

in seven innings he played he made 974 runs at the unheard of average of 139.14. In addition he made Test history by being the first man to score a treble century—334 at Leeds in the third Test match.

"Body-line" Appears

The story changed in 1932-33 in Australia. This was Larwood's and Jardine's year and known for the body-line controversy. That body-line bowling was effective there was no doubt because of five Tests played, England won four and Australia one. Only two centuries were scored by Australian batsmen in these Tests; they were McCabe's 187 not out in the first, and Bradman's 103 not out in the second. There was no body-line bowling in England in 1934 and Australia won two Tests, England one, and two were drawn. This was the year in which the unknown Chipperfield scored 99 runs in his first innings in Test cricket.

Bradman was not of much assistance to his team in the first three Tests, but in the fourth and fifth, both he and Ponsford made more history. At Leeds in the fourth Bradman made 304 and Ponsford 181, putting on 388 for the fourth wicket. In the last Test, at the Oval, they were better still, Ponsford getting 266 and Bradman 244, adding 451 for the second wicket, not only a Test record but creating new world figures.

The Unpredictable Bradman

In 1936-37 G. O. Allen, Australian-born Englishman, captained England and in both batting and bowling helped his team to defeat Australia in the first Test by 322 runs. The second test was even more disastrous for Australia, England winning by an innings and 22 runs. In this game Hammond scored 231 not out, Bradman's contribution for Australia being a duck and 81. But Bradman had not yet gone through a Test series without doing something sensational, and at Melbourne, in the third Test he made 270 runs in the second innings, the highest score by a Test team captain. Australia won by 365 runs.

Bradman was again in form at Adelaide for the fourth game scoring 212 in the second innings, and Australia won by 148 runs. In the fifth (at Melbourne) Australia won by an innings and 200 runs, retaining the Ashes. Bradman there scored his third century in successive Tests, his contribution this time being 169. Bradman was Australia's captain in England in the last series of Tests before the war, but was a more subdued Bradman, though no less a great batsman. Since 1930 it could be said, the fate of the Ashes had rested on his displays. But in 1938 other batsmen came into the picture. There was heavy scoring in the first Test at Notts. England declared for eight wickets down for 658 runs, Paynter (216 not out), Barnett (126), Hutton (100), and Compton (102) being the century-makers. Australia's first innings totalled 411, of which McCabe got 232. Following on, Australia saved themselves from defeat by scoring 427 for six wickets, Bradman making 144 not out, and Brown 133.

The second Test was also drawn. For England, Hammond (the captain) made 240. For Australia, Brown got 206 not out, and Bradman 102 not out. The

third Test, at Manchester, was abandoned because of bad weather, not a ball being bowled. When the fourth Test came, on a worn wicket, O'Reilly proved too much for the English batsmen and Australia won by five wickets, Bradman again getting a century—103. The fifth test was England's, and will always be remembered as Hutton's match. England declared with 903 runs for seven wickets. Of these Hutton made history with a record-breaking innings of 364 which took him 13 hours, 20 minutes. This was the longest innings in cricket. Leyland made 187 and Hardstaff 169 not out. Neither Bradman nor Fingleton batted for Australia, having to retire hurt. England won by an innings and 579 runs, the biggest win in Test cricket.

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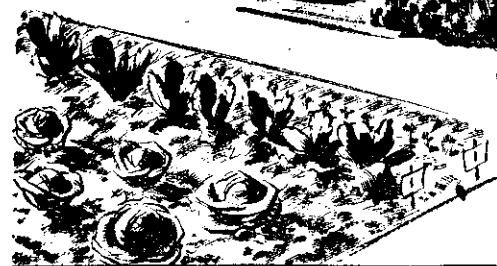
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