which means they can play as long as they pleaſe, without ever having occaſion to ſtoop for a ball.

As to the odds at tennis, they are by no means fixed, but are generally laid as follow:

Upon the firſt ſtroke being won between even players, that is, fifteen love, the odds are of the ſingle

game

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | 7 to | 4 |
| Thirty love | | 4 | I |
| Forty love | | 8 | I |
| Thirty fifteen | | 2 | I |
| Forty fifteen | | 5 | I |
| Forty thirty | | 3 | I |
| The odds of a four game ſet when the firſt game is won, are | | 7 | 4 |
|
| When two games love | | 4 | I |
| Three games love | | 8 to | I |
| When two games to one | | 2 | I |
| Three games to one | | 5 | I |
| The odds of a six game ſet when the firſt game is won, are | | 3 | 2 |
|
| When two games love | | 2 | I |
| Three games love | | 4 | I |
| Four games love | | 10 | I |
| Five games love | | 21 | I |
| When two games to one | | 8 | 5 |
| Three games to one | | 5 | 2 |
| Four games to one | | 5 | I |
| Five games to one | | 15 | I |
| When three games to two | | 7 | 4 |
| Four games to two | | 4 | I |
| Five games to two | | 10 | ***1*** |
| When four games to three | | 2 | I |
| Five games to three | | 5 | I |
| The odds of an advantage ſet when the firſt game is won, are | | 5 | 4 |
|
| When two games love | | 7 | 4 |
| Three games love | | 3 | I |
| Four games love | | 5 | 1 |
| Five games love | | 15 | I |
| When two games to one | | 4 | 3 |
| Three games to one | | 2 | I |
| Four games to one | | 7 | 2 |
| Five games to one | | 10 | I |
| When three games to two | | 3 | 2 |
| Four games to two | | 3 | I |
| Five games to two | | 8 | I |
| When four games to three | | 8 | 5 |
| Five games to three | | 3 | I |
| When five games to four | | 2 | I |
| When fix games to five | | 5 | 2 |

The foregoing odds, as beforeſaid, are generally laid, but the chaces interfering makes the odds very precarious ; for example, when there is a chace at half a yard, and a ſet is five games all, and in every other respect equal, the odds are a good five to four ; and if it were six games to five, and forty thirty with the same chace, the odds then would be a guinea to a ſhilling; ſo that it is plain that the odds at this game differ from thoſe of any other : for one ſtroke will reduce a ſet, ſuppoſing the players to be five games all, from an even wager to three to two, and so on in propor­tion to the ſtage of the ſet.

There are various methods of giving odds at tennis, in order to make a match equal; and that they may be underſtood, we ſhall give the following list of them, with their meanings, ſo that any perſon may form a judgment of the advantage received or given.

The loweſt odds that can be given, excepting the choice of the ſides, is what they call a *biſque,* that is, a ſtroke to be taken or ſcored whenever the player, who receives the ad­vantage, thinks proper : for inſtance, ſuppoſe a critical game of the ſet to be forty thirty, by taking the *biſque,* he who is forty becomes game, and ſo in reſpect of two *biſques, &c.*

The next greater odds are fift*een,* that is, a certain ſtroke given at the beginning of each game.

After theſe, *half thirty,* that is, fifteen one game, and thirty the next. Then follow the whole *thirty, forty,* &c,

There are alſo the following kind of odds which are given, viz.

*Round ſervices ;* thoſe are services given round the penthouſe, ſo as to render it eaſy for the stri*ker-out* (the player who is on the hazard-side) to return the ball.

*Half court,* that is, being obliged or confined to play in­to the adverſary’s half-court ; ſometimes it is played ſtraight- wiſe, and at other times acroſs ; both which are great ad­vantages given by him ſo confined, but the ſtrait half-court is the greateſt.

*Touch-no-wall,* that is, being obliged to play within the compaſs of the walls, or ſides of the court. This is a conſiderable advantage to him who receives it ; as all the balls must be played gently, and conſequently they are much eaſier to take than thoſe which are played hard, or according to the uſual method of play.

*Barring the hazards,* that is, barring the dedans, tambour, grill, or the laſt gallery on the hazard-side, or any particular one or more of them.

Theſe are the common kind of odds or advantages given;but there are many others, which are according to what is agreed by the players : ſuch as playing with *board* againſt *racket, cricket-bat* againſt *racket, &c.*

The game of tennis is also played by four perſons, two partners on each side. In this case, they are generally con­fined to their particular quarters, and one of each side ap­pointed to ſerve and ſtrike out ; in every other reſpect, the game is played in the ſame manner as when two only play.

Any thing more to be ſaid upon this ſubject would be needleſs, as nothing can be recommended, after reading this ſhort account of tennis, but practice and attention, without which no one can become a proficient at the game.

TENOR, or Tenour, the purport or content of a wri­ting or inſtrument in law, &c.

Tenor, in mulic, the firſt mean, or middle part, or that which is the ordinary pitch of the voice, when neither raised to a treble nor lowered to a baſs.

TENSE, in grammar, an inflection of verbs, whereby they are made to ſignify or diſtinguiſh the circumſtance of time in what they affirm. See Grammar.

TENT, in war, a pavilion or portable houſe. Tents are made of canvaſs, for officers and ſoldiers to lie under when in the field. The ſize of the officers tents is not fixed ; ſome regiments have them of one ſize and ſome of another : a captain’s tent and marquee is generally 101/2 feet broad, 14 deep, and 8 high : the ſubalterns are a foot leſs ; the major’s and lieutenant-colonel’s a foot larger ; and the colo­nel’s two feet larger. The ſubalterns of foot lie two in a tent, and thoſe of horſe but one. The tents of private men are 61/2 feet ſquare, and *5* feet high, and hold five ſoldiers each. The tents for horſe are 7 feet broad and 9 feet deep : they hold likwiſe five men and their horſe accoutrements. The word is formed from the Latin *tentorium,* of *tendo* “I ſtretch,” becauſe tents are uſually made of canvaſs ſtretched out, and ſuſtained by poles, with cords and pegs.

Tent, in ſurgery, a roll of lint made into the ſhape of a nail with a broad flat head, chiefly uſed in deep wounds and ulcers. They are of service, not only in conveying medicines to the most intimate receſſes and ſinuſes of the wound, but to prevent the lips of the wound from uniting before it