

ter to each member of the class. The history of the period covered by the play was read also. Gradually the group of young fellows began to gain an intelligent grasp of the true meaning of educative reading. The student instinct was awakened and new talents developed. Much latent ability was discovered and an eager spirit of enjoyment in an entirely new realm of life made possible. The boys were permitted to bring a friend—boy or girl—and the study period was always followed by a few minutes of social enjoyment. This particular club was carried on for a number of years, and as the members moved to other communities other clubs were organized and proved just as beneficial.

The programme followed in this instance was as follows: The first year they read "The Merchant of Venice," Lee's "Life of Shakespeare,"

and William Winter's "Shakespeare's England," Selections from Irving's Sketch Book—Stratford-on-Avon. The teacher procured picture postcards of all the points of interest. Sets may be secured from the larger book dealers made especially for this purpose; if desired they may be used with the reflectoscope. A synopsis of the plot and an analysis of the chief characters were emphasized in the study. A set discussion was held one evening as to "The Hero of the Drama." At the close of the first season one of the boys was overheard expressing himself as follows: "If the fellows could only be made to feel how interesting Shakespeare's plays are, they wouldn't waste time reading the books they have to hide when their mother is around."

Canadian Literature Club

This club was organized to meet a two-fold

purpose—to acquire a wider knowledge of Canadian literature and to develop the social life of the community. It proved a pronounced success in both departments.

One evening was given to the study of Canadian Songs and National Anthems. This gift afforded an abundant fund of material for a Musical Evening.

A subject which was also most interesting and full of possibilities was "Wolfe in Canadian Literature." One talk was given on "Wolfe in Fiction." Reference was made to Thackeray's "Virginians" and Henty's "With Wolfe in Canada." Special attention was given to Sir Gilbert Parker's "The Seats of the Mighty," "Wolfe in Poetry" was supported by selections from Dr. Jackenay's poems. A closing tribute was found

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"Keeping Boarders" with Pure Bred Jersey Cows

The Story of a Woman who has Attained Health and Independence through her Cows

"KEEPING boarders" is the standard means of support adopted by married women in cities when fate goes hard against them and they must face the problem of securing food and clothing for themselves and their families. Renting a sufficiently large house and placing a card inscribed "Boarders Wanted," in the front window are the initial stages of "keeping boarders."

The boarder-keeping business, however, is capable of variation. One of the most radical variations that I have ever seen or heard told of was that introduced by a lady in the city of London, Ont. It is now over 25 years since Mrs. C. Lawrence of that city found herself with an invalid husband who could never again leave his bed and a young family to support. Something had to be done, and done quickly. Keeping boarders seemed the only way out. Mrs. Lawrence proved herself a lady with original ideas. Her first boarder was a Jersey cow, who seemed perfectly content with quarters in a shed in a back yard. The card that Mrs. Lawrence then placed in her front window read "Sweet Milk for Sale." She has never regretted her choice of boarders. Only a few weeks ago she told me that she "would rather wait on Jersey cows than on men any day," which statement may be construed as very complimentary to the cows, or extremely uncomplimentary to the men.

No Money and a Mortgage

Few people have faced a more difficult problem than did Mrs. Lawrence, or come through with colors flying more bravely. Just 25 years ago this summer she started to earn a living for herself and her family without a cent of money ahead and a mortgage of \$1,000 against her little home. Family troubles had reduced her to a state of nervous prostration. It was then that she bought her first cow, a grade, and started to sell milk to her neighbors.

"That cow saved my life," said Mrs. Lawrence to me on the occasion of my last visit to the London exhibition. "In looking after my cow I found a new interest. It diverted my mind from my other cares. The milk that I sold to my neighbors at five cents a quart also encouraged me. It showed me a way out of my financial difficulties. You will know just how serious the financial side was when I tell you that I borrowed the money to buy that first cow."



She Would Rather Wait On Cows Than On Men

"My neighbors soon showed their appreciation of good sweet milk," continued Mrs. Lawrence in reply to my questions. "As the demand called for more milk I bought more cows. More stable room soon became necessary. I built a stable in the yard and paid for it with the proceeds from my milk. Finally, I was milking as many as 12 cows and could have had a market for more milk had I had it. All of it is sold at retail, and the people are glad to come and get it. Hence I have no expenses of delivery. For milk I receive eight cents a quart, for skim milk four cents, and for buttermilk five cents.

"You may think it funny that I make butter when I have such an excellent market for whole milk," remarked Mrs. Lawrence; then she explained: "You see, I get more than the highest creamery price for my butter, and can then sell the skim milk and the butter milk for such a good price that the total receipts are greater than had I sold the whole milk only."

Possessed of unusually keen business perceptions, this energetic lady was quick to see the advantage of cattle of pure breeding. Her study of dairy papers had shown her that pure bred cattle usually give more milk and surplus stock brings a higher price than is possible with grades. Accordingly, about 30 years ago she bought her first pure bred Jersey cow. From time to time she added to her herd as finances permitted, until finally grades were done away

with altogether. At a sale seven years ago she disposed of 24 head of pure bred Jerseys, and since then her belt has not been so large.

In the Show Ring

Mrs. Lawrence's record as a show woman dates back even further than her experiences with pure bred cattle. Even before investing in her first Jersey, she had exhibited her grade cow at the London fair, and men who remember the fair in those days assure me that Mrs. Lawrence had two grade cows that were models of dairy type and hard to beat in the ring. She has been at London with her cattle continuously for the last 30 years. "It is a good advertisement for my stock," she explained to me. "And then," she added, "I learn a lot about dairying all about business in general just by rubbing up against people at this fair."

The most striking feature of the Lawrence dairy is that its owner does not possess or rent an acre of land. Her home is located right on the edge

of the city of London. The street car passes her door. Altogether she has only one-quarter acre of land, which she uses as an exercise ground for her cows. Every bit of food that they eat is purchased at market prices. Even the bedding has to be bought. This drawback, however, is counterbalanced by a situation that gives an excellent opportunity for retailing the milk.

In R. O. P. Work.

Since going into Record of Performance work, however, Mrs. Lawrence has often regretted the lack of pasture in summer and succulent foods in winter for her cows that are missing in the test. In spite of the lack of first-class opportunities, however, members of the breed have made very creditable records. For instance, Pretty Kate, as a two-year-old heifer, has a 1907 1/2 semi-official record for her credit of 6,363 lbs. of milk and 269 lbs. of fat. Nothing gives Mrs. Lawrence greater pleasure, however, than to bring out for inspection her champion cow, Lady Cambridge, with the splendid record of 7,029 lbs. of milk and 491 lbs. of butter as a two-year-old.

"I once read an article in a paper," recalled Mrs. Lawrence reflectively, as we were going back to the stable after securing the photograph which is reproduced herewith, "the whole report of which was to prove that there is no profit in keeping cows unless you like them. That

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THE single woman imposed upon man, the one always ed and, too often, to serve without a penny spinners are like

My earliest recollection an energetic capable ready to forget hers everyone who seems assistance. Aunt Ma Her relatives saw to brothers had married homes of their own got behind, or there it was always Aunt My later recollection old woman suffering hardly able to look for whom she expense regarded her no money or home

Let us glance at In a city family where holidays there were grown up to woman married and have them is a trained has nursed all of her nesses and is always have serious ailments however, than my Mary did lack the face have not the face and come to their nurse without recon her regular salary, it, and does.

A Cent One of the most by the last Dominion tion of the sexes is member rightly the counties in all of more males than the rural districts. did not show that portion was due to rate. May not the I have just painted, ditions surrounding men in the country trusted with condition city, explain in some at least for the pau female population? the country has not same opportunities support as has the greater moment is of country society spinners. Wholesale spect requires her to the city.

My grandmother her teens. So did girls in her day. Married in her twenties, the glory of woman are absolved from avoid eating the Woman-to-day is the marriages are mad shallow, married woman unmarried friend that she had not the cha the reply: "I could