

dates himself to circumstances, and is too much of a philosopher to condescend to quarrel. Make no rules, if you can avoid it, and break none that are made. If you are appointed a leader, shift the office upon the shoulders of another man if you can; and if not, then govern by tact and quiet influence, rather than by arbitrary regulations.

SCHOOL CRICKET.

BY

THE HON. R. H. LYTTELTON.

[As Cricket is a game of purely English origin, the National Game of Englishmen—although it has now become thoroughly at home in this country, and is growing in popularity—we have thought it well to go to an English source for an article on the subject. The English point of view is interesting, and suggestive; and it illustrates the thought which underlies the famous phrase, "The Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing grounds of Eton College."]

YOUTH is the time to learn and to be taught, in cricket as in everything else—how and what to teach is in every case entirely dependent on the boy. Some will never be taught; there is something wrong; hand and eye never can be made to agree. On the other hand there are others, very few in number, who want practically no teaching; they see the ball, judge its length, and play accordingly. My own belief is that if you were but to ask Mr. Mitchell of Eton—and the late I. D. Walker would have said the same—"What did you teach Maclaren, Jackson, Forbes, Ottaway, and a few more?" he would have replied: "Nothing; the right principles were born in them, all they required was practice, and not half as much of this as boys of less skill." A little advice on matters that experience alone can give, such as judging a run or the peculiarities of a sticky wicket, may be given with advantage.

I have heard it said of a wonderfully successful headmaster—successful I mean in his boys getting scholarships—that his success is the result, not as may be imagined of his own teaching of the sixth form, but of his practice of taking classes and prowling about among the lower forms. This master had an eye, and an unerring eye, for youths who were likely to become scholars. He caught these boys when young and taught them himself, and in due time he passed them on to his most learned and experienced masters to be finished; they had the scholarship gloss put on them, and University rewards poured down. It might be the same, I believe, if a master or some other coach who had the same gift, could, by observing lower boy cricket, spot the boy who had cricket in him. Such a boy need not be taken away from his surroundings, but there are sundry hints that may be given him. If he is a fast bowler and is left to himself he will probably overbowl himself; it may then be possible to prevent

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this. I have known many an instance of a boy of fourteen or fifteen, a bowler of natural spin or break and very fairly accurate; but at seventeen or eighteen what is he? A bowler with tolerable length, but the spin and break are gone for ever. He has been overbowed, or perhaps he has got into a bad habit of bowling beyond his natural pace, or he has bowled in practice and tried tricks, or got into careless ways; all this may have been prevented by kindly advice, but in many cases this advice has not been given and a good bowler has been spoiled.

It is true of matured cricketers that temperament has a great deal to do with success. We all know cricketers whose play at the nets gives one hope of great things in matches, but the result falls far short of the promise. Such a boy wants encouragement, but not very much can come of this, and unless nature works some change, it is probable that such a boy will never develop into a really successful bat. He will play an occasional fine innings, but cannot be depended on. On the other hand, there are cricketers who appear at their best, the more important the match and the more critical the position. There appears to be some quality or gift in their constitution that can be pulled out when wanted, like an organ stop. Nobody is more aware of this than the player himself. I believe nervousness in a greater or lesser degree is common to all, but it is certain that while this affects some boys and men so as to discount much of their skill, in others it hardly affects their play at all. School cricket has every element of fun and enjoyment in it; the scoring is not too high, for the wickets are not always dead true; the hits, except in the school matches, are all run out, the spirits are elastic, and hope springs eternal in the boyish breast. The school hours have to be kept, and in the games there is not often continuous cricket for more than two to three hours, so there is none of the weariness that is the curse of the modern first-class cricket—the inevitable result of batting preponderance and bowling impotence.

THE CHARM OF CRICKET.

BY

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CRICKET among team games not so expensive as to eliminate professionals, is at the same time the most amateur and the most democratic. While gentlemen and professionals play side by side the tone of the games is that of the gentleman, not of the professional. It is the proudest boast of cricketers that any attempt to obtain an advantage not sanctioned by the spirit as well

as the letter of the rules is met by the sternest disapprobation, and above all the decisions of the umpires are regarded as beyond open question, though it would be asking too much of human nature to demand that they should also be above private criticism. In addition the "Gentlemen" have in their annual matches beaten the "Players" almost if not quite as often as they have suffered defeat. Nor has it been exploited as a money-making business. While gate money is habitually charged at all the great matches it goes and has gone, save in a few exceptional instances, to the encouragement and support of the game itself, and not to the enrichment of its promoters. Cricket is like all games, the result of gradual evolution; though it has been played in its present form for over a hundred years, its history is intensely interesting; no game which requires as it does entire subordination of the individual to the side affording such opportunities for individual distinction. The great names of cricket are household words to-day throughout the British Empire. To describe the game or the mode of playing it within the limits of the article would be impossible. To even suggest its charm and variety to one who is not himself a player is a difficult task. To compare it to a game which all Americans know, cricket is like a novel of Thackeray—baseball like one by Gaboriau. The principal charm of the one is its style, though at times its plot may become absorbingly interesting; the other depends almost entirely upon its plot. In the one the main interest lies in method, in the other in action. The batsman in cricket must know and practise an infinite variety of strokes, and must vary these with the state of the ground and the position of the game. At one moment he must be cautious, at the next dashing—the strokes that will be most effective on a dry day will be fatal after a rain. The bowler must vary his attack as the condition of the pitch changes; he must adapt it to the personal characteristics of the batsman whom he opposes. It is in fielding perhaps that the cricketer appears to least apparent advantage, and yet even here there are opportunities for the utmost dexterity and accuracy. The fielder stands nearer to the striker than in any other game—to see the catches caught with one hand by the slips standing only a few feet from the batsman, when a fast bowler is bowling, is a revelation of the quickness of the human hand and eye. That during a long day's outing the fielding should sometimes become slack is only to be expected, but any one who has seen a good fielding side on edge when a few runs are required to win and one or two wickets to go down will realize how smart and alert cricket fielders can be. As a training for boys no game can equal it—it requires unselfish devotion to the success of the side and absolute self-control. Above all fair play and real sportsmanship are demanded on pain of ostracism, and it presents unrivalled opportunities for social intercourse and the formation of friendships based upon a common devotion to an historic, clean, and amateur sport.

LAWS OF CRICKET.

As Amended by the Marylebone C. C.

1. A match is played between two sides of eleven players each, unless otherwise agreed to; each side has two innings, taken alternately, except in the case provided for in Law 53. The choice of innings shall be decided by tossing.
2. The score shall be reckoned by runs. A run is scored 1st, so often as the batsmen after a hit, or at any time while the ball is in play, shall have crossed and made good their ground from end to end. 2nd, for penalties under Laws 16, 34, 41, and allowances under 44. Any run or runs so scored shall be duly recorded by scorers appointed for the purpose. The side which scores the greatest number of runs wins the match. No match is won unless played out or given up, except in the case provided in Law 45.
3. Before the commencement of the match two umpires shall be appointed, one for each end.
4. The ball shall weigh not less than 5 1-2 ounces, nor more than 5 3-4 ounces. It shall measure not less than 9 inches, nor more than 9 1-4 inches in circumference. At the beginning of each innings either side may demand a new ball.
5. The bat shall not exceed 4 1-4 inches in the widest part; it shall not be more than 38 inches in length.
6. The wickets shall be pitched opposite and parallel to each other at a distance of 22 yards. Each wicket shall be 8 inches in width and consist of three stumps, with two bails upon the top. The stumps shall be of equal and sufficient size to prevent the ball from passing through, 27 inches out of the ground. The bails shall be each 4 inches in length, and when in position on the top of the stumps shall not project more than 1-2 inch above them. The wickets shall not be changed during a match unless the ground between them become unfit for play, and then only by consent of both sides.
7. The bowling crease shall be in a line with the stumps; 8 feet 8 inches in length; the stumps in the centre, with a return crease at each end, at right angles behind the wicket.
8. The popping crease shall be marked 4 feet from the wicket, parallel to it, and be deemed unlimited in length.
9. The ground shall not be rolled, watered, covered, mown or beaten during a match, except before the commencement of each innings and of each day's play, when, unless the inside object, the ground shall be swept and rolled for not more than ten minutes. This shall not prevent the batsman from beating the ground with his bat, nor the batsman nor bowler from using sawdust in order to obtain a proper foothold.
10. The ball must be bowled; if thrown or jerked, *either* umpire shall call "No ball."
11. The bowler shall deliver the ball with one foot on the ground behind the bowling crease, and within the return crease, otherwise the umpire shall call "No ball."
12. If the bowler shall bowl the ball so high over or so wide of the wicket, that in the opinion of the umpire it is not within reach of the striker, the umpire shall call "Wide ball."
13. The ball shall be bowled in overs of *six* balls from each wicket alternately. When *six* balls have been bowled and the ball is finally settled in the bowler's or wicket-keeper's hands, the umpire shall call "Over." Neither a "no ball" nor a "wide ball" shall be reckoned as one of the "over."
14. The bowler shall be allowed to change ends as often as he pleases, provided only that he does not bowl two overs consecutively in one innings.
15. The bowler may require the batsman at the wicket from which he is bowling to stand on that side of it which he may direct.
16. The striker may hit a "no ball," and whatever runs result shall be added to his score; but he shall not be out from a "no ball," unless he be run out, or break Laws 26, 27, 29, 30. All runs made from a "no ball," otherwise than from the bat, shall be scored "no balls," and if no run be made, one run shall be added to the score. From a "wide ball" as many runs as are run shall be added to the score as "wide-balls," and if no run be otherwise obtained one run shall be so added.
17. If the ball, not having been called "wide" or "no ball," pass the striker without touching his bat or person, and any runs be obtained, the umpire shall call "Bye," but if the ball touch any part of the striker's person (hand excepted) and any run be obtained, the umpire shall call "Leg-bye," such runs to be scored "byes" and "leg-byes," respectively.
18. At the beginning of the match, and of each innings, the umpire at the bowler's wicket shall call "Play;" from that time no trial ball shall be allowed to any bowler on the ground between the wickets, and when one of the batsmen is out the use of the bat shall not be allowed to any person until the next batsman shall come in.
19. A batsman shall be held to be "out of his ground" unless his bat in hand or some part of his person be grounded within the line of the popping crease.
20. The wicket shall be held to be "down" when either of the bails is struck off, or if both bails be off, when a stump is struck out of the ground.
21. The striker is out if the wicket be bowled down, even if the ball first touch the striker's bat or person—"Bowled."

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22. Or, if the ball, from a 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—"Caught."

23. Or, if in playing at the ball, provided it be not touched by the bat or hand, the striker be out of his ground, and the wicket be put down by the wicket-keeper with the ball or with the hand or arm, with ball in hand—"Stumped."

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

25. Or, if in playing at the ball he hit down his wicket with his bat or any part of his person or dress—"Hit wicket."

26. Or, if under pretence of running, or otherwise, either of the batsmen wilfully prevent a ball from being caught—"Obstructing the field."

27. Or, if the ball be struck, or be stopped by any part of his person, and he wilfully strike it again, except it be done for the purpose of guarding his wicket, which he may do with his bat, or any part of his person, except his hands—"Hit the ball twice."

28. Either batsman is out, if in running, or at any other time, when the ball is in play he be out of his ground, and his wicket be struck down by the ball after touching any fieldsmen, or by the hand or arm, with ball in hand, of any fieldsmen—"Run out."

29. Or, if he touch with his hand or take up the ball while in play, unless at the request of the opposite side—"Handled the ball."

30. Or, if he wilfully obstruct any fieldsmen—"Obstructing the field."

31. If the batsmen have crossed each other, he that runs for the wicket which is put down is out; if they have not crossed, he that has left the wicket which is put down is out.

32. The striker being caught, no run shall be scored. A batsman being run out, that run which was being attempted shall not be scored.

33a. A batsman being out for any cause, the ball shall be "dead."

33b. If the ball, whether struck with the bat or not, lodges in a batsman's clothing, the ball shall become "dead."

34. If a ball in play cannot be found or recovered, any fieldsmen may call "Lost ball," when the ball shall be "dead"; six runs shall be added to the score, but if more than six runs have been run before "lost ball" has been called, as many runs as have been run shall be scored.

35. After the ball shall have been finally settled in the wicket-keeper's or bowler's hand it shall be "dead"; but when the bowler is about to deliver the ball, if the batsman at his wicket be out of his ground before actual delivery, the said bowler may run him out; but if the bowler throw at that wicket and any run result it shall be scored "no ball."

36. A batsman 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 side.

37. A substitute shall be allowed to field or run between wickets for any player who may during the match be incapacitated from illness or injury, but for no other reason, except with the consent of the opposite side.

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

39. In case any substitute shall be allowed to run between wickets, the striker may be run out if either he or his substitute be out of his ground. If the striker be out of his ground while the ball is in play, that wicket which he has left may be put down and the striker given out, although the other batsman may have made good the ground at that end, and the striker and his substitute at the other end.

40. A batsman is liable to be out for any infringement of the laws by his substitute.

41. The fieldsmen may stop the ball with any part of his person, but if he wilfully stop it otherwise the ball shall be "dead," and five runs added to the score. Whatever runs may have been made, five only shall be added.

42. The wicket-keeper shall stand behind the wicket. If he shall take the ball for the purpose of stumping before it has passed the wicket, or if he shall incommode the striker by any noise or motion, or, if any part of his person be over or before the wicket, the striker shall not be out, excepting under Laws 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30.

43. The umpires are the sole judges of fair or unfair play, of the fitness of the ground, the weather, and the light for play; all disputes shall be determined by them, and if they disagree the actual state of affairs shall continue.

44. They shall pitch fair wickets, arrange boundaries where necessary, and the allowances to be made for them, and change ends after each side has had one innings.

45. They shall allow two minutes for each striker to come in and ten minutes between each innings. When they shall call "Play," the side refusing to play shall lose the match.

46. They shall not order a batsman out unless appealed to by the other side.

N. B.—An appeal, "How's that," covers all ways of being out (within the jurisdiction of the umpire appealed to), unless a specific way of getting out is stated by the person asking.

47. The umpire at the bowler's wicket shall be appealed to before the other umpire in all cases except those of stumping, hit wicket, run out at the striker's wicket, or arising out of Law 42, but in any case in which an umpire is unable to give a decision he shall appeal to the other umpire, whose decision shall be final.

48. If either umpire be not satisfied of the absolute fairness of the delivery of any ball, he shall call "No ball."

48a. The umpire shall take especial care to call "No ball" instantly upon delivery, "Wide ball" as soon as it shall have passed the striker.

49. If either batsman run a short run, the umpire shall call "One short," and the run shall not be scored.

50. After the umpire has called "Over" the ball is "Dead," but an appeal may be made as to whether either batsman is out; such appeal, however, shall not be made after the delivery of the next ball, nor after any cessation of play.

51. No umpire shall be allowed to bet.

52. No umpire shall be changed during a match unless with the consent of both sides, except in case of violation of Law 51, when either side may dismiss him.

53. The side which bats first and leads by 150 runs in a three days' match, or by 100 runs in a two days' match, shall have the option of requiring the other side to follow their innings.

54. The inside may declare their innings at an end in a three days' match at or after the luncheon interval on the second day; in a two days' match on the second day, at any time; in a one day match at any time.

ONE-DAY MATCHES.

1. The side which bats first and leads by 75 runs shall have the option of requiring the other side to follow their innings.

2. The match, unless played out, shall be decided by the first innings. Prior to the commencement of a match it may be agreed: That the over consist of 5 or 6 balls.

N. B.—A Tie is included in the words "Played out."

SINGLE WICKET.

The laws are, where they apply, the same as the above, with the following alterations and additions:

1. One wicket shall be pitched, as in Law 6, with a bowling stump opposite to it at a distance of twenty-two yards. The bowling crease shall be in a line with the bowling stump and drawn according to Law 7.

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

3. The ball must be hit before the bounds to entitle the striker to a run, which run cannot be obtained unless he touch the bowling stump or crease in a line with his bat, or some part of his person, or go beyond them, and return to the popping crease.

4. When the striker shall hit the ball, one of his feet must be on the ground behind the popping crease, otherwise the umpire shall call "No hit" and no run shall be scored.

5. When there shall be less than five players on a side neither byes, leg byes, nor overthrows shall be allowed, nor shall the striker be caught out behind the wicket, nor stumped.

6. The fieldsman must return the ball so that it shall cross the ground 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.

7. After the striker shall have made one run, if he start again he must touch the bowling stump or crease, and turn before the ball cross the ground to entitle him to another.

8. The striker shall be entitled to three runs for lost ball, and the same number for ball wilfully stopped by a fieldsman otherwise than with any part of his person.

9. When there shall be no more than four players on a side there shall be no bounds. All hits, byes, leg byes, and overthrows shall then be allowed.

10. There shall be no restriction as to the ball being bowled in overs, but no more than one minute shall be allowed between each ball.