DERS

us limitations—all on one day, and le, narrow, straight-edged border, cognize some of the same plants in f the pictures; yet the total effect ture is remarkably different.

shorter stems render them less striking for the

lawn. The Bybloems and Bizarres, with large,

well-formed flowers, are beautifully marked,

the former with scarlet, pink, violet, or car-

mine on white or light rose ground, and the

latter showing dashes of red, maroon or black

on yellow ground. The Parrots are fringed,

and are characterized by their unique coloring

a blending of crimson, yellow and green-

hence the name. Cramoisie Brilliant, deep

crimson with black centre, is the finest of the

group. The Darwins are large, and with solid

Standard, white flaked with rose, are favorites;

a peer. Gesneriana is a grand variety of large

size and with flowers of unusual durability, in-

bright scarlet with a golden band through three

of the six petals and a jet-black centre bordered

so widely in the time of blooming. Promiscu-

ous planting, or bunching the bulbs of a cer-

a factor to be considered, one can frequently

secure bargains by waiting until the close of

the season and buying in bulk, these "surprise"

ICE-EATING HABIT

as the surface film protects the depths from

disturbance by wind, the impurities are able to

settle peacefully to the bottom. This sort of

ice may be taken as pure except on its upper

and lower surfaces. The writer points out,

however, that the dealer may resort to two

expedients which may result in its harboring

any amount of impurity. He may "flow" his

ice. That is, after the surface layer has been

formed (with its covering of bacterial or other

dirt) he may make holes and let the water be-

neath flow up and freeze. The original sur-

face is now embedded in the midst of the mass.

Repetition of this process causes the final pro-

duct to be a sandwich of alternate layers of

ice and bacteria. Or he may serip off the sur-

faces as they form, lay them one upon another

and freeze them together-with the same re-

Artificially made ice is frozen in metal re-

ceptacles. The freezing layer advances inward

to the centre, finally accumulating there all

the impurities of the water, if any, and freez-

ing them in. Anyone getting that centre piece is likely to be in trouble. Usually, however,

the dealer stops the process a little before that,

about bacterial life. If the ice in which the

bacteria are frozen contains some nourishment

for them and is not shot through with sunlight,

that is, if it is kept in the dark, it may be taken

far be! w the freezing point without killing

them. Some are killed at once, but these do

not include our chief enemy, the typhoid bacil-

lus. Nourishment or not if the ice is well pen-

etrated by sunlight, or, probably, by blue rays

from the arc light practically all the bacteria

will be dead in a short period of from two

weeks upward. If there is no nourishment,

storage alone will in some longer period kill

them all. Experiment showed that within the

limits of a single species, say the typhoid spe-

cies, there were sub-species absolutely indistin-

guishable except by their differing power of

"flowed" or "layered," and handled with pro-

PERTOIRE

several weeks' stay at Bad Elsser and Trou-

ville. The prima donna made the entire trip

in her American touring car. She is now

will assume the leading role in "Versiegelt,"

the Royal Opera House, Berlin.

all the other children waiting."

1

one-act opera by Leo Blech, conductor of

Little Bobby was saying his prayers at his

mother's knee, but so rapidly that she asked

him why he did not speak more slowly. "Be-

cause, you know," he replied, "it would keep

per precautions against contamination.

the water from which it is formed.

resistance to prolonged cold.

Experiment revealed some interesting facts

cracks the mass, and lets the condensed in

purities escape in the remaining water.

sult, the sandwich.

nam, in Suburban Life.

of inspectors.

Among the more subdued in coloring, Mil-

olors of surpassing intensity.

with gold.

onfess that I used to be prejudiced ight borders. But for straight and es they are appropriate, while unders are not. The most charming ders are not single, but double both sides of a straight grass walk dred feet long, and the flowers are t brick walls or yew hedges eight eet high. Such walks connect one estate with another, like outdoor etween outdoor rooms. This is ent from the American idea of verything open. We shall soon e privacy more highly. Of course. charm of these borders is due to inds which the flowers have. walls are a great expense, and a rgreen hedge means a wait of rs. The yew is not to be relied nerica, but hemlock has practically

exture. we cannot apply some of the above stated, even if it would be is to attempt the care of more than order, and even if that border exhe shortcomings mentioned at the the article, still we ought to get ts by bordering our lawns than by metrical beds in the lawn, simply borders tend to frame a home piceds in the lawn destroy it.

ers usually go to the florist for gercannas, and plant them in circular middle of the lawn. This bedding es the biggest show the first seaspoils the unity of the lawn, leaves ace seven months in the year, is s and gaudy, and the expense must every year because the plants are frost. On the other hand, a nardy flowers has an ever-changing forms, new colors, new odorsbe attractive two months longer are relatively permanent and may ed without a greenhouse.

re, I believe that one of the most essons we Americans have to learn ning is that nine-tenths of us ought wers in borders rather than in beds ical shape. I believe that the hardy tht to and will become a national inthat it will help us develop an style in gardening, and that someall be able to give to it a charm that be distinctly American.

ITS ON TULIP CULTURE

neral culture, the tulip in many reout a peer among the spring flower-It is the hardiest of the class. It he cheapest, in fact the cheapest, if b is taken into consideration. Its simple that the novice can scarcee smaller varieties bloom with the nd the latest sorts tarry to usher in oses. "Its wide variations in color he most fastidious taste, be the ocve or gay.

per and October are the ideal planting, that root-growth may be ished before winter. However, Nointing is much better than no plantne writer has tucked bulbs into the st before Christmas with vuccess. the ground is not frozen. Geferring atly increases the chance of failure. prefer a sandy loam, hence the sucwing bulbs in Holland. Select a e, well drained and slightly elevated available spot is a stiff clay, inclined nd soggy, remove a foot and a half fill in six inches with small stones, charcoal, and finish off with a light well enriched by thoroughly deertilizer from the cattle yard. Tulips eeders, yet direct contact with the zer will induce rot; as a safeguard, r to surround the bulb with a little planting.

bulbs six inches apart and four or deep; a light soil admits of deeper and adds to the security against At the approach of winter cover ith leaves to the depth of several ough to shield from hard freezing, nother the bulbs. Do not rush to with the first warm days, lest the prematurely hastened into growth yed by a return of snow and ice. ng is assured, gradually remove or eaves into the soil.

ateur sometimes falls into the error the bulbs undisturbed for years, bs forming around and draining the as well as crowding, the parent is plan will seemingly work well for e years, but eventually the bulbs way and finally disappear entirely. and replanting at least once in two ears is essential to the best growth Small bulbs grow to blooming or three years, and, by separating he increase in first-class bulb- is

ry to the rule among flowers, tulips and elegance with the multiplicas, and there is in the single tulip te foreign to its double sister. The ols are the earliest, and most suitorcing, though their smaller size and

The St. Leger, Its Great Traditions

Another St. Leger morning and it must come home to every Yorkshireman that the fortunes of his county have been much influenced by the race that reaches today its 134th anniversary. It was very sporting from the first, and when Lord Rockingham, the tiades, white shaded with soft pink, and Silver leading racing and hunting patron of his time, won it with the brown filly Allabacalia, beating for extreme brilliancy Keizerkroon is without the originator, Mr. St. Leger's Trusty II. And the father of the noted foxhunter, Mr. G. S. Foljambe, himself a M.F.H., had also one in tense red with a deep blue centre; Peacock is the race. The Lords and Commons may be said to have been in general accord about Doncaster, and all that pertained to it, as, after the first two years, when the race was run on Cantley-common, the nobles and country An attempt to arrange the colors in bands squires joined hands with the aldermen to have is scarcely satisfactory, the varieties differing racecourse with commodious stands erected on the Corporation land, the old Town Moor. tain group together is preferable, though the This was in a fair state of readiness in 1778 mingling of crimson and scarlet should be as when the third St. Leger was run over it, and much as possible avoided. When economy is there has ever been a peculiarly representative following associated with the event, as, despite the fact that the highest in the land endeavored to win St. Legers, humble individcollections more than establishing their most uals attempted to do the same, and were oftalluring claims. The only real objection to this times successful. In some of its earliest years method is that it necessitates the extra risk it was very select. Lord A. Hamilton won it attending such late planting.-Bessie L. Putthree years in succession, from 1786 to 1789, with Paragon, Spadille, and Young Flora, besides coming in first for a fourth year with Zanga, but a disqualification following for ostling, the race was awarded to Lord Fitzwilliam's Pewet. In a fifth year, too, Lord A. Since our nation eats and drinks tons of Hamilton was second to Mr. Dealtry's Ambiice every day, the question has been asked how much of our national maladies may be dexter, with Fortitude, to make the best series of successes in connection with the race. The due-not to the habit of ice-eating; they have not got to that yet; but-to the bacterial conname of Hutchinson had much to do with the tamination of the material. A writer in the St. Leger's early traditions (and he was said Atlantic Monthly, summarizing the science to have started life as a stable boy. In 1791 side of the matter, argues for a special group he ran two-Young Traveler and Overtonand won with the former. His second victory, in 1794, had a stronger bearing though on Most people think that ice must necessarily future Turf history, as he was represented by be pure. That is true for the individual ice Beningborough, by King Fergus, son of crystal; but what may lie between it and its Eclipse, who, after winning it, and the Donneighbor? A pond freezes from the top downcaster Cup the next day, was sold to Sir Charles Turner, and ultimately became a ward. The crystals advance like a line of soldiers, pushing impurities in front of them and notable sire. His son, Orville, won the St. practically letting none through. Moreover,

> There is no getting away trom St. Leger winners, as the source of all that is great in horses, and so England, or perhaps, Yorkshire, has supplied the world with such as are always sought after for luxury, commerce, and the

Leger in 1802 for Lord Fitzwilliam, and the

last-named horse was the sire of Emelius, in

his turn the sire of Priam, the best race-horse

ever seen up to his time, and a host of St.

Leger winners have traced to him down to

vast armies of foreign nations.

Notables at Doncaster What famous people have been seen at Doncaster on St. Leger days! There was no greater sportsman than Lord Rockingham, who hunted all the country, so it is said, from Wentworth to Peterborough, but he could only have seen three or four of the Turf events that he had so much to do in instituting, as he died in 1782, and it was the successor to the estates, the second Earl Fitzwilliam, who proved such a mainstay to the Turf, and especially to the St. Leger. This nobleman entertained the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) and the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.) in sumptuous style in 1789 for the St. Leger week, and it was, perhaps, the first really great meeting, as Lord Fitzwilliam's entertainments were on a scale altogether unsurpassed. He invited, in fact, the whole county to his festivities at Wentworth, and such an assemblage of sportsmen and others had never been seen. This is just 120 years ago today, and for forty years or more the Earl continued his patronage of Doncaster and the famous mare Pewet's descendants lasted well through that time in furnishing fresh St. Leger winners. Contemporaneous with this Earl Fitzwilliam were Lord Darlington, the Duke of Hamilton, Lord A. Hamilton, Lord Grosvenor, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Durham, Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Sir Walter Vavasour, Sir George Armytage, Col. Mellish, Sir F. Standish, Sir John Lyster Kaye, Sir Henry Vane, and Sir Charles Turner, all hunting men, and never missing a The writer therefore argues for natural ice, St. Leger, which was often won by them. long stored, free from its surface layer, not History has been repeated, therefore, in the notables of St. Leger days being there to discuss the promise of hunting seasons, hound artificial ice is used the question is rather of topics, or the plenitude of cubs. They bet in thousands, too, and bought bloodstock pretty heavily, as they do today, Sir C. Turner giving GADSKI PREPARES FOR OPERA RE-£3,000 for Beningborough. He also bought Hambletonian, then a two-year-old, and another, and with Hambletonian won the St. Mme. Gadski has returned to Berlin after Leger the next year (1785). He showed himself to have been quite the best horse of his time, was never beaten, and was the winner of the great match for £3,000 against Diamond studying her new parts for her season at the at Newmarket. What Sir H. T. Vane, to Metropolitan Opera House. First there is whom the name of Tempest was afterwards 'Leonora," in "Il Trovatore," her first appearaffixed, gave Sir Charles Turner for Hambleance in this role in New York. She is also to tonian has never quite transpired, but it must have the leading part in "Germania," an opera have been a big figure. Colonel Mellish was which has met with great success in Milan. Its said to have dropped £40,000 over one St. story deals with the great Napoleon and the struggle of the Germans against the French Leger, and he won more than that amount over his winner, Staveley (1805), but lost it conqueror. At the New Theatre Mme. Gadski

> sportsman and soldier. In 1807 it was a very notable St. Leger, as there were seventeen runners, and most of them belonged to prominent people in the world of sport, such as Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Monson (celebrated for his foxhounds), Lord Darlington, Lord Grosvenor, Lord Scar-

all again, and a good deal more. He has al-

ways been described as a great gentleman,

brough, Mr. Garforth, Sir William Gerard. Col. Childers, Mr. Pierse, and Mr. Clifden. It was Cheshire, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire pitted against each other, and such an assemblage of interested sportsmen had seldom been seen together. A great race was the result, between the favorite, Lord Grosvenor's Eaton, Dord Monson's Scud, and Lord Fitzwilliam's Paulina, a daughter of Pewet. The last-named had been run against and thrown into a ditch on the far side, but Clift righted her, and, catching Eaton and Scud a distance from home, got the best of the struggle, and won by a length from Scud, ridden by Jackson, amidst such a scene as had not been witnessed before, the excited Yorkshiremen cheering the Fitzwilliam victory in a manner that established the saying of the Yorkshire

The St. Leger for Jockeys Whether it has been the fine open course, with its undulations and landmarks, one cannot say, but certain it is that the greatest jockeys have always excelled in St. Legers, with one exception, and that was George Fordham, who was singularly unlucky in this great North Country contest. He was second on Mr. Merry's Buckstone to the Marquis (T. Chaloner), beaten a head, second on Mr. Hodgman's Paul Jones to Formosa (John Osborne), and second on Lord Calthorpe's Martyrdom to Pero Gomez (Wells). The greatest winner of all, and with perhaps the finest finishes to his credit, was William Scott. "Bill Scott," as he was generally called, or, by the Tykes, "Glorious Bill." He was the younger brother of John Scott, the eminent trainer, and of the sixteen St. Leger winners trained by the elder brother he rode nine, and he was really ten times first, as in 1819 he rode Colonel Cradock's Sir Walter in the memorable race won by Antonio, who was first of all disqualified by what was said to have been a false start, and when run over again Sir Walter won. The Stewards subsequently declared the first race valid, and the stakes were awarded to Antonio. Scott's first ride for the St. Leger was the year before that, when he finished third on Mr. J. Powlet's grey colt, the Marshall, to the half-brothers, Reveller and Ranter, both the property of Mr. Pierse. His first win was in 1821, on the Hon. T. O. Powlett's Jack Spigot, when he beat John Day on Fortuna, and eleven officers, that included the Derby winner Gustavus. He was third in 1823 on Mr. Houldsworth's Sherwood, and won on Mr. Watt's Memmon 1825 very easily from the Alderman (Sam Chifney) and twenty-eight others. The Yorkshiremen now were beginning to think their Glorious Bill invincible, as in 1826 they swore by his mount Belzoni until the book-makers would lay no more than 2 to I in a field of twenty-seven, but he finished nowhere. The season of 1828 was notable for Bill Scott, as he rode the Hon. S. Petre's Colonel a dead-heat for the Derby, with Jem Robinson on Cadland, and was beaten after a desperate finish for the final. The public were inclined to the opinion that Robinson had beaten Scott in jockeyship, but no mistake was made in the St. Leger, as Scott, sitting quietly on him to the Intake turn, drew up to the leaders, and ran home an easy winner by three lengths. The next year was a great deal more exciting, as few better horses ever came together than Voltaire, Rowton, and Sir Hercules. Voltaire, under Sam Chifney, had been lying off in the early part of the race, but in the race challenged Rowton. A magnificent

the race of his life in running a dead-heat on Charles XII. with Euclid. If heaten after a dead-heat for a classic by Jem Robinson, it was not to be for his pet race, the St. Leger, as albeit that the odds were 6 to 5 on Euclid, the result was the other way, Scott having the best of the riding in a magnificent finish to beat F. Connolly by a head. The next year it was another victory on Launcelot, the Marquis of Westminster running an easy first and second, with Launcelot and Maroon. Then came another triumph in riding for Scott, as the bad-legged Satirist (also Lord Westminster's) wanted a lot of careful riding; and it was a beautiful race to beat John Day on Coronation by a neck. This made four St. Legers in succession, and Bill Scott's last win was on his own horse, Sir Tatton Sykes, in 1846, ridden in a very masterly style, to beat Iago by half a length. William Scott did not live long after his retirement from the profession he had followed for

race ensued, Scott landing Rowton by a short

half-length amidst another Yorkshire roar.

Second to Rockingham, on Mussulman, was

Scott's nearest approach to victory again, until

1838, when he won on Don John in a canter,

and it was the next year that he rode perhaps

over thirty years, as he died in 1850. The nearest approach to Scott in regard to the number of St. Legers won was Jackson, who rode eight, and Fred Archer was next with six. Tom Chaloner's five included some of the finest finishes ever seen. It was a masterpiece of riding when he won on the queer-tempered Marquis, beating George Fordham on Buckstone by a short head, and again when he fairly lifted Callar on home, to win a desperate race also by a head. John Watts had the same number of wins to his credit as Chaloner, Nat Flatman, so much thought of by Turf people generally, was on Surplire, Warlock, and Imperieuse, and on the first his race—a struggle that was put into stirring verse-will never be forgotten. Then he beat Frank Butler, who rode a fine race on Canonzou.

Two bits of riding are often quoted to

show what judgment of pace can do over the St. Leger course, one being when John Osborne rode Lord Clifden a waiting race, last of all at the Red House, to induce the bookies to lay 50 to 1, but, creeping up bit by bit, he got to Queen Bertha in the last forty yards and won by half a length. The other good judgment referred to was when W. Robinson rode a somewhat similar race on Kilwarlin. Neither will Mornay Cannon be forgotten for his patience and supreme effort in getting home the moderate Throstle to beat Ladas by three-parts of a length.

The Derby and St. Leger For many years after Mr. Wilson's Cham-

pion had annexed the two races in 1800, there seemed a fate against Derby winners taking the northern honour. In 1821 all the racing world believed in Gustavus, the only grey colt that ever captured a Derby, and on the St. Leger morning 5 to 2 was readily taken about

him, but he finished nowhere. Marmeluke, the hero of Epsom in 1827 was, perhaps, unluckily second to Mathilda. Mr. Gratwicke's Derby winner Frederick was nowhere in Rowton's notable race, and the great Priam certainly should have won, but was only second to Birmingham; while Plenipotentiary, the supposed greatest Derby winner of his day, was shamefully beaten on the Town Moor. Mundig was one of the beatenoff division in Queen of Trumps' year, and Bloomsbury was in the same plight when Charles XII. and Euclid ran their dead-heat. Coronation was second to Satirist, Attila was third to Blue Bonnet, and Seahorse with Coltherstone, second to Nutwith, and Cossack to Van Tromp. So for forty-seven years no Derby winner secured the double event, the spell being broken by Surplice, when, in a magnificent struggle, he beat Canezou. Since then no fewer than seventeen Derby winners have won the St. Leger, including his Majesty's Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee. There appears to be something in the air today to suggest that history will be repeated. Grave sages say Bayardo will not stay the severe mile and three-quarters, and the Yorkshire roar may be one of loyalty for our King in a few hours.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE OF OXFORD

(By a Workman Undergraduate). Oxford is no place for the man who cannot count on at least £140 for the twenty-four weeks per year that he is in residence. Of course I am quite well aware that many undergraduates who have a few pounds less than that amount manage to muddle through and even to get a good class in an honors school; in fact the proportion of poor men of the middle classes at Oxford is rather surprising. But in a large number of such cases the necessary "pinching and scraping" and the continual need for self-denial impose a strain and a discipline that are not all for good. Such men are compelled to miss a considerable part of the college life; they are unable to subscribe to the college clubs and societies; they are unabe to ask other men in to breakfast or tea; they are always studying the pence instead of life and books. They are indeed forced to cut themselves off from certain real and valuable pleasmost important part of an Oxford education, the social intermingling of all classes on free and equal terms; for I should say that the "mixing" process is much more dependent on financial considerations than on one's origin. It is sometimes said that "working men at Oxford would not mix with the other undergraduates," and of course they would not if they could not afford to, or if, like some of the rich, unsociable men here, they were of the wrong

But consider what a source of irritation the weekly "battels" must be to a poor man, no matter of what class: for unless one cuts down the food allowance to a foolish meagreness, the weekly bill must average about 28s, for food and coal. The term's bills, including tuition, room rent, food, subscriptions, fuel, light, taxes, dues, and incidentials, cannot well be less than £37 to £40 for the eight weeks. The same sum would keep me comfortably at home for nearly the whole year, and I should feed almost as well. The college food bills indeed are simpy maddening. At a middle grade city restaurant the same dishes just as well prepared could be bought for about half the price. How is it that a college kitchen which has no rent to pay, which always knows beforehand what number of meals will be required, which has the greater part of its staff mainly paid by the undergraduates themselves-how is it that its prices are so high? For example, I order haddock for breakfast, and receive for sixpence about one-third of a smoked haddock, the whole of which certainly did not cost more than sixpence. But cooking and service treble the price of it. I order fruid salad for lunch and receive for sixpense a mixture of a few fragments of tinned pear, pineapple, and peach, plus four or five sections of orange and the same number of bits of banana. The whole would not fill a breakfast cup. Bananas, which outside the college are purchasable at eight for sixpence, are in the college six for eightpence. Those are a few examples that occur at random. It seems quite obvious that an ordinary business undertaking in open competition with others and under much greater expenses could and would supply all the goods we need in college at prices much lower than we are required to pay.

The fact seems to be that the college kit-

chens and stores have what amounts to a monopoly. For although in theory we are at liberty to get many meals outside college and to buy what we wish from the town shops, yet it is clear that in practice nearly everything we require will be bought inside the college. Indeed, there is every inducement to trade with the college, except the higher prices (which young men will hardly consider). Thus in practice the college kitchens and stores are almost free from competition, and no matter how zealous the bursar may be (he is usually a more or less studious don who lectures and teaches), he is to all intents and purposes in the hands of the cook, the butler, and the storekeeper, who, I am told, besides a good salary are usually paid a commission.

Truly, it is time that Lord Curzon's committee for investigation into and control of the college finances was set to work, But when it does begin to inquire, will it be able to regulate the prices and the wastage of foods? Even if it does, it will not do much to solve the difficulty of providing for working men at Oxford. For, after all, is there anyone who really believes that it would be wise to segregate working men, or poor men of any class, in a separate college or in separate hostels? Is it not perfectly clear that one of the main causes, if not the fundamental cause, of the recent troubles at Ruskin College was the meagre, almost sordid, way in which the working man had to get his higher education as compared with the luxury and comfort of the rich man in a stately college? Any scheme which marks off the poor men or the working men must inevitably produce class-consciousness, class-prejudice, and discontent. To my mind the man who, like the non-collegiates, is not a part of a college which includes rich and poor, studious and sporting, gets not "a university education" but "an education at the university," which is a very different thing.

If working men are to go to Oxford-and fervently believe that it would be the best thing that could happen for all classes—then they must be provided with sufficient money to enable them to "mix in the college life." They must be financed, not as lavishly as the Rhodes scholars are, but on the same principle. In other words, every man must be provided with at least £180 per year; that is, with £140 for college expenses, traveling, books, etc., and £40 to pay for his living while at home during the other half year. How is it to be found? Lord Curzon looks to a visionary benefactor, and of course if some good millionaire would come along with an endowment of, say, £50,000, much of the difficulty would be solved. But it seems to me that the money could be raised by better means, by a method which would stimulate local interest in education, and produce incidentally a large body of men seeking education in the hope of winning their way to Oxford. Perhaps my scheme is as visionary as Lord Curzon's prospective benefactor, but I give it for what it is worth. I

r. That the Board of Education at Whitehall be asked to encourage and, if necessary, compel local education authorities to use the power they already possess of providing money for university scholarships; that in each suitable county there shall be provided at least one scholarship per year of value not less than £80; that the local authorities advertise the existence of such scholarships in all evening schools, secondary schools, and technical colleges; and organize where expedient (possibly in connection with the Workers' Educational Association, and under the scheme of Oxford Joint Committee) classes to assist young men to qualify. 2. That the public-spirited men of each selected county or district be asked to subscribe (in addition to the Education Committee's grant) about £300 per year for the University Working Men's Fund. (If the prospective benefactor were found this suggestion would be unnecessary; so it would be too if Oxford's finances were so satisfactorily rearranged that large sums of money were set free to provide scholarships.) 3. That some or all of the Oxford colleges (preferably only the dozen best) should yearly provide accommodation for three or four working men; each college to provide for three or four counties; the scholarships to be named after the countye.g., the Warwick, the Leicester. Each college could conduct the examination for itself its allotted counties, but always under the direction of the University Examiner. 4. That candidates must be bona-fide workingmen of the artizan class (aged 18-25), who have been steadily in work since leaving school. 5. That the successful men should have a total income from all sources (including the grant of the Education Committee and the grant from the University Working Men's Fund) of about £180 per year.

Only in some such way can the healthy and admirable aspirations of working men be satisfied; only by such means as will enable them to live in the college on equal terms with the average undergraduate will they get the benefit of an Oxford education, which is calculated to give them a wider, saner view of society as a whole.

EAMES IS THROUGH WITH THE STAGE, PERHAPS

In an interview in Paris recently with Charles Henry Meltzer, critic of the New York American, Emma Eames says that she is through with the stage, and will now enjoy life in her own way. She adds a "but," that if her voice remains with her in a year or two's time she might make one last concert tour in America. She has cancelled all her American engagements. She may make a trip, to China, the land of her birth.

Waiter (in expensive restaurant)-"Will you have sugar in your coffee?" Miss Nurich -"I don't see it on the bill." Waiter-"There's no charge for sugar, madam." Miss Nurich-"No, thank you!"