin will not be lost sight of by future Australian Elevens.

The Australians in September also visited Scotland and defeated a gentleman team. Finishing up with a drawn match against Bradford, a losing one against Notts (playing one man short), and defeating the Players, the Team early in October hied homeward, better impressed with the treatment shown them with the latter part than any other portion of their trip, a measure of hospitality won by their courteous demeanour all through their engagements.

\* \* Murdoch was chosen captain on reaching Suez, but Boyle acted first in this capacity on the organization of the Team and in the preliminary tour through the Colonies.

MATCHES PLAYED IN COLONIES BEFORE DEPARTURE TO ENGLAND.

**MATCHES** played in the Colonies before departure for England, showing in outline the results:—

*Against 15 of Victoria, commenced 1 Jan., 1880:—*

*Australian Eleven—(Scorers of 20 and over):—*Slight, 28; Moule, 50; Bonner, 35.  
1st Innings..... 167. 2nd Innings..... 88. Total..... 255.

*Victorian Fifteen—(Scorers of 20 and over):—*Trinnick, 24, 21; Walters, 21; Horan, 54; Tobin, 23; Kelly, 26; and Allee, 35.

1st Innings..... 207. 2nd Innings..... 130. Total, 337.

Victorian Fifteen won by 82 runs.

*Against 22 of Bendigo, commenced 7 Jan., 1880:—*

The Eleven won in 1 innings by 92 runs, M'Donnell being top scorer with 75.

*Against 15 of N.S. Wales, commenced 24 Jan., 1880:—*

*Australian Eleven—(Scorers of 20 and over):—*Bannerman C., 52; M'Donnell, 36; Murdoch, 99; Blackham, 40; and Bonner, 34.

1st Innings..... 269. 2nd Innings..... 153. Total..... 422.

*N. S. Wales—(Scorers of 20 and over):—*Bannerman A., \* 30; Gregory D. (n.o.) 53; Garrett, 21; Webster, 21; Moses, 35, n.o.; Massie, 35; Allen, 27.

1st Innings..... 213. 2nd Innings..... 134. Total, 347.

The Eleven won by 75 runs.

*Against 18 of Bathurst, commenced 3 Feb., 1880 :—*

The Eleven won by an innings and 60 runs. Murdoch for the Eleven made top score, the highest for the Eighteen being Booth with 28.

*Against 22 of Newcastle, commenced 6 Feb., 1880 :—*

Notwithstanding all the wickets of the Eleven in their 2nd innings fell for the small total of 31, they won by 22 runs. In this latter innings Tracy, of Newcastle, distinguished himself as a bowler, being accredited with 8 out of the 10 wickets. The only double figure scorers of the Newcastle team were Bignell 16 and Webb 11.

*Against Combined 22 of Orange, Blayney, Bathurst, &c., commenced 17 Feb., 1880.*

The Eleven won by 4 runs and 7 wickets. In their 1st innings they only scored 52. In their 2nd they had 96 for 3 wickets, the not-outs being Boyle for 27 and M'Donnell for 43. The combined country teams made 75 and 69 respectively, Lane and Moulder alone reaching double figures, to wit, 12 each.

*Against 22 of Daylesford, commenced 3 March, 1880 :—*

The Eleven were defeated by 6 runs, scoring only 69 and 39 in their respective innings against Daylesford's 74 and 40. The highest single innings score in the latter's both innings was 8 only.

*Against 15 of Melbourne, commenced 5 March, 1880 :—*

*Australian Eleven—(Scorers of 20 and over) :—*Murdoch, 25; Bannerman, 24; Jarvis, 21; Slight, 40; Palmer, 31; and Boyle, 24.

1st Innings..... 202. 2nd Innings..... 66. Total..... 268.

*Victorian Fifteen—(Scorers of 20 and over) :—*Groube, 25; Terry, 29; Horan, 62.

1st Innings..... 166. 2nd Innings..... 104. Total..... 270.

\*.\* The Eleven, if they had been inclined to take advantage of law No. could towards the close of the game have claimed it, the best player of the Fifteen (Horan) who made the required number, not coming up to "time."

The Fifteen won by 1 wicket and 2 runs.

*Against 16 of South Australia, commenced 13 March, 1880 :—*

*Australian Eleven—(Scorers of 20 and over) :—*Jarvis, 22; Bannerman A., 39; Boyle, 25; and Blackham, n.o. 24.

1st Innings..... 16. 2nd Innings..... 89. Total..... 235.

*South Australian Sixteen—(Scorers of 20 and over) :—*Richards, 20; Waldron, 26; Slight A., 20; Gooden, 28; Botten, 25; and Bullough, 25.

1st Innings..... 206. 2nd Innings..... 98. Total..... 304.

South Australia won by 69 runs. The takings on this match were between £600 and £700, the best up to leaving for Home trip.

MATCHES PLAYED IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND—1880.

When Commenced.	Against	Winning Team.
May 13, 1880	St. Luke's 18 .....	Australians in 1 ins. & 20 r.
	Australians, 250. St. Luke's, 116, 113. Total, 229. Principal scorers were Murdoch, 97; M'Donnell, 38; and Boyle, 50. Gilbert and Grace played in Home team. Boyle's average runs per wicket was $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; Spofforth's, $5\frac{1}{2}$ . When Bonner went to the wickets it was amusing to see the fieldsmen spread out to the ropes, his hitting powers while at practice fully justifying this precautionary measure.	

When Commenced.	Against	Winning Team.
1880.		
May 15.....	Derbyshire 11 .....	Australians by 8 w. and 3 r. Australians, 129; 42 for 2 wickets. Derbyshire, 45 and 125. The principal scorers were Bannerman 32, and Palmer 23.
May 20 .....	Longsight 18 .....	Australians by 10 w. and 2 r. Australians, 214; 13 for no wickets. Longsight, 118, 106. Total, 224. The chief scorers were Bonner, 73, and Blackham, 81. Off Gilbert, Bonner hit out of the ground twice in succession.
May 27 .....	Rochdale 18 .....	Australians in 1 ins. and 26 r. Australians, 212. Rochdale, 92, 94. Total, 186. The top scorers were Bannerman, 43; M'Donnell, 51; and Boyle, 24.
June 1.....	Keighley 18 .....	Drawn in favour of Austlins. Australians, 98; 32 for 2 w. Keighley, 1 2, 53. Total, 155. Groube was top scorer for 35, M'Donnell being next with 18, and 18 (n.o.) in his 2nd innings. No Keighley player scored as high as 20.
June 3.....	Burnley and District 18 .....	Australians in 1 ins. and 27 r. Australians, 148. Burnley, 43, 78. The principal scorers were Murdoch 56, and Groube 45. The Burnleyite team was reckoned a very strong one, no less than 10 places being represented, and if anything they were the favourites. Spofforth's average of 23 wickets for 46 runs was however rather too much for them, no one score reaching beyond 15. In 18 balls he took 12 w. for 10 runs.
June 7.....	Malton and District 18.....	Australians by 4 w. and 1 r. Taylor for Malton was top score with 22. At one time the match looked rather in favour of the Maltonites, but the determined stand made by both Bonner and Blackham upset anticipations, the former making 24, and the latter a not-out 25.
June 10 .....	Yorkshire 11.....	Australians by 5 wickets. Australians, 65; 91 for 5 wickets. Yorkshire, 55, 100. M'Donnell was leading scorer with 47, none of the others reaching as high as 20. The Yorkshire players were by no means inferior, and comprised Riley, Lockwood, Emmett, Grimshaw, Ellis, Walker, Hill, Pinder, Peate, Hall, and Bates, the last-named two scoring 39 and 23 respectively. Palmer's bowling did much mischief in this match. A single innings match was also played but ended in a draw.
June 14 .....	Belfast 18 .....	Australians by 9 wickets. Australians, 102; 131 for 1 wicket. Belfast 102, 130. Murdoch's 72 and Bannerman's not-out 45 were the chief scores, the next closest being Bonner's 24.
June 17 .....	Dublin University 18 .....	Drawn in favour of Austlins. Australians, 170 and 156. Dublin U., 98, and 86 for 6 wickets. The principal scorers were Bannerman 69, Groube 39, Slight 56, Spofforth 37, and Alexander 26, n.o. The Dublin players represented the whole cricketing strength of Ireland, and general opinion gave it that to them would fall the honor of the first victory, but lo, their highest individual score was only 17! The Australians themselves did not make a very promising start, 6 being out for 17, and the Dublin on-lookers all jubilant. Groube and Slight at last settled down, and brought the score up to 84 before they were parted. Groube was caught in a very strange manner: Having nicked the ball, the wicket-keeper, who was some few yards behind the wicket, kicked it up in the air, and with the result stated.
June 21 .....	Birmingham 18 .....	Australians in 1 ins. and 9 r. Australians, 179. Birmingham, 88 and 82. The principal scores, 39, 36, and 29 were made by M'Donnell, Slight, and Murdoch, and in the order named. Morley (who is over 60 years of age) played splendidly for his 33, winning for himself great applause. Midwinter (who played several times with Gregory's Team when the latter was in England) bowled for Birmingham but did not come off, his cost of runs per wicket being 25. Jarvis' wicket-keeping in this match was highly praised.

When Commenced.	Against	Winning Team.
1880.		
June 24 .....	Northampton and District 18 ...	Australians by 8 w. and 5 r. Australians, 86; 53 for 8 wickets 2nd innings. Northampton, 86, 48. The highest score in Australian's 1st innings was Bonnor's 19, Bannerman in the 2nd being top with a not-out 25. Amongst the Northampton players were Emmett and Riley, of Yorkshire; G. F. Grace and Gilbert, from Gloucester; Jupp, Humphrey, and Potter, from Surrey, besides several good local men. This was undoubtedly a very hot 18, and having defeated them, the victory for the Australians was one of the most signal successes of the trip. Not one of the Northampton team in either innings reached over 18, attributable to Spofforth and Palmer, who were both "dead on."
June 28 .....	Harrowgate and District 18.....	Australians by 10 wickets. Australians, 138; 3, and no wickets 2nd innings. Harrowgate, 85 & 53. Bonnor's 59 and not out was the highest score, Blackham being next with 20. Bonnor severely slated Gilbert's bowling, and hit Barlow's twice clean out of the ground, 6 on each. For Harrowgate both G. F. Grace and Gilbert played, being highest on their side for 28 and 21 respectively. Boyle's average of 9 wickets for 11 runs showed that most of the batsmen had an unhappy time of it. Barlow, the Lancashire crack, was at the wickets 40 minutes before he broke the dreaded egg.
July 1 .....	Newcastle and District 18.....	Drawn in favour of Austlins. Australians, 222; 58 for 4 wickets in 2nd innings. Newcastle, 115 and 220. Murdoch was top with 117, Marshall, of Newcastle, being next with 43, and both out l.b.w. The crack bowlers (barring Boyle, who did not play in this match) were severely punished, and Bannerman, with no reputation whatever as a bowler, came unexpectedly to the rescue, perhaps astonishing himself as much as others with his average of 5½ per wicket.
July 5 .....	Middlesborough 18 .....	Australians in 1 ins. and 27 r. Australians, 207. Middlesborough, 108, 73. The chief scorers were Spofforth 45, Alexander 32, and M'Donnell 33. A ball thrown in [accidentally it is said] came into contact with Murdoch's bat, and Slight, his partner, was given out for obstructing the field!! [If as stated, this decision was wrong.—Ed.]
July 8 .....	Broughton 18.....	Drawn. Australians, 107, 98. Broughton, 106, and 51 for 11 wickets. Bonnor was top on this occasion with 45, made by excellent play; M'Donnell again well forward, making 23. Bates, of Yorkshire, played with the Eighteen, but did not reach double figures.
July 12 .....	Leicestershire 11 .....	Drawn in favour of Austlins. Australians, 142, 200. Leicestershire, 95. The principal scorers were Murdoch with 73, Spofforth with 39, Groube coming next with 30. Though Lancashire had a strong team none reached as high as 10.
July 16 .....	Werneth and District 18 .....	Australians in 1 ins. and 20 r. Australians, 119. Werneth, 38, 60. M'Donnell's 53 was top, Murdoch being next with 18. Four players of Werneth only reached double figures, the highest being 15. J. C. Shaw, of All England fame, Hay from Derby, and Ker-shaw of Lancashire, all first-class men, played with Werneth.
July 19 .....	Crystal Palace Club 18 .....	Australians by 10 w. and 3 r. Australians, 150. Crystal Palace, 59 and 97. The latter only saved a 1-innings defeat by some few runs, which necessitated the Australians going twice to the wickets, the required complement being obtained in the first innings without the loss of a wicket. Bonnor, whose 42 consisted of several fourers, to use a common expression, brought down the house by one of the grandest hits ever seen, sending the ball clean out of the Park grounds amongst the neighbouring trees. Blackham's 49 was the principal score. None of the Home players reached as high as 20.

When Commenced.	Against	Winning Team.
1880.		
July 22 .....	Yorkshire 11.....	Drawn in favour of Austns. Australians, 229 for 6 wickets. Yorkshire, 78. The principal scorers were Groube 61, Spofforth 44, and Blackham 42. Yorkshire's highest score was 17, made by Emmett. Ulvett, who it may be remembered figured somewhat prominently in the memorable Lord Harris dispute at Sydney, neither played in this nor the first match with Yorkshire, and perhaps under the circumstances could not relish a defeat at the hands of the Australians. One thing is certain, that he made himself unwisely conspicuous by his absence. The Yorkshire Eleven consisted of Lockwood, Hall, Bates, Freeman, Roper, Emmett, Bottomley, Greenwood, Pinder, Hill, and Peate, about the best representative team that they could have chosen.
July 27 .....	Hull 18.....	Australians by 9 wickets. Australians, 94; 16 for 1 wicket. Hull, 72 and 37. The Hullites made a very poor stand in their 2nd innings, no one reaching double figures, and the Australians had only to go in to get 16 to ensure a win, which they did with the loss of 1 wicket. The principal scorers were Bannerman 31, and M'Donnell 21. Spofforth took 19 wickets for 55 runs.
July 30 .....	Crewe 18 (Alexandra Club) .....	Drawn in favour of Austlns. Australians, 257. Crewe, 45; and 29 for 8 wickets. Blackham's 48, Boyle's 49, and Jarvis' 39, were the principal scores made. This match as may be seen was very one-sided.
August 2 ...	Gloucester 11.....	Australians by 68 runs. Australians, 110, 246. Gloucestershire, 191, 97. This match with the famous Grace county was from two circumstances regarded with unusual interest in England—first, because the Home team in '79 suffered its first defeat on the Clifton Ground at the hands of Gregory's pioneer team; and second,—because Gloucestershire seemed determined upon a retrieval, to this end one of the very strongest County elevens being placed in the field. This however did not avail them, and after three days hard cricket, Gloucester had to succumb once more, the Australians winning by 68 runs, and this notwithstanding they were some 80 runs behind when commencing their 2nd innings. The fielding of the Australians being brilliant, and the bowling of Spofforth up to concert pitch, the determination succeeded in the effort necessary to an up-hill game, and the Colonials were greeted with loud cheers on their return to the pavilion. The principal scorers for the Australians were M'Donnell 42 and 79, Bonnor 35, and Blackham 30. For Gloucester, E. M. Grace 65 and 41, and Gilbert 48 and not out. The Gloucester team comprised Messrs. Grace (3), Midwinter, Townsend, Cranston, Gilbert, Moberley, Fairbanks, Gribble, and Bengough. A supplementary 1-innings match was played, to fill up the day, some few exchanges of players being made on both sides, and in this the Australians had again a long way the best of it.
August 5 ...	Hunslet and District 18.....	Australians by 8 wickets. Australians, 65; 2 wickets for 107. Hunslet, 75 and 93. The highest score in Australian's 1st innings was 13, Bannerman being top in 2nd with 55. As showing the uncertainty in cricket, Murdoch's score was 0 in both innings. The Australians on taking their 2nd innings were 10 runs behind, but before a third man was out 107 runs were obtained, being 4 over the required number.
August 9 ...	Bradford and District 18 .....	Australians by 10 wickets. Australians, 95; no wicket 2nd in. for 41. Bradford, 66 and 69. The scoring all through this match was nothing uncommon, Groube's 29, and Blackham's 22 being the best. Bannerman and Murdoch went in first the 2nd inns. and got the required 41 without being parted. Spofforth's average of a wicket for every 3 runs was rather too warm. At one part of the match the attendance reached about 9,000.

When Commenced.	Against	Winning Team.
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1880.

Aug. 12 ..... | Sunderland 18 ..... | Australians in 1 ins. and 38 r.  
Australians, 171. Sunderland, 79, 54. Bonnor was top with 52, Blackham being next with 37.

Aug. 19 ..... | Scarborough 18 ..... | Scarborough by 90 runs.  
Australians, 96, 80. Scarborough, 170, 96. Spofforth had one of his fingers broken by one Franks, who went on to bowl but literally threw the ball. The Australians remonstrated against this "Aunt Sally" style of cricket, and the umpire threw out a caution, but all to no purpose. Bannerman declining to play him stood on one side and so lost his wicket, this amidst unseemly jeering and rude remarks from the crowd, who seemed evidently delighted that the Colonials were for once nonplussed!! Bonnor was top with 35, M'Donnell next with 20 and a not-out 26. Spofforth as a bowler from this out retired.

Aug. 23 ..... | Yeaton 18 ..... | Australians in 1 in. & 65 r.  
Australians, 217. Yeaton, 105, 47. The principal scorers were Bannerman 58, and Boyle 42. Yeaton being 112 behind had to follow on, Boyle doing great execution as bowler. Spofforth owing to injuries received in preceding match did not play, and Blackham retired hurt.

Aug. 26 ..... | Stockport 18 ..... | Stockport by 100 runs.  
Australians, 70, 118. Stockport, 132, 156. The Australians were 62 behind at the close of their 1st innings, leaving them 216 to get, which they failed to do. Bannerman retired on the injured list, and neither Blackham nor Slight having played, Stockport had them pretty well on their own terms.

Aug. 30 ..... | Hastings 18 ..... | Drawn.  
Australians, 186; 3 wickets for 60. Hastings, 245, 176. Hastings made a good stand in the 1st innings, being in all day. As was anticipated, the match ended in a draw. Murdoch made 86, M'Donnell 42. Spofforth and Bannerman did not play.

Sept. 6 ..... | All England 11 ..... | All England by 5 wickets.  
Australians, 149, 327. All England, 420; 2nd innings, 57 for 5 wickets. The top scorers were Murdoch, 153, n.o., M'Donnell 43, and Boyles 36, n.o. This was considered the test match of the trip, and was only arranged for some few weeks before the Australians leaving England. To a certain extent it was deprived of some interest owing to Spofforth being unable to take part, consequent on injuries received at Scarborough. Deprived of his invaluable aid, helped on the foregone conclusion, that the Australians could not avert a defeat. The lead of 271 runs which All England held on the 1st innings resolved itself into a question, when the Australians went in for their 2nd, whether they would save a 1-innings defeat, and public opinion was somewhat general that they could not. How far this opinion was at fault may be seen, and is another proof that the game of cricket often takes some very strange and unexpected turns, and abounds with an uncertainty which throws the tipster and his tip completely to the winds. Whether Spofforth's playing would have made up the required difference and pulled the Australians through is at best a conjecture, but if his average success as a bowler followed him it is not at all improbable that the results would have been different. Murdoch's grand n.o. innings of 153, 1 above W. G. Grace's score, undoubtedly saved his side a 1-innings defeat and was the crowning feat of the tour, having been over 5 hours at the wickets, and played a faultless innings against the very cream of England's bowling talent, without giving a chance. When Alexander went in as 9th man to partner Murdoch, the Australians had 84 runs to obtain to save a 1-inn's. defeat, and when the last man (Moule) took Alexander's place, 32 were required to save it. Moule batted unexpectedly well, and his score of 34, obtained by steady play, coupled with what Murdoch had already obtained (the two adding on 88 runs), necessitated All-England going in again to score 57, which, as known, cost them 5 wickets. For his masterly performance Murdoch received a presentation bat and the team for their play in general were entertained at luncheon. At the conclu-

# IRONSIDE'S AUSTRALASIAN CRICKETING

## Boyle's Australian Eleven.

sion of the match Lord Harris called for three cheers, which was heartily responded to. The Australians made a grand effort under adverse circumstances, the weather at the onset being against them, necessitating them taking to sodden while their opponents had dry wickets. Grace was at the wickets 4 hours, and gave only one chance when he had reached 100. The All England players comprised W. G. Grace, 152, n.o. 9; E. M. Grace, 36, 0; Lucas A., 55, 2; Barnes, 23, 5; Lord Harris, 52; Penn, 23, n.o. 27; A. Steel, 42; Hon. A. Lyttleton, n.o. 11, 13; G. F. Grace, 0, 0; Shaw, 0; Morley, 2. The Australian's scores were—Murdoch, 0, 153 n.o.; Bannerman, 32, 8; Bonnor, 2, 16; Groube, 11, 0; M'Donnell, 27, 43; Slight, 11, 0; Blackham, 0, 19; Boyle, n.o. 36, 3; Palmer, 6, 4; Alexander, 6, 33; and Moule, 6, 34. The All England team was the strongest one that could be possibly got together, and so great was the excitement at one time that it was computed over 20,000 persons witnessed the match, novel contrivances being brought into requisition to see it from the outside of the ground.

### BATTING AVERAGES.\*

NAMES.	Average Runs per Ins.		NAMES.	Average Runs per Ins.	
	Before Leaving Colony.	*In England.		Before Leaving Colony.	*In England.
Blackham J. ...	14·6	18·22	Boyle H. ....	16·0	13·13
Palmer G. ....	9·1	6·10	M'Donnell F...	14·9	22·30
Moule W. ....	8·5	7·5	Bonnor G. ...	11·8	16·38
Alexander G...	8·8	11·14	Bannerman A.	13·8	17·20
Murdoch W. ...	27·3	23·7	+Groube .....	.....	14·16
Spofforth F. ...	5·0	13·2	Jarvis A. H....	12·8	6·20
Slight J. ....	9·6	12·16			

+Took C. Bannerman's place, when he retired from the Team, Bannerman's average standing at 14·9 runs per innings.

### \*BOWLING AVERAGES:—

Runs per w.

Spofforth F.....	5·1
Boyle, H. ....	6·2
Palmer, G. ....	7·2
Alexander, G.....	9·3

Bannerman, Moule, and M'Donnell also bowled but with only on the whole common-place effect.

\* NOTE.—The Averages do not embrace the 6 last English Matches, the present issue not allowing of this. So far as can be ascertained the positions of neither Murdoch nor M'Donnell will be affected.

### THE TWO AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN.

#### AND TABLE OF COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCES.

TEAMS.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Tie.	Total Played.
Gregory's Team (1878-9) .....	45	10	22	1	78
Boyle's Team (1880).....	28	8	11	.....	47 ‡

‡ Do not include Matches played after return to Colony, present issue not allowing of it.

**MANUAL AND HAND-BOOK.**

*Boyle's Australian Eleven.*

When Commenced.	Against	Winning Team.
1880.		
Sept. 10 .....	Clydesdale 18 .....	Drawn. Australians, 141; 1 for 47, 2nd innings. Clydesdale, 224.
Sept. 13 .....	Sussex 11.....	Drawn. Australians, 154. Sussex, 108, 156 for 2 wickets. Notwithstanding the weather was showery, frequently interrupting the play, the attendance was large. M'Donnell occupied a conspicuous place, being top scorer with a not-out 43.
Sept. 16 .....	11 Gentlemen of Scotland].....	Australians by 6 wickets. Australians, 142, 132. Scotch Gentlemen, 143, 130. Jarvis' 41, and Alexander's 47, were the principal scores made, Steel, of the Scotch team, being top of the whole with 60. The Australians got the required number for the loss of 4 wickets. Boyle did the "hat trick," taking 3 wickets in one over.
Sept. 20 .....	Bradford 18 (2nd Match).....	Drawn. Australians, 183. Bradford, 96, and 195 for 9 wickets. Boyle was principal scorer with 60. Bradford being 87 behind on the 1st innings had to follow on, and for 9 wickets got 195 runs, the match as above stated ending in a draw.
Sept. 23 .....	Nottingham 11 .....	Notts won by 1 wicket. Australians, 141, 77. Notts, 88, 131. The principal scorers were Murdoch 42, Bonnor 25, and Alexander 40. Great excitement prevailed up to the close of the match. The Notts players comprised Oscroft, Shrewsbury, Barnes, Sherwin, Selby, Daft, Gunn, Shaw, Scotton, Flowers, and Morley. The Australians only numbered 10 men.
Sept. 27 .....	Players .....	Australians by 2 wickets. Australians, 133, & 40 for 8 wickets. Players, 90, 82. The top scorers of the Australians were M'Donnell 28, and Spofforth 25. The Australians on taking their 2nd innings had only to go in against 40 runs. A thick autumnal fog having set in this militated against large scoring; 3 wickets fell for 10 runs, and the required number was only obtained after the loss of 8 wickets, Mycroft taking most of the wickets. M'Donnell in the 2nd innings was the only one who made any show, his 11 being top. As the wickets fell fast the excitement amongst the spectators, of whom there were about 10,000 present, was very great. The Players and scores were—Barlow, 6, 4; Emmett, 8, 0; Jupp, 0, 20; Pilling, 3, 1; Morley, 3, 13; Barnes, 39, 0; Lockwood, 3, 12; Bates, 6, 13; Selby, 2, 7; Shaw, 17, 7; Mycroft, n.o. 0, n.o. 4. Spofforth was unable to bowl, the success of this falling on both Boyle and Palmer.

RESULTS OF "ALL" MATCHES UP TO LAST ONE PLAYED IN ENGLAND,  
*Exclusive of "Minor" or "Fill-up" Matches.*

Won..... 28; Lost ..... 7; Drawn..... 11. Total played ..... 46.

*Exclusive of Matches played after return to Colonies, date of present issue preventing these being published.*

*A Chief's among you takin' notes, and faith he'll prent it.*—BURNS.

### CRICKETING INCIDENTS, CURIOSITIES, &c.

SUNDAY Cricket, and other sport, by an old Act of Chas. I. is prohibited; in fact prohibits any assembling together for games, &c., on the Sabbath-day. It is not yet repealed, and let us hope that it never will be!

The first Intercolonial Match, N.S.W. v. Victoria, was brought about by a published challenge from Victoria to play for £500, but N.S.W. preferring to play for the honor, Victoria accepted her terms, and losing the match so saved the sum mentioned.

In a match in one of the country towns of New South Wales 15 runs were made off one hit, in manner following:—The ball was hit clean into a creek, and floating, it could not be called "Lost." Being out of reach, a fieldsman had to clean strip and swim for it, the number stated having been made in the meantime.

In the year 1748 the Court of King's Bench, in a disputed wager decided that by the 9th Anne "cricket was a 'game' within the meaning of the Statute. That it was made bad by its ill-use in betting more than £10, this being against the law."

An amusing feature in the Clown's Match was when the Umpire called "O—ver" all the fieldsmen turned a simultaneous somersault.

Dr. Parr, with his pipe and jug, used to sit on the green at Halton, Warwick, on Sunday afternoons, watching his parish lads play at cricket, the absentees from Church not being allowed to take part. The public-houses were deserted, and it is recorded that there was no better conducted parish than the Doctor's.

The 1st match played on the Association Cricket Ground, Paddington, was that between the Audit and Government Printing Departments in October, 1877, for the Civil Service Challenge Cup.

On April 31, 1874, at Sandhurst a 1-innings match was played by the proper complement of ladies, in aid of the local charities. One side wore red Garibaldi jackets, the other blue ones, with sailor hats. The reds got 62 runs and the blues 83. This match excited great interest, and the players went into hard training for it.

Spofoth, of Boyle's Australian Team, in a match against Burnley 18, in 18 balls took 12 wickets at a cost of 10 runs.

Chance, the slow bowler, in a match at Clapham Common in July, 1875, in 5 overs took 9 wickets without a run!

Platt, at Grimsley, took 7 wickets in 10 balls without a run.

In a match on the old Alliance Ground, Paddington, in 1876, Undaunted v. Marlboro's, the latter's innings closed for 0. T. Chapman and M'Donald were the bowlers. A similar incident happened at Lord Winterton's Park in 1856.

Absolon, an old veteran, over 60 years of age, and weighing 15 stone, when playing with Wood Green against United Willesden in 1872, took the whole of the wickets in "both innings," bowling 18 and catching the other 2.

In a match at Sydney, in 1879, the Norwood against the Kent's, one Lucas clean bowled 5 of the latter's players in 6 balls.

D. Ogilvie, bowling for the Woollahra's against the Royal Georges, at Sydney, in January, 1880, took the whole 10 wickets, taking 6 wickets in 7 balls. In a previous match in 39 balls he took 7 wickets for 1 run.

The death of Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II, resulted from an abscess in his side, caused by a blow from a cricket ball on the lawn at Cliefden House, Buckinghamshire. Some months afterwards in 1751 he died suddenly at Leicester House.

In a practise match at Sydney E. Gregory bowled the centre stump clean out of the ground, leaving the two bails supported by the off and leg stumps.

Bonner, of Boyle's Australian Team (6½ ft. in height and built in proportion), while practising at Melbourne hit a ball 150 yards, clean over the skyline, and some 20 yards into the Richmond Paddock. He also, while practising at Mitcham Common, clean hit a ball 140 yards from pitch to fall. His hard hitting in the Rochdale and Longsight matches brought down the house.

A 9-aside match on ice was played on the Serpentine Ponds, at Eaton Hall Manchester, seat of Duke of Westminster, in 1879. The respective scores were 70 and 73, and the game was very exciting.

At Norfolk Island in January, 1880, a match was played by members of the Mission and others against a team of Islanders, the first-named being captained by the Bishop, whose side was defeated.

In a match some 20 years since, the Surrey Club and Ground against Middlesex, the former scored 209 and 318 against the latter's 370 and 515, in all 1412 runs.

Trumper and his dog in 1827 played a single wicket match against two gentlemen at Harefield Common, Trumper taking an innings for the dog. The dog stood by his master when bowling, and though many long hits were made the speed of the animal was so great that it was very difficult to make a run. Trumper and dog won though the betting was 5 to 1 against them.

Broadbridge, a great Sussex player, when depended upon for a score, threw his bat at a ball called "wide," which latter being caught by point he was given out.

Wide balls went for nothing up to about 1827 or 1828.

The Carlton's in a match against the University on the Sydney Domain in 1878 owed their victory to a dog, who ran away with the ball, enabling the striker to get the required number of runs. [The point was submitted for the author's opinion, and was decided in favour of the Carlton's.]

Finnis once took 5 wickets in an over of 4 balls. Qy. how? Let the reader guess.

The "Brotherhood," a family of Cricketers, consisting of the father and his 10 sons, at Chippenham, in 1866, played the Shaw House Club defeating them in 1 innings.

At Bishop, Auckland, one Brown wagered Pier £20 to £10 that the latter could not bowl him out in 12 hours. Brown used a bat 10 inches in width, which completely obscured the wicket. Piers believing in the quotation *similia similibus curantur* (that like cures like) chose a potshare ball, 27 ozs. in weight, similar to those used in Bowling matches. This proved too much for the bat, and in less than 10 minutes Brown's wicket fell.

The earliest cricket-ground in Sydney, the scene of the more important contests of olden times, was the north-west portion of Hyde Park (then known as the Racecourse). The little public-house at the corner of Elizabeth and Park streets, then kept by an old cricketer, Mountford Clarkson, to a certain extent did duty as a pavilion.

Five legs were broken in a match at Greenwich (so writes Southey). The players were old Pensioners. Their legs wooden!

Small, the patriarchal cricketer, who died at the age of 99, in a match, Hambledon against All-England, kept up his wicket for 3 days, and was not then out. Score not ascertainable.

In July, 1837, in a match, the Gentlemen against the Players, the latter's wicket consisted of 4 stumps of very large size. This was at the time called the "Barn-door Match" or "Ward's Folly." The Players won in 1 innings. The stumps are to be seen at Lords.

Early in May, 1790, the Right-played the Left handed players, the latter winning by 39 runs.

In August, 1876, the Royal Engineers against the I. Zingaris scored 724 for 8 wickets, three individual scores, 172, 164, and 104, being made.

A batsman at Uxbridge cut a ball hard, striking point on the forehead, from which it rebounded and was caught by the bowler.

In a match at Woolwich, Fiennes played a ball between his pad and his leg. The wicket-keeper having extracted it he was given out on appeal. [For a catch.—EDITOR.]

In a match at Stratford a fieldsman standing slip had occasion to take off his cap, when instantly the ball was hit into it. A lucky 5 for the batsman.

The All England at Surry in 1851 would have been all out for 1 run each if an easy catch had been taken.

In July, 1807, 13 of All England played 23 of Kent for 1,000 guineas. The latter won by 162 runs. The then new style of round-arm bowling was here first introduced and met with decided opposition.

Round-arm bowling was revived about 1825, in the first instance by watching ladies bowling. A decided stand was made against it but unsuccessfully.

Leg-guards (thin boards placed anglewise) and spikes was the idea of R. Robinson, or "Three-fingered Jack," so called from his stunted fingers, having been burnt when a child. His ideas were at the time ridiculed, but the sequel proves who now has the best of the laugh. He had an iron fitted to the wrist of the injured hand, which enabled him to grasp the handle of his bat.

The earliest notice of "break or bias bowling" was when Lambert, the little farmer, puzzled much the Kent men in a great match. The old players were disposed to look upon the twist as not being exactly fair.

Since the year 1700 the stumps have undergone 4 changes—In 1700, 2 x 1ft. ; in 1781, 22 in. x 6 in. ; in 1814, 26 in. x 6 in. ; in 1817, 27 in. x 8 in., this latter being the size at present in use.

Bailey, the Tasmanian representative in Gregory's Australian Team, in December, 1878, while fielding against the N.S.W. Fifteen, and in the act of throwing up the ball, broke his arm just above the elbow.

Thornton, of Canterbury, hit a ball 132 yds. before lodging.

A ladies' match was played at Yass—the North against the South—on the 7th December, 1878, the former winning in 1 innings by 91 runs. Miss Jenkins, a Northern lass, scored 65 runs in 1 innings.

Southey reports a match played at Bury between the matrons and maidens of the Parish, and after a victory by the former their challenging any eleven in Suffolk county.

At Hyde Park, Sydney, some years ago, Ned Sheridan hit a ball into a workman's jacket-pocket, who was quietly jogging by. Not a little astonished at the familiarity he kept quietly on his way, looking upon the circumstance as a very good joke, but being asked as a favour, returned it in the accustomed way.

A poor fellow named Bogg, while standing umpire in a match at Bannaby, N. S. Wales, but rather closer than he should have stood, was instantaneously killed by a blow from the ball, which, struck hard to square leg, hit him under the left ear.

A double tie match was played at Cranbury Park in 1864. The I. Zingari's made 188 in their 1st and 92 in their 2nd innings, their opponents, the Cranbury's, doing the like.

A second double-tie match was played in 1872 between 11 of St. Neot's and a like number of Brampton,—St. Neot's scoring 43 and 46, and Brampton 43 and 49.

A young man was killed at Pymont, Sydney in 1878, by a blow from a ball, when, in his capacity as an umpire, he was preparing the wickets for a match.

On October 2, 1811, at Newington, 11 ladies of Surrey played a like number from Hampshire for 500 guineas aside, the backers being two noblemen.

About same period another Ladies' match was played at Sussex.

On the Association Ground, Sydney, in March, 1878, the Commercial Bank players against the Australian Joint Stock Bank scored in one innings 50) runs.

In a match between East Hampshire and Lawrence's Aboriginal Team in 1868, Twopenny in 10 overs took 9 wickets for 9 runs. Catching the last batsman off Mullagh, he had the whole 10 wickets.

In the Warehousemen's Challenge Cup contest in January, 1877, H. Cooke took 7 wickets for 10 runs, throwing 1 out and catching 2, thus securing the whole 10 wickets.

One of the earliest cricket matches in Australasia, it is stated, was played for a dinner on Hyde Park, Sydney (then styled the Racecourse), in the year 1826. Some few of the competitors are still living (1880), to wit, Messrs. J. Kellick, Flood, and Hill. The bats used for the occasion were made from cedar, and though not quite with the finish of modern manufacture, answered the purposes of these "pioneers of cricket in the southern hemisphere."

Gilean, a Canadian bowler, at Stowbridge in 1880 took 5 wickets in 5 consecutive balls.

The largest score on record was made in a match played at Sydney between the Ulster and Macquarie Clubs, which occupied four Saturday afternoons. The 1st and only innings closed as follows:—

Flynn J. ....	249	White J. ....	178
Brown H. ....	147	Leaky T. ....	3
Flynn T. ....	94	Brereton M. ....	186
Mullens G. ....	247	Gibson R. ....	8
Brown B. ....	25	Byes, &c. ....	100
Williams J. ....	0		
Williams T. ....	1	Total .....	1238

The match was one of "systematic slogging."

The next largest score on record in the Colonies was played in December, 1879, in Victoria, a Tasmanian 11 against the East Melbourne Cricket Club, the latter scoring in the only innings played, 742 runs. The scores were,—Musgrove, 5; Gaggin, 100; D. Campbell, 94; Horan, T. (n.o.), 250; Boyle, 70; Allee, 64; Hastings, 17; Elliott, 49; Walsh, 42; Trapp, 18; and Logan, 2.

One Tylecte made the largest individual score on record, namely 404 runs, the innings occupying 3 afternoons.

Beldham says that when a boy (1780) nearly all bowling was fast and along the ground. "Length" or "three-quarter" bowling originated with one D. Harris.

A guardsman's groom, leaning heavily on his umbrella, and at the same time holding behind him his master's new white bell-topper, had his umbrella suddenly knocked from under him by a ball which was hard hit at his rear. The hat was likened unto a pancake.

The Payne cricketers, all members of one family, played against 11 of East Grinstead in September, 1861, defeating the latter by 28 runs.

Eleven players named Heath, all of the same family, played a like number of another family named Mitchell at Stratford Common, the Mitchell's winning by 17 runs and an innings.

Lord Frederick Beauclerk, the greatest cricketing enthusiast in his day, and who at the age of 54 scored 78 in one innings, was a frequent visitor at Lord's ground for 60 years, if not as a player as a looker-on. In his latter days he was to be seen on the ground in his brougham, accompanied by a lady nurse, a striking illustration indeed of "the strong man made weak at last!"

A singular accident happened at Toxteth Park, N.S.W., some few years since. One of the players (Mr. H. Webster) while running the winning run, and just before reaching home tripped up. At the same instant the ball was returned, and a stump being struck out of the ground, Mr. W. fell heavily, the point entered his neck. The injury nearly proved fatal and confined this gentleman to his room for some time.

At a Sunday-school Picnic in South Australia in 1880, a poor little fellow, son of the Rev. J. Gillingham, while engaged at cricket, was killed by a blow from a ball, which struck him behind the ear.

A lad was killed in a somewhat singular manner at Walsall some years since. The ball, striking the handle of his bat, rose and hit him in the eye. Death happened the next day, the cause being inflammation of membrane of the brain, resulting directly from the blow.

A one-armed team lately played a one-legged side in England, and some good scoring was made by both. The match was drawn.

In December, 1879, at Sydney, the whole 10 wickets of the Royal Furnishing Arcade players, in a match against the Woollahra Victorias fell for 1 sundry, Messrs. Sands and Pitt being the bowlers. The W. V.'s scored 237.

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## HOW TO BECOME A GOOD CRICKETER.

A VOLUME IN A FEW WORDS, BY F.J.I.

THOUGH pages upon pages have been written showing how to achieve the above, it is an undoubted fact that but a very poor proportion of our really good cricketers owe their skill to anything gained by studying theory. If we contrast with the mass of literary labour bestowed, and which has been written with the intention to make proficient, the comparatively small number of really superior cricketers, we must admit that the first-named has scarcely yet succeeded.

The old saying, "that an ounce of mother's wit is worth a pound of clergy," in plainer terms that one hour's tuition from a thorough practical teacher is of more value than a day's study, may be well applied to cricket. Style is a requisite—a good one learnt, and early defects cured, then comes in the skill if the pupil has in him the makings of a cricketer at all. Most men become good cricketers by accidental circumstances, the main of which is grasping a good style in early days. On the other hand, others become hopeless duffers, because having contracted bad habits, these have grown with them. Hence their retention in the scale of common-place cricketers (justly attributable to the absence of a little advice from a professional, and obtainable in almost every place where cricket is an established institution) may be safely alleged the reason why few so superior Elevens remain after our representative men have been chosen, either as bowlers or batsmen.

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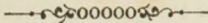
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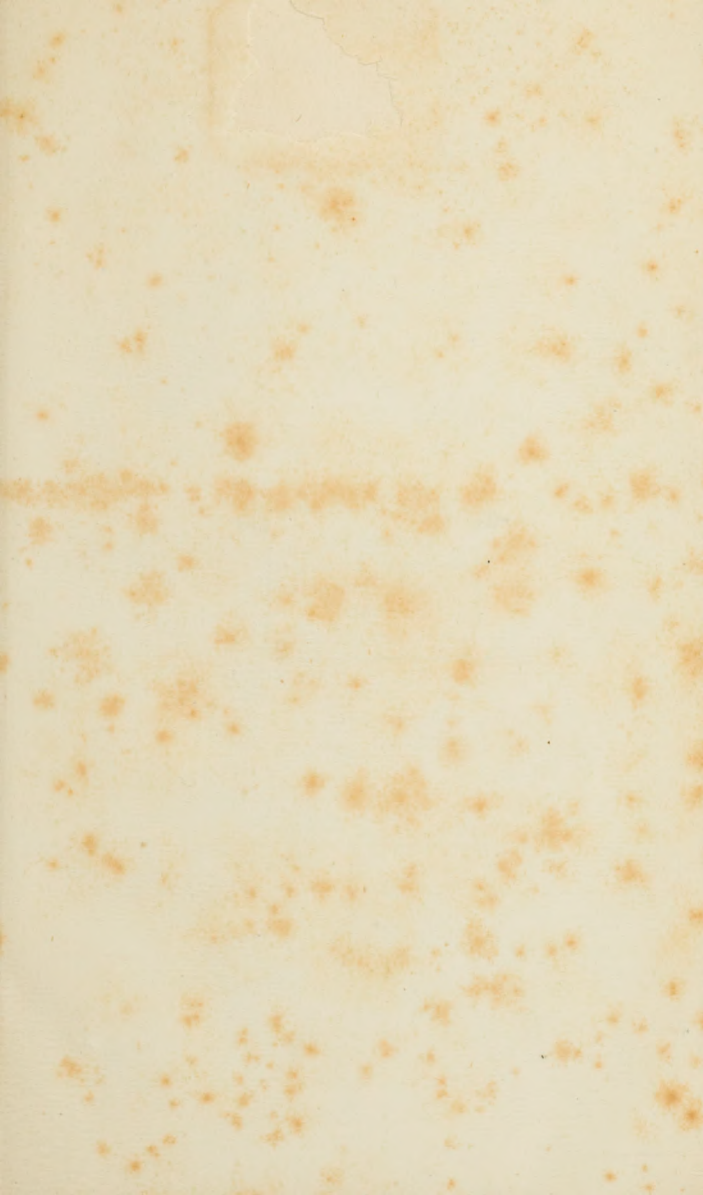
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