

shown themselves best acquainted with the law of real property and the practice of conveyancing.

Mr. John Scott's Scholarship. Dividends on £1,265 preferential £4 10s. per cent. stock, 1863, in the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company. The scholarship is open to all candidates who shall have entered into Articles of Clerkship in England or Wales, without regard to age or period of service of clerkship, and is tenable for one year. The scholarship is awarded by the Council, at or after the Final examination in each Michaelmas term, to the candidate who, in that term, or in Hilary, Easter, or Trinity term preceding, shall have passed such Final examination, and who, from his acquaintance with the theory, principles, and practice of law, shall, in the opinion of the Council, be best entitled to the scholarship.

The Birmingham Law Society's Gold Medal (£10). Open only to those candidates who have been originally articulated to a solicitor practising in Birmingham, and who have passed at least two-thirds of their term of service under articles in Birmingham, and who are under the age of twenty-six at the time of their Final examination. The medal is awarded after Michaelmas term.

Certificates of merit are also granted to such students as the examiners may recommend.

The student having made up his mind to be examined for his Final examination, must, in the next place, see that the requisite notices are given and other forms complied with.

The examinations are held in January, April, June, and November in every year, at the hall of the Incorporated Law Society, and the student must give notice in writing, signed by himself or his agent, six weeks at least before the first day of the month in which he proposes to be examined. The notice must be sent to the Incorporated Law Society, of whose

secretary the form of notice can be obtained. He is also required to leave his Articles of Clerkship and assignments (if any) with the secretary of the society at least twenty-one days before the day on which he is desirous of being examined, together with answers to the questions as to due service.

After the clerk has passed his Final examination he has to be admitted, and notice of admission must be given six weeks before the first day of the month in which the clerk proposes to be admitted. This notice is delivered at the Petty Bag Office, and must state the clerk's place or places of abode or service for the last preceding twelve months, and the name and place of abode of the solicitor or solicitors to whom he was articulated or assigned. Clerks who do not attend the examination for which they have given notice, or who have not passed the examination, or who have not been admitted, may renew the notices within one week after the end of the month for which such notices of examination and admission were given.

The fees payable on admission amount to about £29 15s.

In conclusion, let me urge upon every intending student that it is of the greatest importance he should cultivate from the very first the principles of honour and integrity. In his professional career he will be called upon to exercise not only his ability and discretion on behalf of his clients in the divers legal matters upon which they may consult him, but to him will be frequently entrusted secrets of the most confidential character, requiring him to possess the highest sense of honour and the most incorruptible integrity; and to guard against those temptations which in this possibly more than any other profession beset his path, he must early and assiduously cultivate those principles which can alone insure him the confidence of his clients, and the esteem and respect of his professional brethren.

---



---

### MY LITTLE TREASURE.

**W**OULD you know my little treasure,  
Rarest, priceless beyond measure?  
Come with me;  
Look and see—  
Ripe lips brimming o'er with pleasure—  
Laughter—loving Marjorie!  
Little darling, bright eyes gleaming,  
Full of thought and tender dreaming—  
Thought for me!

Look and see  
All the love that there is beaming—  
Sweetest, dearest Marjorie!

Little daughter, full of laughter,  
Whom the sunbeams ripple after,  
Dear to me;  
Look and see  
All the love that I would waft her—  
Best of treasures, Marjorie!

G. W.

---



---

### THE GATHERER.

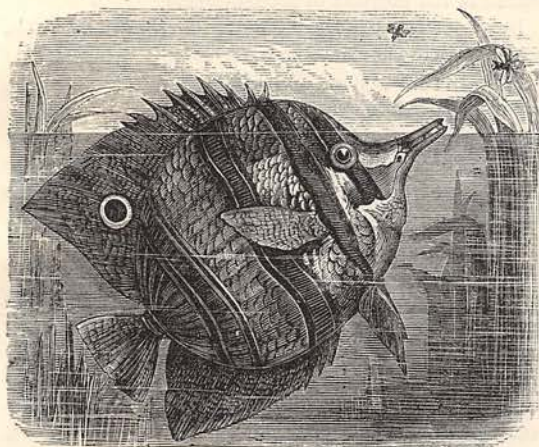
#### A Shooting Fish.

The inhabitants of the sea include some very singular characters. In the illustration we have one not only remarkable for its eccentric form and the bold beauty of its tints, but for the extraordinary

manner in which it obtains its food. It is called the Beaked Chætodon (*Chelmo rostratus*). The reader will observe its curiously elongated muzzle. This muzzle it uses just as a boy does a pea-shooter, darting drops of water through it at any flies or other insects it sees



within range. The hunting-grounds of the *Chaetodon* are the shores of the Indian and Polynesian seas. When it notices a fly resting on a twig or blade of grass overhead, it approaches quietly, the greater part of its body being under water, but the beak being kept above the surface, with its point directed towards the unsuspecting victim. Suddenly it shoots a drop of



water with accurate aim: the fly is knocked off its perch, falls into the water, and is snapped up. In this novel method of bagging small game, great skill must be called into practice. Any one who has tried to spear a salmon in a deep pool of water, knows how deceptive is the apparent position of the fish when viewed from above; and a similar difficulty must be experienced by the finny sportsman when the circumstances are reversed.

The *Chaetodon* is made a household pet of by the Japanese. They keep it in a large bowl of water, and it is a common amusement to hold a fly on the end of a slender rod and watch the fish strike its prey. Another fish, known as the Archer Fish (*Toxotes jaculator*), has the same faculty as the *Chaetodon*, and if anything is a better shot, but its personal appearance is not so curious.

#### Double Acrostic.

Two forms which, though they disagree,  
One object have in view—  
One rules the best the old *régime*;  
The other, best the new.

I.

An animal, an instrument of war, and both  
To grapple with I should be somewhat loth.

II.

A nymph, a paper, and a sound—  
In each capacity I'm found.

III.

A heathen god, a household good,  
I music make, or heat, as suits my mood.

IV.

A place where no one ever went,  
That few belief have in;  
But still it is described by more,  
And all delight therein.

A place that one might well rejoice  
To live in, had one but the choice.

V.

A man, a beast, a serpent great am I—  
Part of a gun, pride of an engineer,  
If some slight variations you should try  
With me, these meanings then will plain appear.

VI.

A composition, written by a poet;  
Its name pray guess, as you must surely know it.

VII.

Of triple grain I'm made, and poets tell  
That when joined to a cape I wore a bell.

VIII.

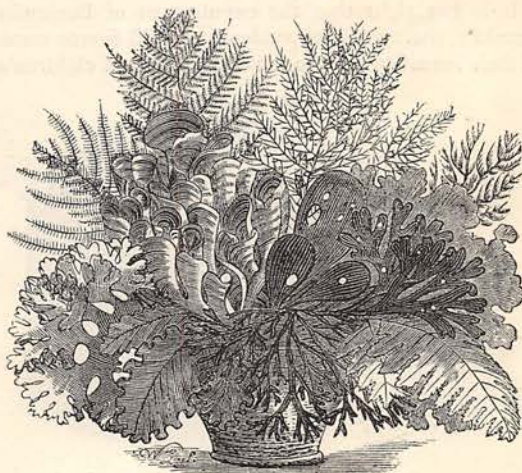
A place where people live. In England 'tis decided  
To be where certain ordnance is provided.

J. G.

#### Holiday-work with Seaweeds.

Seaweeds arranged in small ornamental baskets, or in vases, may be made with skill and taste to do good service in the decoration of our homes during the winter months, when flowers are scarce and, by many persons, not easily procured. For those, therefore, who are now passing their time at the seaside, it may be useful to direct attention to the collection and preservation of the more delicate and ornamental of these interesting products of nature.

It will be after a heavy sea, when the waves have been lashed into fury, that collectors of seaweeds will have most chance of finding interesting specimens. These should be sought in all the hollows and round all the obstacles likely to catch and retain them; and the collecting should not be deferred until the weeds



have faded or been changed by exposure to the sun and air. The sooner they are washed or "floated out" after being collected, the better; and this is to be done in the following manner:—Place the seaweeds in a basin of fresh water, into which salt has been put in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a quart. Cut pieces of writing paper or cartridge paper of the size required, and blotting paper rather larger, allowing eight pieces

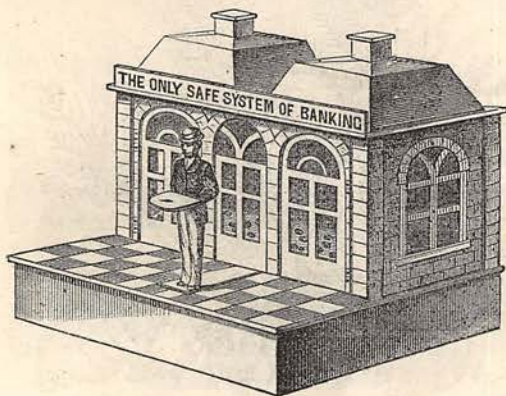


of blotting paper to every one of writing paper. Have ready a dish or soup-plate partly filled with fresh water, take one specimen at a time from the heap of seaweeds, and immerse it in this water; then take a piece of the writing paper and slide it under the specimen, gradually bringing it up to the little plant with one hand, while with a camel-hair pencil in the other you float the weed out, and arrange it so as to show nearly every portion of it; then gently raise the paper out of the water, gradually slanting it, so as to allow all the water to run off. If any portions of the specimen do not lie quite smooth, they should be again wetted with a few drops of water, and the brush should be again applied. With some of the more delicate kinds of seaweeds, much patience will be necessary, and care should be taken to float out every portion properly, or the specimen will not look graceful and natural. As each specimen is finished, place the paper containing it on five or six pieces of blotting paper, cover the specimen with a piece of old muslin, put four or five more pieces of blotting paper on this, and on the top of all place a heavy weight of some kind. In about twenty-four hours the piece of muslin and the blotting paper should be carefully removed and dried, and then replaced. In three or four days, if the weather is not very damp, the specimens will be quite dry, and may either be arranged in groups at once, or placed in a portfolio to be dealt with on returning home from the seaside.

It may be added that many of the small light-coloured marine shells may be very effectively employed with the seaweeds, when arranging them in baskets.

#### A Moving Money-Box.

It is but right that the countrymen of Benjamin Franklin, the apostle of prudence, should devote some of their inventive skill to the construction of children's



money-boxes. Here, in the old country, these receptacles for penny-pieces are usually of a simple kind; our youngsters are not tempted to the adoption of saving habits by any such cunning devices as are now to be met with on the other side the Atlantic. One American money-box is in the form of a frog: you put the penny into its mouth; it gulps it down, and at the same time rolls its eyes about, as if swallowing

coins were a very pleasant pastime. Another consists of a box with a slit attached to a miniature race track. When the penny is dropped into the slit, two or three tin horses at once proceed to race round the track. A third represents a portly individual, seated in a chair. The coin is placed in his hand, whereupon he pockets it in the most natural manner by inserting it in a slit placed in the position of a coat-pocket.

But what is certainly the most ingenious of money-boxes is that shown in the engraving. It represents "the only safe system of banking." There is a little counting-house to begin with, and on the platform outside stands the cashier holding a tray. The penny is placed on the tray, and the weight presses down the slip of wood to which the figure is fastened. This frees a spindle, which, aided by concealed clockwork, causes the cashier to be carried round to the left. He pushes the door open and enters the bank, the door closing behind him. Inside the building a simple contrivance sweeps the penny off the tray and down an opening that leads to the treasure vaults. The cashier moves round against the other door; it opens outwards, and closes after he has passed. Then, coming to his former position, he is held by a locking device, and patiently waits for the next contribution.

With such a novel performing money-box as this, the average youngster, we fear, will be apt to grow miserly, and withdraw immense stores of pennies from the circulation of the country. It will be an unhappy time then for dealers in tarts and sweetstuffs.

#### Shut your Mouth.

A remarkable little book was published some years ago by Mr. George Catlin, an American artist, under the title of "Shut your Mouth and Save your Life." In it he told how he had discovered, during a long intercourse with the wild Indians of the American Continent, that one of the great causes of the maladies which affect civilised men is their habit of breathing through the mouth.

The Indian child, he observed, was never allowed to sleep with its mouth open; the savage mother, as her infant fell asleep, never failed to press its lips together till she had fixed a habit that was to last for life: when the child grew up, sleeping and waking, he kept his mouth shut. And thus it happens, according to Mr. Catlin, that the native races of North and South America enjoy such good health and physical perfection, and escape the deplorable diseases and mortality of civilised communities. Amongst two millions of wild people, he never saw or heard of a hunchback or crooked spine, or an idiot or lunatic, whilst premature death was far from common.

The nostrils are evidently made for breathing through: they form the natural outlet of the lungs. The sides of their air-passages are lined with hairs, which, in some degree at least, prevent the ingress of noxious matters in the air we breathe. Dust is strained out; and it is confidently asserted by those who have tested the matter, that miasmas are prevented from entering the blood if one only breathes through the nose. Some persons have lived in



malarious districts and slept on the banks of malarious rivers for years, without suffering from any of the forms of fever that haunt such neighbourhoods. And they have ascribed their exemption solely to their settled habit of breathing in this way. All, or almost all, the air taken thus into the lungs comes in contact with the membranes of the nose, and these are supposed to possess some power of neutralising malarious and contagious poisons.

It is also to be remarked that, by drawing our breath only through the nostrils, the air is warmed by contact with the membranes before it reaches the lungs, and so inflammation and congestion of these organs are avoided.

No perfect sleep can be obtained with the mouth open. Now, quiet rest we must have; it is the great physician and restorer of mankind. "Contrast," says Mr. Catlin, "the natural repose of the Indian child educated to keep its lips closed, with the uncomfortable slumbers of the infant of civilisation, with its little mouth open and gasping for breath." The firm-shut mouth, too, promotes good looks. Who ever yet saw an open mouth that was not insipid and unattractive?

Keep your mouth shut, then, when you read, when you write, when you listen, when you are in pain, when you are walking, when you are running, and by all means when you are angry. The habit is difficult to acquire, but improved health is worth taking trouble about.

#### Maps on a Small Scale.

Every one has read of the uses to which photography was put during the siege of Paris. When that capital was cut off from intercourse with the rest of the world, microscopic despatches were sent to and fro by means of carrier-pigeons. These despatches, having been printed, were reduced by photography to such a minute form that they could be enclosed in a quill fastened to the tail of the pigeon. They were read easily enough when they came to hand: the recipients projected them on a screen, by aid of a photo-electric microscope. This same principle of reducing printed characters by means of photography is, according to a scientific contemporary, to be adopted by the War Office for producing maps and plans on a small scale. The Ordnance Survey maps are to be photographed so as to measure only three or four inches in length. "So delicately and distinctly can this be done, that the roads and railways will still be recognisable with the naked eye, while with the aid of a magnifying-glass the name of every hamlet and village will be read with ease. The little maps will be transparent, so that they must be held up to the light to be examined, and they will weigh only a few grains each. A scout might travel with fifty such maps in his waistcoat-pocket, and the whole Continent of Europe depicted in this way could be contained in a pocket-book."

#### Umbrella-holding made Easy.

To speak of umbrellas is to suggest a host of troubles. The relations between them and the human race have never been quite satisfactory. Improvement, how-

ever, is the order of the day; and an American lady has invented a species of rigging which will enable one to keep an umbrella unfurled whilst carrying a fan in one hand and holding one's dress with the other.

A, A, are two rods, curved to fit the shoulders of the wearer. The lower ends of these rods are attached or



hinged, as shown at F, to an open metallic ring B, contrived to pass round, or nearly round, the waist: this ring is fastened to a belt E, buckled or clasped round the waist. The other extremities of the rods A, A, curve towards each other, have a coil formed in them to impart elasticity, and are bent upwards. They are then connected and coiled to form a socket to receive the handle of the umbrella. To the rods A, A, straps C, C, are attached, which straps are passed round the arms or across the breast of the wearer to keep the rods in place. D, D, are elastic straps, which are attached to the frame of the umbrella, the free ends of the straps being provided with loops or rings to catch on buttons G, G, on the belt E. Thus, by adjusting the straps D, D, the umbrella may be tilted or inclined forward, or to either side, as circumstances require. The contrivance may be worn with the rods A, A, passing down in front of the shoulders, or in the rear of the shoulders, or with one in front and the other in the rear of either shoulder, just as desired. It is quite as suitable, also, for a parasol as for an umbrella.

Before pledging ourselves to the success of the invention, we would like to see it worn on a pouring wet day and with a stiff breeze blowing. But, likely enough, if ever it becomes the fashion, ladies will grow as expert in adapting it to every breeze that blows as mariners are with the sails of ships at sea.