

"Reading maketh a full man; Conference a ready man; and Writing an exact man."—BACON.

THE

Elizabethan.

ORIGINES BARNETIENSES.

(XI.)

*"Scalpellum calami atramentum charta libelli
Sint semper studiis arma parata tuis."*

It will be remembered that we ended our last article by explaining that such were the weapons with which the veteran grammarian bids our youthful ancestors equip themselves for the scholastic campaign. Had he lived in more recent times we wonder whether he would have thought it necessary to enrol this valuable precept in his list. Can it be possible that his even mind had been disturbed by irregularities in this respect, that when engaged, let us say, in initiating his pupils into the mysteries of the secretary hand, his attention could have been arrested by observing one of his scholars to be fumbling nervously in his pockets, or excitedly nudging his next neighbour, or hanging out signals of distress to some distant and better provided class-mate? Whereupon we might imagine some such dialogue as the following to ensue:—"Tu ne calami expers ad scribendum accedere?" "Mehercle! Domine, non est hic jam; posui eum in oculis hoc mane, sed puto me eum perdidisse in via." To which feeble expostulation the worthy pedagogue, annoyed by the frequent occurrence of similar peccadilloes, would probably fulminate a classical reproof, "Tunc compos est mentis? Tu non

constringendus? Pol! abi in malam crucem." How fortunate it is that in our own day punctuality and attention have rendered such scenes impossible.

It is hardly necessary to recount in detail the stores of this youthful armoury. Of the scalpellum, a very questionable implement for the advancement of learning, we may remark that it supplied a want which, we regret to say, no longer exists; the penknife was then really employed for the purpose which its name implies, and the time honoured quill had not been ousted to make room for the modern contemporary of railroads and tram-cars; as the young campaigner now takes the field veritably armed with steel, the scalpellum is rarely required. Of the uses of the quill we have more to say; a search into the archives of the school shews that no small importance was attached to the wielding of the pen: we are now satisfied, if by dint of effort we have succeeded in acquiring one legible style; what should we say, if like our predecessors we were expected to learn no less than three different ways of writing! To assure ourselves that such was the case, we need only turn to the rules drawn up for the conduct of the school, where we shall find it directed "that the schollers may bee taught to wright faire the secretary hand court hand and Romane hand." After a sigh of relief that we at all events do not live in such exacting times, our curiosity will be excited to know what these refined methods of torturing Barnet schoolboys could have been. Anything like a complete answer would carry us considerably beyond the prescribed limits of our article, but a brief and sketchy explanation may be given.

The mention of the Roman hand carries us back to a time when that empire extended from the banks of the Euphrates to our own little island, and the handwriting which received the sanction of its authority prevailed throughout the civilised world. When however this unity was destroyed by the

inundation of northern invaders, and the dismembered provinces became in their turn fresh centres of activity and enterprise, language and writing underwent a corresponding change, each country according to the genius and disposition of the inhabitants developing a distinct type. England formed no exception to this rule; from the sixth century up to the time of the Norman conquest the prevalent handwriting passed through several phases, the last—we are told in terms of excusable self-commendation—excelling in elegance that of France Italy or Germany during the same period. It is most probable that this handwriting survived for the use of private correspondence; but after the Norman conquest a new type was introduced for official purposes, which was generally employed in the drawing out of grants charters and the like, and which after passing through some minor stages received in the sixteenth century the stamp of consent in legal matters, and from the fact of its use in law proceedings was known as the court hand; subsidiary to this was the secretary hand in which conveyances and legal instruments were engrossed.

It would be interesting to go on and give an account of the desks at which the scholars sat, of the copy-books in which they wrote, and to know whether their headings were couched in terms of prudential morality similar to those now in vogue. To this point of information our researches are not as yet advanced. Moreover, even if we were so instructed, our wings would speedily be clipped by the editorial scissors; it behoves then to end this flight with the following brief abstract from our author—

Si quid dictabo, scribes; at singula recte:

Nec macula, aut scriptis menda sit ulla tuis.

Sed tua nec laceris dictata aut carmina chartis

Mandes, quæ libris inseruisse decet.

Sæpe recognosces tibi lecta, animoque revolvās

Si dubites, nunc hos consule, nunc alios.

Qui dubitat, qui sæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebit;
 Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.
 Disce, puer, quæso ; noli dediscere quicquam ;
 Ne mens te insimulet conscia desidïæ.
 Sisque animo attentus, quid enim docuisse juvabit
 Si mea non firmo pectore verba premas ?
 Nil tam difficile est quod non solertia vincat :
 Invigila, et parta est gloria militiæ.
 Nam veluti flores tellus, nec semina profert,
 Ni sit continuo victa labore manus ;
 Sic, puer, ingenium si non exercitet, ipsum
 Tempus et amittit, spem simul ingenii.

The harmony would be incomplete if we divorced the original from the quaint verbal rendering which accompanies it in the grammar—"If I dictate anything you shall write it down ; but everything rightly ; and let there be no blot or fault in your writings. But neither commit your dictates nor verses to loose papers, which should be written in books. Oftentimes repeat to yourself the things you have read, and revolve them in your mind ; if you doubt, ask sometimes these sometimes others. He who doubts, he who often asks questions will observe my precepts ; he who doubts of nothing gets no good by them. Child, learn I pray you ; don't forget anything, lest a guilty conscience accuse you of sloth. And be attentive ; for what will it profit you that I have taught you, if you don't print my words in your memory ? Nothing is so hard which diligence cannot overcome ; take pains, and the glory of your labour is obtained. For as the earth brings forth neither flowers nor seeds, unless it be tilled with the continual labour of the hand, so a child, unless he often exercise his wit, will lose both his time and also the hope of his capacity."

THE LAW OF GROWTH IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The two previous papers on this subject have been given up to an enquiry into the effect of variation upon the form and meaning of words. Examples have been mentioned of the process of adaptation by which words have lost their old form and been adopted into the current literary speech under a different shape. It has also been pointed out that certain words by having undergone a change of meaning have forfeited the literary position which they once held, and have had to stoop to one of low degree.

III. *Words now discarded.*—The third part of our subject is concerned with certain old English words, which are now fast becoming obsolete altogether, or are only to be found in use among the so-called vulgar. A double object may be served by thus rescuing such words from oblivion; viz. first to prove that the words are in reality not vulgar, and secondly to show what a great store of really forcible words, which have no adequate representatives in modern literary English, is entirely neglected to the great loss of our language. Take for instance such words as may be found by scores in Gabriel Harvey, such as “brag,” “botchers,” “botched,” “buss” (= kiss), “blab,” and “blabbed,” “gear” (= matter), “gab,” “gibridge” or “gibberish,” “souse”: all of these are now scouted from polite speech. Still Shakspeare gives us

“Will this *gear* ne'er be mended (TROI: & CRESS: I.—1.)

“And *buss* thee as my wife. (KING JOHN IV.—1.)

And Milton in most expressive language calls the morn

“The *blabbing* eastern scout.” (COMUS 138.)

And again we have (SAM: AG: 495)

“Avoided as a *blab*”

where we have the word “blab” used as a substantive; what an expressive name for a tale-bearer!

In "Comus" again (745) we have

"Beauty is nature's *brag*"

where "brag" is also used as a substantive, whereas even in the speech of the common people, "blab" and "brag" are now only used as verbs.

The word "duck" for "to bow" is used by Shakespeare and Milton :

"Duck with French nods and apish courtesy." (RD. III. i. 3.)

"Here be without *duck* or nod

"Other trippings to be trod. (COMUS 960.)

Many old words now considered barbarous will be recognised in the following quotations—

"My body will I *bang*" (BEAUM: & FLET: "Knight of Burning Pestle III. iv.)

"The *mainest* wrong that e'er was offered" (WEBSTER, "Devil's Law Case" I. ii.)

"A *brave* sprightly look" (ID. ib. II. 1.)

"Here's a *latten* spoon" (ID. ib. :)

"My wages is not great, not much above

"Two crowns a quarter, but my *vails* will help (ID: "Weakest goeth to the Wall")

"I had been a very *dolt* to have preached so "

(BP. LATIMER'S SERM: III.)

"Then lies him down the *lubbar* fiend" (MILTON L'Allegro.)

"I am so unboundably *beholding* to you "

(WEBSTER Westward Hoe. I. ii.)

"But *men* may construe things after their fashion

"*Clean* from the purpose of the things themselves.

(JUL: CÆS: I. iii)

This use of "*clean*" for "entirely" is also of common occurrence in the Bible.

"With ruffled rayments, and faire *blubbred* face "

(SPENSER F. QU: I. vi. 9.)

"So *whist* and dead a silence reigned, welcoming such sweet death "

(HARRISON'S *Nugæ Antiquæ* vol ii. 97.)

"Upon a rock and underneath a hill,

"Far from the town, where all is *whist* and still "

(MARLOW "Hero and Leander")

The votaries of the game of whist may be pleased to be reminded that the very name of their favourite amusement is derived from the silence which is the necessary accompaniment of its proper observance.

The words which occur in the following passages belong more particularly to Devonshire and the western counties and may often be heard among the peasantry of those parts.

“Farewell be flax and *reaming* (= stretching) wooll

“With which my house was plentifull”

(HERRICK'S Sacred Poetry p. 44.)

“In sullen corners *rucke*” (= crouch)

(WERNER Albion's England VII. 37 p. 185)

“They *made wise* (= pretended) as if the gods of the woods, whom they called satyres or sylvanes, should appeare and recite those verses of rebuke.”
(PUTTENHAM “Art of Poesie” Bk I. cap. 13 p. 24.)

“No revolution without an *upsy-down*” (GABRIEL HARVEY.)

“And turnede *upsedown*.” (WICLIF, Judges vii)

“End of the doubtful battle deemed *tho* (= then)

“The lookers on.” (SPENSER F. QU: I. v. 11)

“Like as the *culver* (= wood-pigeon) on the bared bough

“Sits mourning for the absence of her mate.”

(SPENSER Sonnet 88)

“The Holy Goost cummynge down as a *culvere*”

(WICLIF St Mark I. 10)

“And (Sisera) was *hiliid* (= covered) of her with a mentil.”

(WICL: Judges IV. 18)

“It is some poor fragment, some slender *ort* (= scrap) of his remainder”

(SHAKS: TIMON: IV. 3.)

“A *granary* (= store) of wholesome food, against *fenowed* (= mouldy) tradition.” (Translators' Preface to the Bible.)

“A *wispe* of rushes, or a clod of land

“Or any *wadde* of hay that's next to hand

“They'll steal. (TAYLOR the Water Poet)

“Therefore the vulgar did about him *flooke*

“Like foolish flies unto an honey *crocke*” (= pot.)

(SPENSER F. QU: V. ii. 33)

The word “maund” for a “hamper,” or “basket” is very common in Devonshire, and it is interesting to notice that it is preserved to us by our Church in the name “Maunday Thursday”—which is so called because of the “maunds” or baskets from which the royal alms are accustomed to be distributed on that day. It is not an uncommon word in old English writers: *e.g.*

“With a *maund* charged with household merchandise”

(HALL SAT: IV. ii. p. 60.)

“Behold for us the naked graces stay

“With *maunds* of roses for to strew the way.”

(HERRICK'S POEMS p. 308)

“ All's gone and death hath taken
 Away from us
 Our *maundie*, thus
 The widdowes stand forsaken.”

(HERRICK'S SACRED POEMS p. 43)

This list of old English words now discarded might with very little trouble be indefinitely extended. But under this as well as under the other two heads, sufficient instances have been given to show the process of elimination which has been going on in our language. How often this elimination is capricious and unaccountable we cannot fail to notice. Why some forms should have died and others have lived will always be a mystery. And here let us also notice that the analogy of this growth in language to growth in the physical world is borne out in every particular. “ Out of death, comes life ” is the law in both. As the seed sown in the ground must first decay before the new plant can spring up, so it is with language. Old words decay and new words spring up. And although in the case of individual words which have been lost this may be matter for great regret, we must still hope that this law may yet go on working in our language for many years. “ *Non progredi est regredi* ” is as true of language as it is of most other things.

F A S T I.

THE FIELD.—We have been so taken up with the Fives-Courts of late, that we have hardly had time to think or talk of any thingelse. We have really had a good football season thanks chiefly to the untiring zeal of the Captain, and the very proper way in which he has been backed up by some of the First Fifteen. Some decent matches have been played. In that against Woodland House we were palpably overweighted. However we had an opportunity of winning back our colours in other well contested encounters. It is almost time for us now

to begin to think of cricket. Here again we have to lament loss of one who has been foursquare without a flaw in fact a thorough brick. However we have plenty of the old spirit still remaining; and we have no doubt that the new Captain, who has been a steady field-goer from the first, will be able to pull a good team together.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT.—The School Choral Society gave their annual concert on the last day of last term. Each time this event comes round the short-sightedness of our ancestors some two and a half centuries back is forcibly brought home to us. For each year at this season we say to ourselves, “Why did not those worthy people add to their other good deeds either by giving us a larger dining-hall, or a proper big school?”

The Hall presented its usual pleasant appearance, garlands and scrolls taking the places of graphic delineations of the poles and kindred topics. The Choral Society was conducted as well as ever by Mr. J. Whitmore. Mr. Diemer again kindly came from some distance and accompanied on the pianoforte, the harmonium being entrusted to Hildebrand. The first part of the concert was entirely taken up by “the Picnic” of Mr. Thomas. This was a complete work in which there was scope for chorus and solo. It would be invidious, where all tried their best, to single out any particular boy for praise or otherwise. The realism of the piece was well maintained; for in the song “In the woodland roaming, sang a little bird” the liquid notes of the feathered songster were distinctly audible.

The second part began with the “Winchester Domum.” Then we had Mozart’s “Ave Verum,” in which our violinists kept up their old reputation. A song “The dawn of day,” and a carol “Christmas Eve” followed. The part song “Light hearted are we” made us all the more ready to appreciate F. King in “The king and the beggar maid.” An instrumental piece, “a March” by Hill, and a part song

in French "Bon Soir," were followed by the finale "God save the Queen." The concert is now alas! one of the pleasant echoes of the past, and our only duty is to place this account of it in this niche of our school history. We are glad that the number of violins does not diminish. Next year it may be one of them may be advanced to the dignity of "first violin." The small number of solos was perhaps the only drawback to the evening. By next year we feel sure that the shyness of those who can sing will have disappeared.

SCHOOL MUSEUM.—The following donations to the School Museum have been received:—

From W. A. Darley Bentley; F. W. Darley Bentley;
P. R. Darley Bentley—

Case of Brazilian butterflies and beetles.

Cobra Corâl Snake

Grasshopper (Rio de Janeiro.)

Cascudo Beetle (Brazil.)

Model of Catamaran used at Pernambuco, Brazil

Specimens of Sugar Cane (natural state)

Specimen of Sugar Cane after juice has been pressed out.

Coffee Branch, with berries in "hull."

Coffee Berries with "hull" taken off.

Bean *cicacia* (Brazil.)

Seed Cones (Brazil)

1 Mil Reis Brazil Paper.

1500 Reis „ Silver.

1200 „ „ „

1200 „ „ Nickle

1100 „ „ „

740 „ „ Copper.

140 „ „ Bronze.

220 „ „ Copper.

620 „ „ Bronze.

110 „ „ „

340 „ Portuguese Copper.

- From G. J. Widdicombe, Esq., Specimens of Shells.
 From Weston E., Fossils and Specimen of Silver Ore.
 From French, A., Butterfly.
 From Sayer, J., Specimens of Chalk from Water Works'
 Well, New Barnet.

SCHOOL LIBRARY.—The following additions have been made to the Library since our last number :—

Irving's "Life of Goldsmith," presented by Rev. R. A. Meaden.

Edinburgh Review for 1879, and Quarterly Review for 1879, presented by S. Stern, Esq.

Diary of Prince of Wales in India, presented by A. Josling.

Punch for 1879, the Nineteenth Century for 1879, The Contemporary Review for 1879, from Master's Reading Room.

"Forty Years in America," Nichols.

"Thunder and Lightning," Fonvielle.

"A Traveller's True Tale," Church.

"Arabia," Palgrave

"Central Asia," Vambery.

"Military Life," Napier.

"Fortnight in Ireland," Head.

"Katerfelto," Whyte Melville.

"Stories from Greek Tragedians," Church.

"Plodding On," Curwen.

"Tom Cringle's Log."

Maitland's "History of London," and some MS. Books of local interest, presented by Mr. J. H. Sayer.

Complete Works of Dickens, presented by the Rev. R. A. Meaden.

EDITORIAL.

How glad we must all be that at length the much wished for consummation has arrived, and we are really going to have Fives Courts. The *Elizabethan* feels that she may claim a due share in the general rejoicings because ever and anon in her unceasing anxiety for the common weal she has brought prominently forward this great gap in our otherwise excellent appointments. It is therefore with no small satisfaction that she takes this opportunity of conveying her gratitude to those who have by their well-timed efforts rendered such material aid towards effecting the object in view: but bountiful as she wishes to be in words of praise, and heartily as she bestows them where they have been so well deserved, she cannot at the same time divest herself of a certain undefined feeling of disappointment, when after a careful scrutiny of individual merits she is forced to the painful conclusion that all have not been equally zealous in promoting the good cause, and that hitherto activity has been exhibited in an inverse proportion to physical development. However upon second thoughts she needs must suppose that those who have been sheltered longest under her wing are impressed with a deeper realisation of their responsibilities and are very properly reserving their energies until they can be crowned by a corresponding harvest of results. With all due respect for such very creditable diffidence she would venture to remind them of the great importance of having a good basis whereon to start, and to urge them not to allow the time for action to slip by, when the efficacy of their support would so much enhance the welfare of the undertaking. The advantages of the scheme are so palpable that they hardly require a remark; what a relief it will be to be able to rush out during the interval and have the means

at hand of enjoying a really good game, especially when we remember that our amusements will be independent of the fickle changes of the weather, which have been such a bar to our games of late years; for the new covered playground will be large enough to afford abundant scope for activities which with the present less spacious arrangements are put out of the question on wet days. Our passing friends are also to be congratulated that by the proposed alterations they will be no longer prevented from seeing for themselves the zest with which we enter into our sports. An hereditary notion appears to have prevailed that the fitness of things made it absolutely necessary that boys should be excluded from all communication with the outer world; this observation is borne out by a description of the school as it then appeared given many years ago by a local historian, who begins his narrative with the remark that "the school-buildings are screened from the public road by a high brick wall enclosing a play-ground for the boys." His account in many respects is not complimentary, it is therefore just possible that the school arrangements of that date may have rendered some such screen excusable, but now that we have come under the influence of a more enlightened regime it seems unpardonable to perpetuate the characteristics of such dark ages.

The museum has been particularly prosperous of late, and can boast of several goodly additions to its stores. Amongst other liberal donations we may notice a rare and valuable collection of Brazilian butterflies, the classification of which will tax the ingenuity and extend the knowledge of our young entomologists. Accompanying the butterflies is a gigantic specimen of the beetle tribe, which to the untrained eye might be imagined to have held some middle place between the insect and the animal world, its black mail and horned front giving it the appearance of a miniature rhinoceros. "Oak and brass of triple fold encompassed sure that heart"

which dared to cope with a monster of such unsightly mien in its native wilds.

Our readers may not know that there was a time when Barnet like many other provincial towns had its theatre. Many of us, who in our journeys to and from school pass by the east end of the church from Wood Street to High Street, must have observed with curiosity three long windows in the house immediately opposite extending from the commencement of the second story nearly to the roof of the building and suggestive of a lofty and spacious interior. It is even so: and here in bygone days scenic displays were enacted, the splendour of which may be imagined from the fact that the manager upon bespeak nights used to present his audience with a bill of the play printed on white satin. We may mention by the way that the last performance in this room took place on the 30th March 1835, the pieces being the Rivals, the fifth Act of Richard III., and Timour the Tartar. With such a noble precedent before us, why should we not be inspired to revive the glories of the dramatic muse? Though we could not hope to emulate such magnificence in our arrangements, we might at all events be able to afford our visitors some genuine entertainment, and thereby procure the means of making a no less genuine contribution to the funds of the Fives Courts. The subject is worthy of consideration, and if properly undertaken would—we venture to think—meet with the Head Master's approval.

We beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following School Magazines:—

- The Elizabethan*, (Westminster).
- The Lily* (Magdalene College School).
- The Elstonian* (Bedford County School).
- The Oxford Military College Trumpeter*.
- The Mill Hill Magazine*.
- The Camden School Record*.
- The St. Andrew's College Magazine*.

FIELD ACCOUNT

Balance Sheet for the Year 1879.

RECEIPTS		L.	s.	D.		EXPENDITURE		L.	s.	D.	
Donations and Subscriptions ..	..	8	15	5		Balance due to Treasurer ..	..	27	8	7
Fines &c .. .. .	..	3	8	3		Cricket and Football Materials ..	..	6	14	0
Grazing Rent .. .. .	..	12	0	0		Labour .. .. .	..	2	3	10
Rent from Lawn Tennis Club ..	..	3	15	0		Printing, Stamps and Stationery ..	..		19	2
Fees—Spring Term .. .. .	..	13	10	0		Expenses of Matches .. .. .	..	3	17	1
„ Summer „ .. .. .	..	12	15	0		Rent .. .. .	..	48	0	0
„ Michaelmas Term .. .. .	..	12	0	0						
Balance due to Treasurer ..	..	22	19	0						
		£89 2 8						£89 2 8			

Correct

J. B. LEE.

THE FIVES COURT FUND.

We have much pleasure in recording the following list of contributions to this Fund. It will be seen that the kindness of friends in the neighbourhood has been chiefly instrumental in procuring for us this great boon which we have been so long desiring. Our own efforts as evidenced by the sums produced by the collecting cards have been comparatively feeble except in the case of a few quite little boys whose zeal and patriotism altogether put their elders to shame. We believe that a contract for the work has been accepted and that a beginning will be made almost at once. We must not however be content to rest on our oars. A considerable sum has yet to be raised before the scheme can be carried out in its integrity. The cost of the whole would be about £300; of this sum somewhat under £150 has been raised by subscriptions &c and the Governors have voted £100. A sum of £50 more has therefore to be raised before we can hope to have the courts properly paved—a most indispensable feature if we are to have anything like real play. We hope however now that the thing is fairly started many who have not yet helped will be induced to do so,

DONATIONS.

								L.	S.	D.
The Earl of Strafford .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
The Bishop of St. Albans .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
The High Sheriff of Herts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	0
The Hon. H. Cowper, M.P. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
W. Müller, Esq., J.P. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
J. W. Cater, Esq, J.P... .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
H. E. C. Stapylton, Esq., J.P. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
S. J. Stern, Esq. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
L. C. T. d'Eyncourt, Esq., J.P. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
Horatio Kemble, Esq. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
S. Wilde, Esq. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
Rev. F. C. Cass .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	0

	L.	S.	D.
Rev. R. R. Hutton	2	2	0
The Head Master	10	10	0
The Assistant Masters	10	10	0
Rev. H. G. Watkins	5	0	0
C. L. Christian, Esq.	5	0	0
F. A. McGeachy, Esq.	3	0	0
Major Adair	1	1	0
Mr. Wright	1	1	0
W. Barrett, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Dawson	2	2	0
Mrs. Bryant	2	2	0
F. Newth, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Cooke, Esq.	2	2	0
C. Chambers, Esq.	1	1	0
T. H. Spicer, Esq.	0	5	0
J. M. Beattie, Esq.	0	5	0
J. Meares, Esq.	2	2	0
H. Parker, Esq.	2	2	0

COLLECTING CARDS.

	L.	S.	D.		L.	S.	D.
Mitchell, ma... .. .	0	3	9	Gregg	1	3	0
Whiskin	0	18	6	Newth max	0	14	9
Smith mi.	0	6	0	Barrett ma.	0	5	0
Baldwin	0	3	0	Taylor mi.	0	10	0
Joyce ma.	0	7	6	Hosegood max.	0	10	6
Grover	0	6	0	Barrett mi.	0	5	0
Shenton ma.	0	9	0	Davies ma.	0	11	6
Sayer mi.	0	8	0	Goodwin	0	3	0
Sayer ma.	0	2	6	Strange	1	0	0
Honeybourne	0	1	6	Shoults	0	12	6
Edmunds	0	11	8	Britten	1	1	0
Boome	0	2	0	Bryant	1	15	6
Hindle	0	2	0	Fletcher	0	16	6
French ma.	1	1	0	Joyce mi.	0	7	6
Dodd	0	6	6	Sutton ma.	0	6	6
Weston max	0	11	0	Butterfield	0	5	0
Widdicombe ma.	0	12	3	Brooking ma... .. .	0	7	6
Chipperfield	0	5	0	Wright	0	2	6
King	0	17	0	Widdicombe mi.	0	14	6
Young	1	1	0	Carter	3	2	0
Claridge	1	0	0	Chambers mi.	0	4	4
Oakeshott	0	5	0	Sutton mi.	0	9	0
Weston sec.	0	10	3	Weston min.	0	6	0

Reekes	1 1 0	Hentall	0 2 0
Frost.. ..	0 2 0	Shenton mi. ..	0 9 0
Rose	0 12 3	Wild	0 9 0
Simons	1 5 0	Brooking mi. ..	0 5 9
Green ma. ..	1 1 0	Lees	0 2 0
Harrison ma. ..	0 4 6	Thornton ma. ..	0 5 0
Upton ma. ..	0 2 6	Thornton mi. ..	0 4 0
Upton mi. ..	0 2 6	Langley	0 13 0
Harrison mi. ..	0 5 6		

THE TRUE AND FALSE TEETOTUMS.

You may perhaps not know that there are two kinds of teetotums, the true and the false; but so it is. And it is only people of very great skill who can determine which are true and which are false. Most of those which you buy in the shops are false. But in order to explain what these kinds are it is necessary to begin very long ago, and give the rise and origin of the teetotum family.

Now the original Teetotum—Jabez Teetotum he was called—was a man of large property and lived in Sussex. It was after the time of the Saxon Heptarchy but before a later date. Now this man, Jabez, was very extravagant. He used however to look after his property closely enough, for he was continually walking round it. This was his mania, his fixed idea, to be always walking round his land. “It saves a fence,” he sometimes said to excuse himself; but that was mere nonsense for the fences were good enough, at least at first they were.

But this habit of his did not prevent him from being extravagant, and as he walked he got poorer and poorer. His only way to pay his debts was to sell a portion of his land bit after bit. And this he did, and as he walked round it day after day it got smaller and smaller. And yet he kept just as long at his rounds as when he had a great piece of land, and although it was now only a small plot of ground,

he walked round it twenty, thirty, forty times a day. But still his extravagant habits continued, and he sold and sold his land till at last he had only a few yards. Yet round this few yards he kept continually moving, going round as fast and continuing as long as if he had a large estate still. But this was not the worst, for the day came when he had to sell still more of his land, and at last he had only enough left to stand on. What did he do then? Why he began to spin, and he was the true and original teetotum. There was no use for him to stretch his legs apart, so they grew into one, the greater portion of the substance of which he was composed collected in the middle, and numbers were stuck on him all round for he was good for nothing else. But still he had property once, and used once to walk round it, and although all that is left of that is his spinning, still he is very different from the common teetotums that are just made to spin and never had any property to go round. The way you may know the true ones is by their often starting off on a circuit instead of spinning in a spot. They forget sometimes that they have lost all.

CAMPING-OUT IN THE AZORES.

SIR,

I will not strive to gain a place in your columns by pretending that what follows is a letter. It is no such thing, but is an account of some occurrences which took place—I am ashamed to say how long ago. And here lies my chief difficulty, for if only I had something to tell which happened yesterday, or had just been reported by telegraph, and was very shocking, or horrible and recent, I feel that I should be welcomed in your columns, and I should have the comfortable feeling of being like the special correspondent of a daily

paper. But, alas! I have nothing of that kind to lay before you. It is only about things that happened some time ago that I have anything to say; and, Sir, I feel like a boy in a form who has been long superannuated, and who ought to have gone long ago, but who is kept out of very great good nature and kindliness of heart, as a specimen of stupidity to warn other boys against.

But, Sir, whatever remarks you will make, I will gladly undergo them if you will let me stop; make proof of me; correct me, see if you cannot press anything out of me.

First of all, then, we started in a little boat. She was rigged with a large sail with one yard, fastened down at the bow and rising to a great height over the stern, supported by a short mast in the middle. There was a half deck in the bows, about half a dozen sailors, and the hold, which was open in the middle, was strewn with ballast.

Round the steersmen we were sitting, three of us, Harry Wilson, Julian, the old Australian settler, and myself, whom they called Dick for sake of shortness. We were going to a little island in the middle of the Atlantic seldom visited, but mountainous, full of interesting places, with lots of game on it. And as you may imagine, by the description of the boat we were in, (it was what is called in the Mediterranean, I believe, "felucca" rigged) we had not started from England, or Portugal, or any great country, but had come from another island near this one.

If you cast your eye over a map of the world, going from Lisbon to New York you will cross near by a group of islands called the Azores. The largest of these is St. Michaels, and from St. Michaels Julian and Harry and myself had started.

St. Michaels is a large island and full of people, and when you get used to it it doesn't seem so unlike England. So Harry and I determined to go off to this other little island and see if any adventures would turn up. And we per-

suaded Julian to come along with us. He had been a settler in Australia and knew a great deal. One proof of that was his tent; and in case any of my readers want to go out camping I will tell them what sort of a tent this was, for they could not do better than make one like it. All the woodwork consisted of four poles, two for each end. Now each pair was stuck into the ground about six feet apart, and the tops were made to cross one another, and were tied together. So at each end of the tent there was a triangle with the sides running a little past the top angle. Now, through the forks thus made was passed a long stout rope, fastened firmly into the ground with strong pegs some distance away at each end; and over this rope, between the two pairs of poles, was hung the canvas which formed the sides of the tent. Besides this bit of canvas there were canvas doors which fastened on to the poles at the ends and laced together in the middle. There were a couple more pegs placed on each side with ropes to give extra support according to the wind. We found a tent like this answer perfectly well.

(To be continued.)

NOTES OF NEWS.

This term will end Tuesday April 20, and next term begins on Monday May 3.

Mr. Meaden has been appointed to a Mathematical Mastership at Christ's Hospital, and left us at the end of last term; elsewhere is an account of the presentation of a parting gift from masters and boys.

Mr. Hinton of Balliol College, Oxford, has been appointed by the Head Master to succeed Mr. Meaden.

Elsewhere we publish a summary of the accounts of the Cricket Club. The balance, we regret to say, is still on the wrong side of the page.

The following matches are arranged for the coming season—June 26, Merchant Taylors' at Barnet; Sept. 29, Merchant

Taylor's (return) on the Eton and Middlesex Ground; May 15, King's College School 2nd XI. at Barnet. Other matches are being arranged.

"The woods decay, the woods decay and fall"—the words of the poet are brought vividly before our minds this term when we look in vain for the old apple tree in front of the library window, which has lived down so many ages of boys. The series of wet seasons which we have been having of late had undermined its constitution, and the woodman's axe was brought mercifully into requisition.

We believe that the crowded condition of these islands is beginning to tell upon our own borders, and that a portion of the cricket field is going to be sacrificed to the requirements of the age. We understand that the part to be taken is a narrow strip running along the lane, the loss of which is certainly rather an advantage than otherwise.

We are very sorry that the Captain of the Sports, Sayer ma., is leaving. He has been such a thoroughly good fellow, regular in going up to the field and getting other boys up too. *Valeat.*

ALTERATIONS IN THE LIBRARY.—Great alterations have been made in the library this term. The shelves have changed their color. The walls likewise have assumed a different tint; and in the centre of the room a library table and library chairs have made an appearance. The addition of a few more hundred volumes is to be desired, to keep the other alterations in countenance.

We have much pleasure in being able to announce that Sir William Magnay, Bart., who is so well known for his public recitations in London, has consented, in conjunction with Mr. Myers, to give an entertainment in behalf of the Fives Courts, at the end of the term. We must not forget that some £50 or £60 have yet to be raised.

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The next number will be published soon after the middle of next Term.