

methods of work pursued by the different clubs throughout the state.

The recent meeting of the National Household Economic Association, held in Chicago, Mrs. Linda Hull Larned, of Syracuse, New York; was elected president. But this high honor is not the only claim she has on our attention. In connection with Mrs. P. B. Brayton, of Syracuse, about three years ago she established a school of domestic science which has some unique features.

The school is self-supporting; mistresses and maids are admitted to the same classes on the same footing and receive the same diplomas for the same work. The plan works admirably, and the school is turning out a hundred graduates a year.

The irrepressible American club woman has made her appearance in Porto Rico. Club women have as keen appreciation as their brothers of the advantage of being first on the ground. So, with the coming of the beautiful fall days, the newly installed daughters of Uncle Sam, living at Ponca, decided to organize a club. The moving spirit was Mrs. Shaffner-Etner, whose native powers and enthusiasm make her a natural leader of women. She has always been a busy woman. We first knew of her as one of the world's organizers of the Christian Temperance Union. In this capacity she has traveled all over the world—and while in Asia carried on her white ribbon crusade with missionary work. Her name has for a long time been prominently identified with the Indian schools of our own country, and just previous to her departure for Ponca she was a teacher in the Carlisle Indian school.

The mother of the queen of Holland objects to the title of "dowager." Hence the young queen has officially announced that her mother must not be called "dowager queen," but "Queen Emma of the Netherlands."

The state chairman of correspondence for New Jersey, in her report to the state federation, at its recent convention, said that in spite of her earnest solicitations only thirteen New Jersey clubs belonged to the general federation. To her frequent requests for increased membership the answer invariably was, "We will wait till the problem of its future government is solved at the next biennial." This seems a foolish stand to take, for votes are what will count at the Milwaukee meeting. The reorganization question will finally be settled by the votes of that delegated body. And each state should see that she has a large interested and representative delegation.

Mrs. Crear further deplored the fact that many club women seem to think that membership in the state federation is sufficient. She says:

"In these organizations, which are like family reunions, we become familiar and dear to each other; we also become so pleased with the results obtained by concerted action and the good management of our officers that we are prone to conceit, and think our achievements especially splendid. In attending a meeting of the general federation the idea that eastern women exceed in culture and intellect those of other sections of the country is likely to be corrected. It is this broadening influence that women need."

In these times when the attention of the whole world is centered on South Africa it is interesting to recall the wide influence which has been exerted on the Boers by one American woman. Mount Holyoke seminary—the first endowed school for the higher education of women in America. It was founded by

Mary Lyons in 1837. How it became a power in Boerland reads like a romance. Andrew Murry, Dutch minister to South Africa, happened some twenty-five years ago to come across a "Life of Mary Lyons." It captivated him, and possessed with the idea that some similar educational advantages could be secured for the daughters of the Dutch and Huguenot pilgrims who had settled in that country, he set about the establishment of such a school at Wellington, and immediately sent for two graduates from Mount Holyoke seminary as instructors. In a short time this new "Mount Holyoke" had an attendance of four hundred young women. It has already educated and sent out over five hundred teachers, and similar seminaries have been established at Stellenbosch, Graaf-Reinet, Bloemfontien, Johannesburg and Worcester. Mr. Goodnow, of Worcester, Mass., gave a large sum of money for the erection of a thoroughly American ladies' hall. These high grade schools for young women have been the means of modifying the whole educational idea in that part of the world.

America has given the Boers the Mary Lyons ideal of education, it has given them seventy-five teachers, graduates of Mount Holyoke, Vassar, Wellesley, Smith and Oberlin. And whatever may be the result of the present unjust war; the predominance of certain ideas that have had so much to do in shaping the best things in our American life, is pretty sure to remain and prevail.

It is not strange that some of the people of the United States sympathize with the Boers in their present struggle for independence. There are many points of resemblance between these pilgrims and our pilgrim fathers. The English pilgrim fathers came from Holland to New England about the same time (1620) that the Dutch pilgrims from Holland went to South Africa. These were later reinforced by the Huguenots from France. The experiences and motives of these founders of new people were very similar. They have done their work oceans apart and until recent years have known little of each other. Possibly our ideal republic has been an incentive to the Boer in his unequal struggle for liberty. Each settled in an unknown wilderness, peopled by savages for the sake of religious freedom. Both were intensely religious and gave the supreme place to the Bible. The Puritans made much of education and one of their first acts was to found a college, while with the Dutch-African pilgrims, to know his Bible and to be able to stand a strict catechism was all that was required for many years. But American influences have done much to raise the standard of education among the Boers. They are now well supplied with separate schools for boys and girls, and also have co-educational schools. We cannot consistently call the people contentedly ignorant who are eagerly providing themselves with the best systems and best instructors of our own country. The same courage and dauntless will that developed America is theirs. The same blood that flows in our veins flows in theirs. Before the close of this war, England will find that she has encountered a foe worthy of her steel. True the Boers have not made the same progress that the pilgrims to the western continent have; neither have we been compelled to live for nearly three centuries on the defensive against the cruel savage and the sturdy Englishman. Twice have these people "moved on" further and further still into the forest to escape the encroachments of the English. And their present determined stand for freedom must appeal to the hearts of a freedom loving people.

The Acme club of Wayne meets every

Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the home of one of the members. Current topics are discussed on roll call and after the regular business is disposed of the lesson for the day is taken up by a leader appointed at a previous meeting. The work this year is very interesting, it being the study of literature as outlined in "Progress" of the university extension course. This is our second year in this course and the club is unanimous in saying it is the most profitable work they have had for years. However, we agree that the work done in previous years in history and literature has but been a preparation for our better understanding and mastery of the year's work in this course. We most heartily recommend the university extension course to any club.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Frances M. Ford, I am in receipt of the sixth annual announcement of the Omaha woman's club. It is an artistic little book, gotten up in white marbled paper, with rough edges. The cover is also in white, with the monogram of the club in gold on the first page. It is tied with a yellow cord, making a beautiful harmony of white and yellow, the club colors. From it we learn that the club was organized in 1893, incorporated in 1897 and federated, both general and state, in 1894. Its officers for 1899-1900 are as follows:

Henrietta I. Smith, president.  
Delia L. Ferguson, first vice president.  
Della R. Belden, second vice-president.  
Kate E. Sackett, recording secretary.  
Margaret D. Cox, corresponding secretary.  
Ida V. Tilden, treasurer.

There are seven standing committees, viz: Executive, auditing, constitution, courtesies, house and home; library and membership, whose duties are as carefully defined in the by laws as are those of the regular officers. This, makes a fine working force, relieves the club of business and places the responsibility upon the chairman of each committee. The executive board has further relief, from the fact that two of these committees—membership and library—are elected by the club, as are also the chairmen of all the others. This is strictly democratic; but the question arises whether the selection made in the confusion of an election is as likely to be wise as one made at leisure by the executive board. This club is divided into thirteen distinct departments, which in turn provide the regular club program every two weeks. The club calendar for the present year is as follows:

October 1, president's address—peace conference.  
October 16, oratory.  
October 30, German history.  
November 13, current topics.  
November 27, political and social science.  
December 11, business meeting.  
January 1, New Year's reception.  
January 22, philosophy and ethics.  
February 5, education.  
February 19, business meeting.  
March 5, household economics.  
March 19, business meeting.  
April 2, parliamentary practice.  
April 16, art.  
April 24, birthday.  
April 30, English literature.  
May 14, business meeting.  
May 28, annual meeting.

Although the woman's club of Omaha has an initiation fee of five dollars, which also covers first year of membership, and an annual fee of three dollars, still it has the magnificent roll of 516 members. Long may it prosper.

The meeting of the woman's club last Monday afternoon was under the auspices of the art department, whose leader, Mrs. F. M. Hall, gave a very interesting talk on the "Congressional

Library," of which she had made a careful study on a recent visit to the national capitol. Her talk was illustrated by fifty stereopticon views showing the magnificent architecture and beautiful painting in this grand building, of which our nation has a just right to be proud. It has been pronounced—many times—the most beautiful structure in the world.

There are a good many clubs in the state that have not yet sent their year books or programs for the year's work to this department. Will you see to this at once, that your club may be included in the state calendar?

At the last meeting of the household economics department Mrs. Field gave a talk on "Marketing," which gave rise to a practical discussion of profit and loss in buying in large or small quantities. It was the general opinion that it was not economical for a small family to buy provisions in large quantities. The practical demonstrations followed this discussion and the members were served with samples of apples and tapioca pudding by Mrs. H. B. Sawyer and apple slump by Mrs. John H. Ames.

Next Monday afternoon a Thanksgiving program will be given of pudding, cake, music and pumpkin pie. Each member is requested to bring a fork and a small sauce dish to all future meetings.

The literature department of the woman's club listened to an able review of the "Hon. Peter Sterling," by Mrs. Newmark, at the last meeting. The next meeting will be held next Wednesday, November 29, when "David Harum" will be reviewed by Mrs. Tobias Castor.

The regular meeting of the woman's club of Ashland was held at the home of Mrs. T. B. Wilson, November 15th. It being an ideal autumn day, a large number of ladies took advantage of it and were in attendance, realizing there was a treat in store for them, as it had been announced previously that Mrs. A. J. Sawyer, of Lincoln, would deliver a lecture, "The Homes of the Future." It is a lecture which every club woman in the state should hear, for it deals with that which interests every woman, whatever her vocation may be. The club expressed appreciation by a rising vote of thanks. Mrs. H. F. Doane, of Crete, treasurer of N. F. W. C., who was visiting Mrs. A. B. Fuller, was also a guest of the club, and upon being requested by the president to make some remarks, said she wished to explain why, in her annual report at York, she had failed to give the Ashland club credit for twenty federation year books which it had purchased. The Ashland club has purchased the largest number of year books of any club in the state. If every club member could realize how useful this little book is, each member would certainly procure one, for it contains not only the constitution and by-laws and list of clubs, but a list of books contained in the library, names of manuscripts of the reciprocity bureau, the university extension course, etc., and numerous things which will make the book as useful for the present as it has been the past year.

As the study of household economics teaches that the body needs nourishment as well as the mind, refreshments were served in the form of ices and cake and a social time enjoyed.

On the following Friday afternoon the club was entertained in a charming manner by Mrs. W. C. Scott in honor of Mrs. Maria Scott, who goes this week to Atlanta, Ga., to spend the winter.

A very pleasant and profitable meeting of the Zetetics was held at the home of Mrs. Race, November 4th. The two