THE GREATEST COLLEGE IN EUROPE

FRANK G. CARPENTER WRITES ABOUT OXFORD, WHERE 100 AMERICAN BOYS WILL HAVE SCHOLARSHIPS

OXFORD, June 20.—In the Athens of the British Empire, surrounded by the time-eaten colleges of England's oldest university, under the shadows of the mighty trees where for centuries the greatest scholars of our literature have walked, I write for my American readers. By the bequest of Cecil Rhodes, Oxford University has become to us the most interesting seat of learning outside of the United States. From now on 100 picked American boys, two for each state and territory, are to be kept here at school. Mr. Rhodes' will provides that each student is to be allowed £300, or $1500 a year for expenses, and that the number shall be kept full by new appointments made through competitive examinations from year to year. For this reason examinations for Oxford will henceforth be as common in our country as examinations for West Point and Annapolis, and a stream of Oxford graduates will slowly permeate every part of the Union.

In Old Oxford.

But first let me give you some idea of the university and its surroundings. I despair of transmitting more than an impression. Nathaniel Hawthorne has truly said that "the world has no place like it, and it would take a lifetime and more than one to comprehend and enjoy it satisfactorily."

I have visited most of the classic spots on the globe, but none like this. Oxford is more impressive than Athens and the spirit of learned antiquity seems to hover more closely over it than over the older ruins of India, China and Japan. For more than 1000 years men have gathered here for study. Tradition ascribes Oxford's foundation to King Alfred in 872. When it began it was connected with the monasteries, but for more than seven centuries it was a university pure and simple. During the Middle Ages it had as many as 3000 students at one time, and on through the centuries new colleges have grown up about it, and it has held its own as one of the chief education institutions of the world.

Twenty-three Different Colleges.

The town of Oxford has now 50,000 people. It is situated about 60 miles from London, in the heart of rural England. It is embraced by the Isis or Upper Thames, and the Cherwell, which here join and flow on to London as the Thames to the sea. The colleges are scattered all over the city. They are not like our great schools and you can get no idea of them by such comparisons.

Oxford University is not one college, but 23 colleges. Each college has its own buildings, massive stone structures of two and three stories, surrounding green courts or quadrangles with mighty trees lining the streets in front of them, and parks are scattered here and there about them. By some the Isis and the Cherwell flow and in others stand trees centuries old.

The colleges are indescribable in their time-worn and venerable grandeur. Many of them are more like monasteries than colleges. They have their cloisters looking out upon the quadrangles, and through their carved doorways you might expect to see a monk in gown and cowl come forth. The walls are fairly chewed by the teeth of time. The pillars have holes in them like those in the bark of a mighty tree long since dead, and on the roofs of some the slate is as worn as the wooden shingles of a house 100 years old. Each college has its chapel and dining-hall with its windows of stained glass, many of them painted by the old masters. Some have walls beautifully carved, some are paneled in oak and wondrous architecture meets you at every step.

How Colleges Are Constituted.

Each college is independent of the others. Each has its own students, its own professors and its own lecturers, although the students of the various colleges may attend lectures where they please. The students of a college live in it, and the number varies according to the room and popularity of the institution. At present there are 3500 undergraduates going to school here. There are 60 professors and a large number of tutors.

The system of instruction is different from anything we have at home, and it seems to me that the American boys will have an easy time and will be able to take honors without working as hard as in the United States. The system seems to be merely one of lectures, without recitations. No questions are asked in a classroom and the sole test of a man's scholarship is in examinations at the end of the term. Each student is supposed to have a tutor who looks over his work and revises it from time to time, but the average man does not work half as hard as the American student and the education given is undoubtedly far below that of our chief universities.

It is commonly said that more study is required in preparation for Oxford than in the carrying out of the college course. The requirements are about the same as for the classical course of Yale, Harvard or Princeton. Examinations, for instance, may be taken at home, and if a boy has a good foundation in Latin and Greek he gets in without trouble. After admission he attends lectures as closely or as loosely as he pleases, the only requirement being that he pass the examination.

Half as Much Study as We Have.

The university course of study is practically only half as long as that of our colleges. It nominally runs for three years but each year is divided in half, and one-half of it the student spends at home, or away from Oxford. During this time he is supposed to be studying by himself, but this is more supposition than anything else. This leaves three years of six months each, or 18 months, for the college course. Our colleges require four years of at least nine months, or 36 months in all, and it is fair to say that the American students gets in more hard study in one month of this time than the Oxford man does in two. I have before me a book recommended by the head of the Bodleian Library, the chief library of Oxford, and one of the great libraries of the world, giving reliable information about the university. According to this the average man here spends his day as follows: He gives his mornings to work, his afternoons to play and his evenings to such social recreations as please him most. He entertains his friends at breakfasts, luncheons and wines, and often goes in for rowing, cricket and football, which are the chief sports of the institution. I have talked with both professors and students, and as far as I can learn the men here have much more leisure than in our American colleges, and to many of them a university course is more play than work.

Walk Through Christ Church.

I can give you a better idea of college life by taking you through one of these institutions. Let us visit Christ Church College. It has 300 students, and is the richest and most aristocratic of the 23 colleges which make up the university. The others are much the same, only smaller, although every one covers several acres and would be considered large outside of Oxford. The buildings of Christ Church, with their quadrangles, must have an area of 10 acres. The chief structure fronts on Cornmarket street, not far from the Thames. Its front is longer than a big American city block, and with its great tower at the end it looks more like a fort than a college. There is a gate in the center, with a statue of Cardinal Wolsey above it and a stone tower rising over it. At the gate there is a doorkeeper always on guard. He closes the gate at night with massive doors and scrutinizes carefully all who go into the college during the daytime.

Big Tom and the Oxford Curfew.

In the tower over the gate is the great bell of the university. It is known as Big Tom, and it nightly rings the curfew of the university. The bell weighs eight tons, and its ding-dong can be heard for miles about Oxford. The curfew bell is rung at five minutes past 9 o'clock. At this time the sound of 101 strokes is heard warning the students that they must be in their rooms in the college, and that if they are not they will be fined and punished.

As soon as the bell stops ringing the two proctors of the university start out with their assistants to look up recreant students. The proctors might be called the chief of the college police. They are university men, and each has four assistants taken from the town people to help him, so that in all the posse of college police which makes its nightly round numbers 10. The assistants are called bulldogs—they might be called bloodhounds, for it is their business to track down the fleeing undergraduates. The proctors first make their regular round of the billiard saloons and beer houses and warn the students that they must go in. If they find a man on the streets without a college cap or gown they accost him with a question.

"Do you belong to the university?"

If the man answers "yes" his name and college are brusquely inquired. He is asked why he is out without his gown and cap, and is ordered to go in at once and report without delay before the vice-chancellors' court at 10 the next morning for fine and punishment. If he creates a disturbance in the street or gets into trouble of any kind he is called before this court, and the man who is out after 12 has a serious time with the authorities.

Fines and Punishments.

There is a regular scheme of fines for being out late. Each college has its own penalties, but in general the charge for absence between 9 to 10 is one pence, between 10 and 11 twopence, and between 11 and 12 one shilling. The man who is out after 12 may be fined one pound, or $5, or even more, according to the offense. He is also liable to be gated—that is, to be kept in the college after 8 o'clock every night for a week, a month or perhaps a whole term. The fines for misdemeanors run as high as $25, and in serious cases the students are sometimes represented by counsel in college courts.

The university has complete control over the students, and in many respects over the town of Oxford as well. The vice-chancellor can order objectionable persons to leave the city and can enforce the going away of young women whose characters tend to injure the morality of the students. The officials can imprison such characters and fine them, and they do their best to keep them out of Oxford.

Inside an Oxford College.

But let us enter the gate under which Big Tom hangs. It is now noon, and the heavy doors are thrown back. You can see a wicket in one of them through which the doorkeeper looks at night and takes the name of the student who calls after hours and collects his fine. We pass on into the quadrangle. This is an immense hollow court of about four acres, covered with grass, shaved as closely as though it were carpeted. There is a fountain in the center and wide, well-kept walks radiate from this to the main entrances of the buildings. This is only one quadrangle of the institution. Christ Church has five, but this is the largest and finest. The great stone structure about it is of only two stories, but the ceilings are so high that it has the effect of a four-story building of the United States.

The walls are entered by arched doors much like those of a great vault. A wide stone pavement runs clear around the building, corresponding to the cloisters of some of the other colleges, and on this you may see students in black caps and gowns walking.

The many windows which look out upon the court have long boxes of flowers in them. These windows belong to the students' rooms. Every man at Oxford has a suite of two or three rooms of his own. He has a bedroom, a sitting-room and a bathroom, and the colleges are so large that there is no crowding. The rooms are well lighted, but the heating of them is by grates.

Student Life and Expenses.

I made a number of inquiries about the expenses of living at Oxford. I find that the American boys with their $1500 a year will be better provided for than the average English undergraduates. The best authorities state that a man who is careful can live at Oxford for $800 a year, if he has a home at which to spend his vacations. He is at Oxford only six months, and this means an average of a little more than $133 a month. Some men cut down their college life to about $500 a year, but a great many spend more. The entrance fee at most of the colleges is $25. In addition a deposit of $150 is required to cover kitchen and other fees. The matriculation fee is $12.50, and it costs from $100 to $300 to furnish one's rooms. I have in this statement reduced the pounds sterling to American money.

Each student has his rooms in the college free of rent, but he must have his own furniture. The custom is to buy the furniture of the last occupant. The college has a professional valuator, who fixes the amount to be paid, and the incoming student adds such things as he pleases, and takes away such furniture as he wishes upon his departure. Many of the rooms are magnificently fitted up. They have easy chairs and luxuriant couches. On their walls are fine pictures, and on the floors Turkish rugs.

The students live in the colleges much as in a hotel. Each man has a servant, whom he shares with seven or eight others. The servant is known as a "scout." He runs errands, takes care of the rooms and serves such of the meals as are taken in the rooms.

Each college has a common kitchen, where all the cooking is done, and each has a common dining-room or banquet hall, where all the students meet in the evening for dinner. In the hall there is a reading desk, at which one of the professors stands and asks grace, and a platform with a special table for the dons or professors. The dinners are served in table d'hote style, at a fixed charge, wines and liquors being extra.

In a College Kitchen.

The kitchens of the college are among the curiosities of Oxford. That of Christ Church has been in existence since the days of Cardinal Wolsey, and in it hangs a great gridiron which was used by the cooks of the cardinal. In entering it you pass by the cathedral, which is the chapel of the college. You go down stone steps into the basement, entering a great stone-walled room, with a ceiling at least 60 feet high. At one side of the room is a fireplace large enough to roast an ox, before which fowls and meats are still roasted on spits. The fireplace is so arranged that a dozen or more iron spits can be hung in front of it at one time, and as many as 60 chickens can be thus roasted at once. In other parts of the room there are large ranges, steamers big enough to cook two sacks of potatoes at a time, and all the accompaniments of the kitchens of a large hotel. Twenty-two cooks are kept busy preparing meals for the students. They dress in white, with white caps, and have their chiefs and subordinates.

All the cooking for the 300 students of Christ Church College is done in this kitchen, and the kitchen accounts of the boys are kept here. The kitchen clerk has a day book and a ledger. He keeps to a cent what each student has, and gives him a memorandum at the close of each week, although payment is not expected until the term following the one for which the account is rendered.

As I went through the kitchen I stopped at the clerk's office and looked at the accounts. Food is given at cost price, and the charges seem to me very moderate. The ordinary breakfast consists of fish or bacon and eggs. The student is served with three boiled eggs and some bacon for about 25 cents. He gets a luncheon of cold meats for a little more, and his dinner in the common banqueting hall costs him about 45 cents. I give you here the menu for last night's dinner.

Baked Haddock, Piquante Sauce.
Roast Mutton.
Steak and Kidney Pie.
Minced Pastry.
Wine Jelly.

Extras: Asparagus, 1 pence; new potatoes, 2 pence; cream, 2 pence; sweet omelette, 6 pence.

Drinking at Oxford.

In addition to the charge for the regular dinner are the buttery bills, including the wine. Most of the students drink wine, beer and whisky with their meals. The college itself furnishes a variety of beer and a mild claret, but most men keep their own stock of wines and liquors. I asked some questions as to the drinking habits of the colleges, and was told that the men as a rule are temperate, although now and then one oversteps his limit and becomes intoxicated. Without a disturbance is made, however, such a matter would not be noticed.

One of the most common forms of entertainment in the college is the giving of luncheons and wine parties. There were 30 luncheon parties last Sunday in Christ Church alone. At such luncheons all the delicacies of the season are provided, including champagne and other liquors. The average kitchen expenses amount to £1, or $5 a week. Many of the students are high livers, and the expenses of a number of those at Christ Church range from $10 to $25 per week each.

In the Great Dining-Rooms.

I understand the students do not especially like the dinners in the banqueting halls. This hall in Christ Church college makes you think more of one of the aisles of a cathedral than a dining-room. It has beautiful windows of stained glass. Its walls are paneled in old English oak and its ceiling is about 50 feet high. The room is 150 feet long and 40 feet wide, and its walls are hung with portraits of the great men of the college. I noticed a fine portrait of Gladstone, of John Wesley, John Locke and of Lewis Carroll, the author of "Alice in Wonderland," among them. Another portrait was that of Dr. Fell, of whom you may remember the verse:

I do not like thee, Doctor Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell;
But this one thing I know full well,
I do not like thee, Doctor Fell.

There are also portraits of King Edward VII, who was a student of Christ Church, of Cardinal Wolsey, who founded it, and of so many others that it would require a column to mention them all.

Famous Colleges.

Leaving Christ Church I visited many of the other colleges. At Magdalen, Addison went to school and the beautiful two-mile walk about the recreation grounds behind it is known as "Addison's Walk."

In Pembroke College you may see the room which Samuel Johnson occupied and the desk on which he wrote his dictionary. At New College, founded in 1379, Sydney Smith was educated, and in Balliol Cardinal Manning, Dean Stanley and Mathew Arnold studied. Oriel College is especially interesting just now, because it was the one which Cecil Rhodes attended and to which he has just given $500,000 for improvements and repairs. Oriel was founded in 1326. It had among its students Sir Walter Raleigh, Bishop Wilberforce and Thomas Hughes, the man who wrote "Tom Brown's Schooldays at Oxford." I might also speak of Brasenose College and others, but they are all the same—old and quaint—filled with the famous literary ghosts of the past and the serious black-gowned mortarboard-hatted professors and the gay young students of the present.

Opinion of American Scholarships.

It is difficult to get an unprejudiced view of the Rhodes bequest and of the effect it will have upon Oxford. There are a large number of students and professors who do not welcome this form of the American invasion. The newspapers of the country have pretty well discussed it, and there seems to be a general fear that it will shake up the dry bones of the university to the discomfort of the easy-going people who now occupy it. At present about 600 students graduate from Oxford every year, and of these three three-fourths take honors. The honors are of different grades, and it will be strange if the Americans, picked men as they will be, do not get more than their proportionate share. I believe that the students are really afraid of them, and this thought is strengthened by the unpleasant things said about us and the Rhodes bequest in the several college magazines. I have before me the chief periodicals of this week.

The Isis refers insultingly to America, saying, among other things:

"It must be confessed that to many Englishmen, and particularly Oxford men, the scheme is unpalatable to a degree." The editors laugh at the idea of the American papers asserting the hope that "no American will accept a dollar of Rhodes' tarnished gold," and add: "This seems an absolute jest in the mouth of the American who too frequently adopts the Horatian motto, 'Get money; honestly if you can, but get it,' and who applies the principle no less thoroughly to his football matches than to his stock-jobbing transactions."

Further on the Isis supposes the American character will be improved by an English education, and that this improvement will be beneficial to us, but it adds "that it does not suppose the rubbing the angles off uncultivated American youth was a matter of concern to Cecil Rhodes, the empire maker."

The Oxford Point of View of this month has an article venturing that the foundation of the American scholarships may be a mistake. It states that "the Americans are really our friends very little more than the French or the Germans," and goes on to say that "where all sentimental cant has been brushed aside the friendship between America and England will be found to be what Aristotle terms 'a watery friendship,'" owing perhaps to the intervening seas. It says that the Americans are foreigners, and intimates that they are not as welcome as the Germans.

The 'Varsity quotes a speech of Mr. D. L. Savory of St. John's College at the Union Debating Society, the chief one of the university, in which he says "the American scholar would have too much money, and this hulking lout would set a bad example of extravagance."

I might add other opinions, but I regard the most of them as mere froth and am prone to believe that the majority of the professors and students here are inclined to be fair, and that when the young Americans do come they will be fairly treated. It is to be hoped that the best of our young men will be sent, and if so I have no fear whatever but that they will more than hold their own.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

BEST SOLUTION OF UTILIZATION OF COOKED FOOD REMNANTS ☙ DISSERTATION ON CROQUETTES ☙ CONTINUED FROM PAGE 28

downwards. Balls, ovals and leaf forms are still other varieties in form.

Veal Croquettes.

Veal being a dry meat, requires more seasoning than other meat, but it makes a croquette par excellence. Part veal stock may be used in making the sauce. Chopped mushrooms are excellent, with either veal or chicken croquettes. Season the veal with salt, prepared celery salt, a few drops of onion juice, minced parsley and lemon juice, using the proportion of one cup of sauce to two scant cups of meat. The beaten yolk of one egg added to the sauce for veal croquettes is a great improvement.

Chicken Croquettes.

Season the same as veal croquettes, omitting the lemon juice and adding but a drop or two of onion juice.

Meat and Rice Croquettes.

This is a most appetizing way of serving various left-overs. Take one cupful of chopped cold meat and six round tablespoonfuls of cooked rice. If beef, mix with one cupful of brown or tomato sauce, the latter being suitable for any kind of meat or fish. Minced parsley is appropriate with any kind of meat or fish croquette.

Fish Croquettes.

The same rules apply to fish as to meat croquettes. A white sauce with the addition of an acid like lemon juice or tomato is most appropriate. Half a teaspoonful of anchovy paste is an addition to many kinds of fish croquettes. Lobster, shrimp, crab, oyster and clam meat makes delicious croquettes. With oysters and clams bread crumbs or chopped macaroni are necessary to make the mixture stiff enough. Almost all kinds of cooked vegetables may be utilized in croquettes. Even cold cabbage, provided it has not been over-cooked, made into cannon-ball croquettes, may be made to serve as a pretty garnish and appetizing accompaniment to roast or boiled meat. Bread crumbs or chopped macaroni may be used to stiffen the mixture enough to shape.

Rice Croquettes.

One pint milk, yolks two eggs, three round tablespoons sugar, one-half cup rice, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon vanilla. Wash the rice, put it in a double boiler with the milk, the salt and the sugar; cover closely and steam for one hour or till perfectly done; then lightly fold in the beaten yolks; cook two minutes, take from the fire, add the vanilla and turn out on a plate to cool. A stewed date, a raisin, a candied cherry, or bit of jelly or preserve may be tucked inside each croquette when shaping the mixture. Coat, fry and serve hot with vanilla or cream sauce.

Bread Croquettes.

These make a nice dessert and are but one of many ways of utilizing stale bread. With two cupfuls of stale bread crumbs, mix the grated rind of a lemon, one teaspoon of lemon juice, one teaspoon of cinnamon, one-half cupful chopped English walnuts and the slightly beaten whites of two eggs. Mix well, shape, coat and fry. Serve with wine or vanilla sauce.

ELLEN RAWSON MILLER.

RECIPES BY MARION HARLAND.

Potted Herrings.

Clean the fish and cut off the heads and tails. To a dozen herrings allow two tablespoonfuls of salt, one of allspice, and one of saltpetre, one teaspoonful, each, of mace and of paprika. Powder saltpetre, salt and spices finely and mix well. Rub into the fish, inside and out, and pack them down in it, in a covered dish or crock. Leave thus for 12 hours. Wipe perfectly dry and lay in a buttered bake pan. Dispose among them three bay leaves and half a dozen whole cloves. Cut two tablespoonfuls of butter and scatter over them, cover closely and bake slowly for one hour. Let them cool in the pan without uncovering. Drain off the liquor, when they are quite cold; pack in jars and cover with melted (not hot) butter.

They will be fit to eat in two days. Keep in a cool, dry place.

Brown Pudding.

Soak six Boston crackers in a pint of hot milk until soft enough to beat to a pulp. Add to this milk and cracker mixture two beaten eggs, a quarter of a cup of grated chocolate dissolved in three-quarters of a cup of boiling water, teaspoonful of vanilla, and a quarter of a cup of sugar. Turn into a greased pudding dish and bake for half an hour. Eat with sugar and cream.

Strawberry Snow.

Soak a half box of gelatine in a gill of cold water. Press enough ripe strawberries through a vegetable press to make a pint of juice. At the end of an hour stir into the soaked gelatine a cupful of granulated sugar and a gill of boiling water. Put into a double boiler over the fire and stir until dissolved. Add the strawberry juice, strain and set in a cool place while you whip a half pint of cream stiff. When the jelly has begun to form, beat into it the whipped cream and turn into a mold. Set in the ice to form.

Rice Cones.

Cook together a tablespoonful of flour and one of butter, and pour upon them a cup of milk. Stir until smooth. Have ready the yolks of two eggs beaten stiff, and pour the thickened milk upon these. Now add a cup of boiled rice, mix well, season with salt and set aside to cool and stiffen. When stiff form into pear-shaped cones; wash these with white of egg and stand side by side in a baking pan. Set the pan on the upper grating of the oven until the cones are browned. Send around with roast chicken or veal.

Salad plants comprise a group which may be arranged under the head of acetarious plants. Some have long been known as common vegetables, and cooked and served as such, while others have been regarded simply as weeds by most native Americans.

The revised constitution of the Swedish Baptist church in Iowa forbids all its members from belonging to secret societies.

SOMETHING ABOUT TRAVELING WITH CHILDREN

HOW TO KEEP THE FLOCK PURE AND PEACEABLE ☙ SOME VERY SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS

EVERY mother who stirs abroad with her little flock wishes to keep them first pure, then peaceable. Here are a few suggestions that may help. First, in planning the journey have regard to the time of beginning and ending it. If it is of 12 hours or longer, choose the train or boat fitting in best with the little people's bedtime. Snugly settled in clean berths they will sleep through what would otherwise be trying hours, coming bright and refreshed to the journey's end. With even one child it is best to take a section in a sleeper, or a whole stateroom. With a very small child have only the lower berth made up, thus giving plenty of air, without the necessity of open windows. But with two children, even if one is very small, put them below and yourself mount up aloft—it is so much easier to get up or down free-handed than to lift a sturdy youngster, or even a kicking lump of dimpled flesh and blood. If two sections must be taken leave the curtains loose, partly for air, but more for ease in getting in or out.

Plan short journeys, as nearly as schedules allow, to occupy the midmorning or midafternoon hours. This does away with the terror of hurried breakfasts or lunches so strenuous that nobody eats normally. If it is possible to let small children sleep before afternoon journeys, they will be in every way the better for it. Never let a child start hungry, and never, never make it too fine and starchy for comfort. Better a less decorative arrival than one with all your flock weeping in beribboned and beruffled misery. Plain garments, preferably of smooth-surfaced stuffs, are no less excellent for young travelers than old ones.

A plethoric lunch basket is the root of much traveling evil. Eschew it wholly. Children are very human—if they know all sorts of things have been provided to eat on the train, they worry and worry until allowed to get at them. Contrariwise, if certain that there is nothing to eat, they will give their minds and hands much more readily to some other form of diversion. The candy box, and the paper bag bulging with fruit are worse, if possible, than the lunch basket. The one justification of the lunch basket is a journey of such length as makes a meal necessary with no buffet-car, nor a stop where the eating may be done in reasonable comfort. Then provide in plenty the wholesome thing which can be eaten without messing. A little milk, packed in a small can of ice, carefully wrapped up, can be carried, but is a little bulky, and unless there is a little mite in the party, could be dispensed with. Have plenty of paper napkins, and in some corner a cup with a clean, damp sponge in it, to wipe hands and faces.

Supply occupation and amusement for little hands and brains. But in the supplying have regard to your fellow travelers. Balls, marbles, tops, trains of "choo-choo" cars, horses on wheels—all things indeed which must go to be amusing—are out of place. So are games in which something needs must be flipped or darted. Instead of them, take such things as a pack of dominoes, a checker-board, a dissected puzzle, or some of the numerous word and letter games. Paper-weaving, cardboard work and braiding whips or collars of strong, smooth twine, are all fascinating. So is crocheting wavy soft wool into doll hoods or slippers. And the very little tots find great entertainment in stringing big, bright, many-colored beads with a blunt-pointed needle.

Keep peace, if possible; but if, after all, it is broken, do not look miserably apologetic over it. Only cranks and people born hateful fail to remember that they were children themselves once. Thus they make more than allowance for mother tribulations—particularly when it is evident that the mother has taken reasonable precautions against giving trouble.

Our Work.

Let us be content in work,
To do the thing we can, and not presume
To fret because it's little. 'Twill employ
Seven men, they say, to make a perfect pin;
Who makes the head, content to miss the point;
Who makes the point, agreed to leave the joint;
And if a man should say, "I want a pin,
And I must make it straightway, head and point,"
His wisdom is not worth the pin he wants.
Seven men to a pin—and not a man too much!
Seven gengrations, haply, to this world,
To right it visibly a finger's breadth,
And mend its rents a little.

—E. B. Browning.