future time. Among such subjects may be mentioned certain phases of ethical, educational, sociological and philosophic problems, all of which find their natural point of departure in a study of the individual; and more particularly in a study which emphasizes his powers of action and control. Continuity will thus be gained not only for the work of the current year, but also for those immediately ensuing.

Zella Allen Dixson, Doretta J. Rolker,
Emma Patience Garnett, Julia S. Whiteford, Chairman
Program Committee.

Zella Allen Dixson, Chairman of Dept.,
5600 Monroe Avenue.

Meetings first and third Mondays from October to April,
inclusive, at 2 p.m.

PSYCHOLOGY OF WILL.

The University of Chicago.

SYLLABUS.

1. General Conception of Psychological Standpoint.
   a. Problems.
   b. Methods.

2. Physiological Aspects of the Problem.
   a. General conception of the structure and function of the
      nervous system.
   b. The sensory-motor apparatus through which the will
      gains expression.

3. Impulse and Instinct.
   a. Expressions on the external side of the beginnings of
      voluntary action.
   b. The development under the influence of intelligence.

4. Emotion.
   a. The life of impulse on the internal side.
   b. The significance of feeling for thought and action.
      Recent theories.

5. Voluntary Action.
   a. Its nature and development.
   b. Ideo-motor action.
   c. Sensory-motor arc concept.
   d. Bodily movement and the will.

6. Attention.
   a. Conditions and characteristics of conscious activity.
   b. Passive and active attention.
   c. All attention constructive.
   d. Attention the fundamental process in will.

7. Sensation.
   b. Relation to the body.
   c. Relation to will.

8. Perception.
   a. Evolution from sensation.
   b. Dependence on retention of old experience.
   c. Illusions and hallucinations.
   d. Apperception.

   a. Various types of imagery.
   b. Impulse and image.
   c. Relation to perception and to will.

10. Memory.
    a. Organic and mental.
    b. Basis and mechanism.
    c. Law of association.
    d. Relation to feeling and will.
11. CONCEPTION.
   a. Its nature and function.
   b. In what sense a product of will.
   c. Relation to imagery.

12. REASONING.
   a. Typical selective activity.
   b. Highest development of cognitive processes.
   c. Relation to perception, conception, judgment and will.
   d. The self and the growth of character.

Papers on these subjects will be written by members of the class.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Libraries in which books may be consulted.

Baldwin, J. M.
   Feeling and Will, - - - Univ. of Chi.
   Mental Development, - Chi. Pub. Univ. of Chi.
   Senses and Intellect, - - - Univ. of Chi.

*Dewey, John
   Outline of Ethics, - - - Univ. of Chi.
   Psychology, - - Chi. Pub. Univ. of Chi.
   Syllabus of Ethics, - Univ. of Chi., John Crerar.

Donaldson, Henry Herbert
   Growth of the Brain, - Univ. of Chi. Newberry.

Foster, Michael

*Höfling, Harold
   Psychology, - - Chi. Pub. Univ. of Chi.

*James, William
   Psychology, Briefer Course.
   Will to Believe, and other Essays, - John Crerar.

Ladd, George T.
   Elements of Physiological Psychology, - - - Univ. of Chi. John Crerar. Newberry.
   Psychology; Descriptive and Explanatory, - - - Chi. Pub. Univ. of Chi.

McKendrick, John G., and Snodgrass, William
   Physiology of the Senses, - Univ. of Chi. John Crerar.

Maudsley, Henry
   Physiology of Mind, - - Chi. Pub. Univ. of Chi.

Spencer, Herbert

Stout, George Frederick
   Analytic Psychology, - - - Univ. of Chi. John Crerar.

*Sully, James
   Human Mind, - - - Chi. Pub. Univ. of Chi.

*Titchener, E. B.
   Outline of Psychology (experimental) - - - - Univ. of Chi. John Crerar.

*Books to be purchased.
Chicago Woman's Club
FINE ARTS BUILDING

The regular class meeting of the Philosophy and Science Department, will be held Monday __________________________ at 2 P. M.

SUBJECT:


ESSAYISTS:


ZELLA ALLEN DIXSON,
Chairman.


FLORENCE POTTER SEATON,
Secretary.
Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs

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Manuscripts, Talks and Lectures, Photographs and References for the use of Federated Clubs.

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Mrs. George W. Evans, Mt. Vernon Shakespeare Club
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Mrs. Phoebe Alice Taylor, Cairo Woman's Club

BUREAU OF RECIPROCITY AND INFORMATION.

At the last executive meeting of the Directors of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, the President was instructed to appoint a Committee on Reciprocity and Information.

It is proposed, through this Committee, to bring the federated clubs into closer and more helpful relations by providing means for the exchange of papers, for information in regard to study programs, reference books and pictures for illustration, and to place any other suggestions and helps which come within the province of such a committee within reach of the clubs.

It is proposed to send to every club in the Federation a catalogue containing lists of papers to be loaned to clubs on application, or read by their authors for expenses; also a list of lectures, single and in courses, for which regular rates will be charged. Application for papers to be loaned to clubs should be made to the chairman of the committee.

Photographs and magazine and newspaper articles on a variety of subjects may be obtained through the Committee at a nominal cost.

A room has been secured for the use of the Committee during the meeting of the Federation at Quincy in October, where information may be obtained by club members. Catalogues may be consulted and such other reciprocity work may be done as the needs and wishes of the club members may suggest. The Committee room will be a place for the interchange of club ideas and experiences.

Mrs. Martha H. Davidson, Chairman, La Grange Woman's Club.

Mrs. J. B. Sherwood, Altrua Circle, Chicago.

Mrs. Zella Allen Dixon, Chicago University.

Mrs. Charles F. Millspaugh, Arché Club, Chicago.
LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

MANUSCRIPTS TO BE LOANED.

*In Memoriam, A Review*, - Mrs. Elia W. Peattie
Chicago Woman's Club

*Popular Opinion*, - Mrs. Martha T. Vaughan
West End Woman's Club, Chicago.

*The Meaning of Work*, - Mrs. Marion Foster Washburne
Chicago Woman's Club.

*Cervantes and the Romantic Literature of Spain*,
(40 minutes), Mrs. Edith S. Mitchell
Woman's Club of La Grange.

*French Literature* (45 minutes),

*The New England Town Meeting* (20 minutes),

Mrs. Nellie F. Kingsley
Evanston Woman's Club.

*Humor in Literature*, - Mrs. Mary Winnieet Coleman
Chicago Woman's Club.

*The American Newspaper During the Victorian Era*,
Mrs. E A. Snively
Woman's Club, Springfield.

*A Day with William Morris*, - Mrs. Chas. Zweblin
University of Chicago Settlement League.

*Shakespeare's Advance in Plot and Characterization from "Love's Labor Lost" to "Hamlet,"

Mrs. Caroline S. Twyman
Chicago Woman's Club.

*Shakespeare's "Tempest,"

Mrs. J. H. Collins

*The Women of Shakespeare*, - Mrs. C. C. Brown
The Growth of the Lyric in Shakespeare, illustrated by twelve songs (names of songs and music furnished),

Mrs. Harriet J. Walker
Woman's Club, Springfield.

*The New Man*, - Mrs. P. L. Sherman
President of Chicago Woman's Club.

*The Scottish Bards*, illustrated by Scotch songs,
Mrs. Martha H. Davidson
Woman's Club of La Grange.

*The Other Fellow*, a Study in Plot, - Dr. Nelson W. Cady
Tuesday Night Club, Logansport, Indiana.

*MANUSCRIPTS TO BE READ FOR EXPENSES.*

*A Talk on Norse Myths*, Mrs. Gertrude B Blackwelder
Morgan Park Woman's Club.

*Great Masters of Song and Story*, Mrs. Lydia Kyes Becker
Every Wednesday Literary Club, Elgin.

*LECTURES AND TALKS FOR WHICH REGULAR RATES WILL BE CHARGED.*

Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley, 1882 Diversey Avenue, Chicago
The Chicago Woman's Club.

Terms arranged by correspondence.

**THE HEROINES OF ENGLISH FICTION**—(1) The Commonplace Type, illustrated in the works of Richardson, Fielding, Oliver Goldsmith, Fanny Burney. (2) The Artificial Type, Thackeray and Jane Austen. (3) The Domestic Type, Scott and Dickens. (4) The Growing Type, Charlotte Bronte and Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh." (5) The Thinking Type, George Eliot. (6) The Living Type, Present Day Fiction, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Thomas Hardy, Hall Caine, George Meredith.


Mrs. A. B. McMahan, 4577 Oakenwald Avenue, Chicago Chicago Woman's Club.

Terms: Single lectures $1.50 and expenses. Course of three or more lectures $1.00 each. The "musical illustrations" can be given only at places near Chicago; musicians' charges extra.

LIST OF LECTURES FOR 1899-1900.

Shakespeare—(1) Ten days in Stratford-on-Avon. (2) Shakespeare's Place in Literature. (3) Shakespeare since his Death. (4) Musical Illustrations of Shakespeare. 

Browning—(1) Browning's Place in English Poetry. (2) Browning the Man. (3) Browning the Dramatist. (4) Browning the Preacher. (5) Musical Illustrations of Browning.


Mrs. Elia W. Peattie, 360 Erie Street, Chicago Chicago Woman's Club.

Terms: $2.50 and expenses.


Miss Mary A. Wadsworth, Oak Park Nineteenth Century Club.

Terms arranged by correspondence. Single afternoon lectures, $1.00 and expenses. Two courses on Shakespeare and English Novelties.


A list of books to be read will be furnished.

Mrs. J. D. Follett, 4 East Monroe Street, Chicago

Terms: Single lectures, $1.50 and expenses. Terms for courses arranged by correspondence.


Mrs. Follett is prepared to give series of talks on any of the following subjects: (1) Norse Mythology, as related to Art
and Literature. (2) The "Iliad" and "Odyssey" of Homer. (3) Dante's "Divine Comedy." (4) Goethe's "Faust." (5) Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," with legends from which they are taken. (6) Readings from "Browning".

Mr. Wallace Rice. - 6345 Ingleside Avenue, Chicago.

Terms: Single lectures, each $25. For each lecture additional, $20, the lecturer's expenses to and from Chicago to be added in every case.

Lectures on Verse: Chiefly the Verse of Today.


The first nine lectures will consider only the English verse published in book form during the last six years, excluding the work of the major poets. There will also be a single lecture on English Verse in the Last Few Weeks, to be specially prepared, bringing the treatment of the topic up to the week of the lecture.

Double Lectures.—Any two of the foregoing: or (1) American Verse of the Last Six Years. (2) British Verse of the Last Six Years. (3) The Poetry of the Passing Year.

Triple Lectures.—(4) Any three of the foregoing: or (2) The Minor Poetry of the Day.

SIX LECTURES.—These comprise a fairly complete survey of recent poetry in the English speaking world, including papers on American, British, Anglo-Celtic and colonial verse and its tendencies.

Mrs. Lydia Keyes Becker. - 496 Park Street, Egin Every Wednesday Literary Club.

Terms: $10 and expenses. (1) Queens of French History. (2) Tennyson's Idylls of the King. (3) Shakespeare's Women. (4) A Sheaf of Old Melodies.

Programs arranged for Study Classes.
ART TOPICS.

MANUSCRIPTS TO BE LOANED.
The Modern French Academic School, - Miss Julia Orvis Miss Orvis, after graduating from Vassar and taking a post graduate course at Cornell, secured a scholarship which gave her two years study in Europe. She has recently returned to take her degree and accept a chair in Wellesley College.
Raphael, - - - - - Mrs. J. B. Sherwood Altrua Circle and Chicago Woman's Club.
Egyptian Art: Its Influence on the Later Developments. (15 minutes), - - Mrs. Martha Howe Davidson La Grange Woman's Club.
The Decadence of Idealism, - - Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson Phidian Art Club, Dixon.

MANUSCRIPTS TO BE READ FOR EXPENSES.
John La Farge and Jean Millet. Mrs. Lydia Keyes Becker Every Wednesday Literary Club, Elgin.
Art as a Factor in Education, Illustrated. Schoolroom Decoration, Mrs. J. B. Sherwood Altrua Circle, Chicago Public School Art Society.

LECTURES FOR WHICH REGULAR RATES WILL BE CHARGED
George Kriehn, Ph. D., 53 East 53rd St., Hyde Park, Chicago. Lecturer on Art and Travel.

Terms: $25 and expenses. Reduction in case of course. Lectures delivered singly, or as a course. Illustrated with the stereopticon or with photographs, the club to furnish lantern.

C. LECTURES ON INDIVIDUAL ARTISTS.-(1) Michelangelo. (2) Raphael. (3) American Painters, etc.

MISS HARRIET MONTGOMERY, 575 Madison Avenue, Chicago D'k Club, Chicago.

Terms for single lectures with photographs and other reproductions, $10; with stereopticon, $20, in Chicago. Elsewhere, the lantern to be furnished by the club, lecture and slides, $12. Reduced rates for courses of four to six lectures.


SING LE LECTURES. — (1) American Portrait Painters—Whistler, Sargent, and others. (2) American Sculptors—St. Gaudens, French, Macmonnies, Bartlett, Proctor, etc.

The last two lectures are illustrated, as is the Course on Etching and Engraving, by many fine and rare engravings and etchings.

Terms the same as for the Course on Modern French Art.

Mrs. N. A. Emery, 295 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago

Terms for single lectures illustrated with stereopticon, $2.50 and expenses; illustrated with photographs, $10 and expenses. Special arrangements will be made for courses.


Mrs. Emery, in anticipation of the Paris Exposition of 1900, is prepared to give a course of lectures on French Art, which includes Painting, Sculpture, and Travels in France, also many things of interest in the Louvre, which belong to the art of other countries.

These lectures will be illustrated and given singly or in course. Her repertoire includes lectures, among which are

"Italian Masters." "Famous French Women." "Famous American Women."

Mrs. D. H. Law, Dixon Phidian Art Club.

Terms: $10 and expenses.

Etchers and Etchings, illustrated by work of the best etchers of Europe and America.

Miss Anna Caulfield, 3234 Vernon Avenue, Chicago

Single illustrated lecture, $4.00. Special terms for a series of lectures.

HOME, CLUB AND EDUCATION.

MANUSCRIPTS TO BE LOANED.

A Mother's Duty to Herself.  Miss S. M. Lutz
Woman's Club, Decatur.

Habits.  Mrs. E. J. Brown
Woman's Club, Decatur.

Children of the Past and of the Present.  Mrs. Edith S. Mitchell
Woman's Club, La Grange.

Club Etiquette.  Mrs. Eugenie M. Bacon
Woman's Club, Decatur.

Amenities of the Home.  Mrs. Martha H. Davidson
Woman's Club, La Grange.

Influence of the Club on the Home.  Mrs. C. C. Brown
Woman's Club, La Grange.

Relation of Women's Clubs to Missionary Societies.  Springfield Woman's Club.

MANUSCRIPTS TO BE READ FOR EXPENSES.

Higher Education for Women (40 minutes).  Mrs. Gertrude B. Blackwelder
League of Religious Fellowship, Chicago.

The Development of the Home (45 minutes).  Mrs. Lydia Keyes Becker
Every Wednesday Literary Club, Elgin.

The Value of Sympathy between the Home and the School.  Mrs. Mary Codding Bourland
Chairman Education Committee, National Congress of Mothers, Pontiac.

A Study in Child Nature.  Mrs. Eugenie M. Bacon
Woman's Club, Decatur.

Papers on Educational Subjects.  Miss Frances LeBaron
Woman's Club, Elgin.

CIVICS AND PHILANTHROPY.
MANUSCRIPTS TO BE LOANED.
Altruism as a Basis of Affairs, - Mrs. F. L. Sherman
President of Chicago Woman's Club.
*Associated Charities, - Mrs. Eleanor C. Barlow
Callere Club, Streator.
* (To be loaned or read for expenses.)

MANUSCRIPTS TO BE READ FOR EXPENSES.
Work of the Illinois Branch of the Consumers' League,
Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin
Chicago Woman's Club.
Modern Philanthropy, - Mrs. Henry T. Rainey
University Extension Club, Carrollton.
Are Crimes Against Women Remediable?
Laws of Illinois Affecting Women.
Mrs. Lydia Keyes Becker
Every Wednesday Literary Club, Elgin.

Miss Julia C. Lathrop, - Hull House, Chicago
Member of State Board of Charities.
Will speak on Charitable Matters in which Clubs may be interested, or in which they can co-operate.

INDUSTRIAL TOPICS.
PAPERS TO BE READ FOR EXPENSES.
Women's Relation to the Industrial Evolution,
Mrs. Alvina P. Stevens
Chicago Social Economics Club.
(30 to 45 minutes)
Mrs. J. B. Sherwood
Altrua Art Library.
Co-operation of Home and Business Women.
Miss Gertrude Becks
President National Association of Women Stenographers.
A Business Woman's Experience. Miss Netta McLaughlin
Chicago Business Woman's Club.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW.
Mrs. Urquhart Lee, - Lexington Hotel, Chicago
Chicago Post-Parliamentary Club.
Teacher of Parliamentary Law and Art of Expression.
Lectures and Monologue Program for Entertainments.
Terms arranged by correspondence. Special rates for courses.

Mrs. Mary R. Flummer, - Address care Chicago Woman's Club
Lectures — Uses and Abuses of Parliamentary Law in Women's Clubs.
Talk and Drill — Seven motions in most general use in Women's Clubs: $15 and railroad expenses.
Classes — Classes of not less than ten members, $5 per pupil, course of ten lessons.
Class Rate — (Not more than 30 members) $75 and railroad expenses for course of ten lessons.
PROGRAMS FOR STUDY CLASSES.

The following programs are offered as suggestions for club work. The sub-heads may be varied to suit the various needs of classes, and may be easily developed or condensed.

A COURSE OF ART STUDY.


A list of reference books for this program furnished on application.

ART STUDIED IN LITERATURE.

I.—The Emperor, George Ebers.—(1) George Ebers and his works. (2) Alexandria, the seat of learning. (3) Alexandria, the school of art. (4) Early Egyptian art; its influence on the later development. (5) Selections from "The Emperor."


IV.—The Last Days of Pompeii, Bulwer.—(1) Sketch of Bulwer. (2) Roman art under the Empire. (3) Pompeian architecture; the House of Fausa, etc. (4) Discovery of the buried city. (5) Story of the "Last Days of Pompeii," and selections. (6) Famous statues and pictures of Nydia.


VIII.—Michael Angelo, H. W. Longfellow.—(1) Longfellow and his home. (2) The Italian Renaissance, (Fifteenth Century). (3) Michael Angelo as a painter. (4) The Sistine Chapel. (5) Michael Angelo as a sculptor; the David, the Moses and the Medici tomb sculptures. (6) Readings from Longfellow’s "Michael Angelo."


XI.—The Fair God, Gen. Lew Wallace.—(1) Gen. Wallace and his writings. (2) What we know of Aztec History. (3) The Spanish conquest of Mexico. (4) Yucatan. The Maya
race. (5) Maya art and architecture studied in the great ruins. (6) Central American Explorers: the Le Plongeons and others. (7) Selections from 'The Fair God'.


COURSE IN AMERICAN ART.

(1) Influence on Art Conditions in America of the Expositions of 1876 and 1893. (2) Representative American Landscape Painters: Geo. Inness; Theodore Robinson; Robert W. Vonnoh; Geo. Hitchcock; Chas. H. Davis; D. W. Tryon; J. Francis Murphy, and others. (3) Figure Painters: James McNeill Whistler; Winslow Homer; Eastman Johnson; Kenyon Cox; John S. Sargent; John W. Alexander. (4) Marine Painters: Alexander Harrison; W. T. Richards; F. K. M. Rehm; Leslie Cauldwell. (5) Animal Painters: William Howe; Carlton Wiggins; C. Morgan McIlhenny. (6) American Sculptors: Augustus St. Gaudens; Frederick Macmonnies; Daniel C. French and others. (7) Art in the Schools: Art as a Factor in Education; Schoolroom Decoration; the Perry Pictures. (8) American Ceramics: Rockwood Pottery; Dedham Crackle Ware; Tiffany Favrile Glass; Grueby Pottery. (9) American Decorative Art: Mural Decoration in the Boston Public Library; the Congressional Library in Washington; State House, Albany, N. Y. (10) American Illustrators: Development in Book and Magazine Illustration: C. D. Gibson; Albert E. Sterner; A. Castaigne; Alice B. Stephens; Jos. Pennell; E. W. Kemble; Maxfield Parrish; Bertha Ostertag; Jos. and Frank Leyendecker. Lists of Reference Books and Illustrations for the above course may be obtained by application to the Committee.
COURSE IN AMERICAN LITERATURE.

I. — RALPH WALDO EMERSON. (1) Life and work. (2) Essayist, Poet and Philosopher. (3) The Brook Farm Association.

II. — EDGAR ALLEN POE. FITZ-GREEN HALLECK. RODMAN DRAKE.

III. — NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. (1) Life and work. (2) Life at Concord and Liverpool. (3) The Scarlet Letter and The Blithedale Romance.

IV. — LONGFELLOW AND LOWELL. A STUDY AND COMPARISON. (1) Their Cambridge homes. (2) Early poems. (3) Later works.


VI. — OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. (1) Life, and early writings. (2) The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. (3) Over the Tea Cups. (4) Poems and essays.


VIII. — A GROUP OF NOVELISTS. (1) Geo. W. Cable. (2) James Lane Allen. (3) Joel Chandler Harris.

IX. — SOME WOMEN WRITERS. (1) Harriet Beecher Stowe. (2) Helen Hunt Jackson. (3) Frances Hodgson Burnett.

X. — THE TENNESSEE TYPE. (1) Miss Murfree. (2) The New England Type. Mary E. Wilkins.

XI. — GEN. LEW WALLACE. (1) Ben Hur. (2) The Fair God.


THE MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION.


Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.


THE HOME.

I. — THE BUILDING OF THE HOUSE. (1) Practical architecture; (2) Esthetic arrangement; (3) Exterior expression.
II. Sanitation in the Home. Care and cleanliness.
IV. Furnishing. Honesty and simplicity; Nothing without a purpose; The vulgarity of display; Order and disorder.
V. Economics. 1. An ideal kitchen; 2. Regularity and method; 3. Care in the small details of housekeeping; 4. Domestic service.

CIVICS.

Topic I. Development of Public Spirit. —Patriotism: Civil law; Respect for authority; Public welfare and individual rights.

Topic II. The Public Health. —Sewerage and water supply; Household sanitation; Pure food; Domestic science; Out-of-door cleanliness.

Topic III. The Intellectual Life. —Schools; Books and conversation in the home; Libraries and reading rooms; Lectures and newspapers.

Topic IV. The Ethical Life. —Public responsibilities; Honesty in public life; Business honesty; Development of character.

Topic V. Public Philanthropies. —Wise charity; Social service; Neighborhood influence; The problem of a crowded city.

Topic VI. Preventive Measures in Philanthropic Work. —Child Saving; Redemptive charity; Emergency work; Vacation work and Nature study.

Topic VII. The Uses of Art. —Architecture; Galleries and Museums; Parks and gardens; Beautifying of public places.

Topic VIII. The Uses of Recreation. —Holidays; Public playgrounds; Athletics; Music for the people.

CHILD STUDY.

"He who helps a child, helps humanity."

Topic I. The Home. —Mother and child, their legal status; Rights of children in the home; Rights of parents in the home; Reciprocal influence.

Topic II. The Home. —The older children; Duties and responsibilities; Amenities of the home; The uses of pleasure in the home.

Topic III. Literature for Children. —The beginnings of intellectual life; Selection of books; Careful reading; Poetry; Conversation in the home; Development through nature study; Cultivation of observation and attention in the home.

Topic IV. Social Life of Children. —The child’s companions; Social standards of the child; Social obligations; The compulsion of service; The art of conversation.

Topic V. Ethics of Child Life. —Truth and honesty; Self-consciousness and diffidence; Justice and consideration; The building of character.

Topic VI. The Christmas Spirit. —Unselfishness and generosity; "The giving that is gaining"; The universal need; Helpfulness; "The blessedness of being needed."
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN PHOTOGRAPHS FOR RENT TO STUDY CLASSES, CLUBS AND SCHOOLS.

The Altrua Art Library, 1223 Masonic Temple, Chicago, will rent its large collection of more than 3,000 photographs.

The size of the photographs is 8 x 10 inches, mounted upon cardboard 11 x 14 inches.

In famous paintings every school of art can be fully illustrated. The painting and sculpture of the Renaissance, Donatello, Michael Angelo, Fra Angelico, Raphael, etc. The Dutch old masters and modern masters, and the painters and sculptors of the German, French, English and American schools.

The collection also contains illustrations of the famous cities and best architecture of Europe.

TIME—When sent out of Chicago the photographs can be retained one week. In the city they can be retained three days.

Price—For renting, $0.50 each.
Per dozen, $4.20 cents.

The photographs will be sent out of the city to clubs, art teachers and schools, carefully packed, by express. Express to be paid both ways by the user.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Altrua Library has a large number of magazine articles, bound in separate papers, and catalogued under the general heads of Art, Biography, History, Travel, Literature and Nature. The lists contain many of the latest and best articles from the leading magazines on matters of present interest, and accounts of people yet living whose biographies have not been written.

These articles will be rented for five cents a copy, and may be kept three days in Chicago. Outside of Chicago, one week.

Address ALTRUA ART LIBRARY, 1223 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

THE STUDENTS' REFERENCE BUREAU.

The Bureau was organized in November, 1897, under the auspices of The Chicago Woman’s Club. Its purpose is to meet the needs of students, public speakers, and writers, who are at a distance from libraries for reference, or who have not the time at command to collect the desired data for their work.

Material will be forwarded within two weeks from receipt of application, unless requiring longer investigation.

Terms: Brief reply to questions, $0.50; Data for writing papers, $2. Programs for Class Study, $5.

REFERENCE CATALOGUE.

Attention is called to a new Reference Catalogue for readers. A short list of the best books on topics of interest to readers and members of Study Clubs. R. P. HAYES, Circulating Library of Chicago, Room 331, Marshall Field Building, 31 Washington St., Chicago.
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNÆ OF THE NORTHWEST.

The much anticipated day came at last, and the annual banquet of the Northwestern Alumnae Association of Mount Holyoke has passed into history. It was an event worthy of record also, and marks the beginning of a new era for our dear old Alma Mater. You who live in the East under the ever present influence of the dear old school have no idea how widespread that influence is, or what that slumbering enthusiasm, which lurks in the loyal hearts of those living a thousand miles away, can accomplish when once the fire of devotion is kindled. Distance makes no difference in the feelings of a true lover, and you would indeed have greeted many an old love if you had been with us and looked into the bright earnest faces of those who gathered at the Auditorium Annex in Chicago on the evening of Oct. 24.

It did not take long to transact the little routine of business, such as collecting dues and electing officers for the coming year. There was but one choice for president, and Mrs. Zella Allen Dixson was re-elected to fill that office which she has held the past year. A word of thanks is due the executive officers for the past year for their untiring efforts, else all I have to tell you would never have come to pass, and we of the Northwestern Association would never have realized what a glorious time Mount Holyoke daughters could have a thousand miles away from the haunts of South Hadley.
Of course we were all anxious to see Dr. D. K. Pearson, our benefactor. I fear he must have felt many a pair of curious eyes scanning his face, and trying to discover just why he believed in us and our dear old home. I am sure his kind genial face betrayed no displeasure when we met him, and his kindly greeting completely won what was left of our hearts, for we were already inclined to believe him the kindest hearted and most generous friend that Mount Holyoke daughters had heard of for years. Now we know that it would be hard to find such another friend in the breadth and length of the United States. If there is such a one, we should be most delighted to make his acquaintance at once, and the sooner we know him, the better.

But I am getting ahead of my story, for I know you will want to begin at the beginning, and although Dr. Pearson was in one sense both the beginning and the end of this enthusiastic annual meeting, yet you should be told what the others said, and how they helped us to make the event a memorable one.

I would I could give you a vivid picture of that brilliantly lighted banquet room, with its long table and its round tables, beautifully decorated with fragrant roses and nodding chrysanthemums, sparkling cut glass and snowy linen. The dainty souvenirs at each plate recalled many happy memories of days at Holyoke. The invocation was pronounced by Dr. Gatsch Anderson, president of the old Chicago University, and now at the head of the Divinity School of the present university. He is a man who for years has been closely associated with the interests of higher education, a man ever ready to lend a hand towards the advancement of what was good and best. No sooner were we seated than our tongues were loosened and the hum of merry voices mingled throughout the hall. Many an interesting anecdote of bygone days was told, and the time sped on all too fast. While lingering over our coffee (a luxury once quite unknown at Holyoke) the eyes of all were turned towards our president, as she rose with simple dignity to introduce the first speaker of the evening. At once we felt the glowing thrill of pride throb through our veins as she said, "We have come here to-night to celebrate the history of Mount Holyoke, past, present, and future. It is a matter of congratulation with each of us that the institution to which we yield such loving allegiance to-night has not sprung up in a night with her history all untold; her traditions all unformed; her character all undeveloped; but that our Alma Mater counts her years by the decades and her daughters by the thousands. In every well regulated family reunion, there is always one to come from the nearer home circle, not only to bring the latest news, but to recount to us and our children the stories of the past. We are happy to have with us to-night such an one, and it is with special pleasure that I introduce to you Dr. John L. R. Trask, a member of the Board of Trustees, who has come from his home in Springfield, Mass., to talk to you of Mount Holyoke, a college with a history."

You all know how dear Mount Holyoke is to this big hearted man, and it did not take many minutes for our hearts to swell to corresponding proportions. His very first words made our Chicago hearts rejoice, for he told us that he has recently learned that the Hub, which so long was supposed to be located at Boston, had changed its home, and was now at Chicago. Its spokes, however, radiate in all directions, and as he happened to be located at the end of one of them he had for that reason, he supposed, been chosen as spokesman. "Mount Holyoke, a college with a history," suggested to his mind those early days of infancy when Mary Lyon, with a heart full of enthusiasm, a belief so strong in the cause of higher education for women, in the face of opposition from all quarters, with untiring zeal went from house to house pleading her cause, gathering here a dime and there a dime, sometimes even no more than a fo'pence. In some of the homes where she entered her listeners became so earnest in her cause that they even denied themselves coffee for a year, in order that the money thus saved might be given to that noblest of women, who thought no personal sacrifice she could make too great, if thereby she might gain ever so little toward the goal of her ambition. For way off among the rugged hills of Buckland, the early home of Mary Lyon, there had been born into her active brain a project which sixty years ago was thought almost sacrilegious. What should a woman know of Latin, higher mathematics, literature, and history, to be sure? Yet the women of those days had quite as lofty aspirations as the women of to-day. The spark was buried deep in their hearts, perhaps, but nevertheless it was there waiting to be kindled. Opposition after opposition on the part of the ever critical public was overcome, until Mary Lyon succeeded at last in securing a charter from the legislature, and that rare, noble, gifted woman, by her unswerving self-denial and never faltering faith, sixty years ago, made it possible for the women of to-day to enter the doors of Chicago University, Harvard and Columbia Colleges, and paved the way for such colleges for women as Vassar, Smith, Bryn Mawr, and hundreds of others in this country, not to mention the scores in foreign countries. Mount Holyoke never had a Matthew Vassar, with three million dollars, nor a Durant with his millions, nor a Sophia Smith, with her rich legacy, to begin a career like Vassar, Wellesley, or Smith College. But Mount Holyoke was founded on dimes and the faith of Mary Lyon in the everlasting God. It has been this faith which, through all the past years, has enabled Mount Holyoke to accomplish what she has. Until '81, the school prospered without one cent of endowment, and to-day she has only about $30,000. How the institution managed all those years to keep free from debt is a problem to be solved only by higher mathematics than you or I ever studied.
How our hearts rejoiced at the beautiful, tender tribute Dr. Trask paid to our beloved Miss Shattuck, she who for years was the honored friend of Agassiz, a woman of broad culture, deep learning, wide experience, of wonderful ability, who for very love of the work and "the good she might do," in the spirit of Mary Lyon, said on year after year at the seminary (for Mount Holyoke College in her days still bore her maiden name), never receiving for her labors over $400 a year.

When Dr. Trask proposed the health of Mary Lyon in pure sparkling water, no health was ever more warmly and heartily responded to by ninety-nine loyal hearts than on that occasion.

After the applause which followed Dr. Trask's earnest and kindly speech had subsided, Mrs. Dixson prefaced her introduction of the next speaker by saying that if Shakespeare had lived in the end of the nineteenth century he never would have asked such a foolish question as "What's in a name?" Under some circumstances everything was in a name. There was no name that would command so instant attention from a Holyoke woman as that of Dr. Pearson. But as he was so well known, it almost seemed an impertinency to introduce him in a company of educators, were it not for the fact that he came before us in a new capacity, as a benefactor and friend of Mount Holyoke.

All eyes were riveted upon that face whose picture greets you in the frontispiece of this issue of *The Mount Holyoke*. He is a man widely known as a benefactor, having in one year given more that $500,000 for the advancement of Christianity and morality and the relief of the suffering poor. He was born in Bradford, Vt., in 1825, and after graduating at the Medical College at Woodstock, Vt., for some time practiced at Chicopee, Mass. It was during these very years that Mary Lyon was giving the best of her life to Mount Holyoke and the greater advancement of woman. Dr. Pearson says he owes the inspiration of all his gifts to Mary Lyon. Little did she know that the seeds sown in those years of the early history of Mount Holyoke would in this day bear such a bountiful harvest.

It was in 1837 that Dr. Pearson moved west to Illinois. After spending a few years on a farm he came to Chicago. From 1860 to 1875 he was a real estate and loan agent in Chicago, and during that crisis in the financial history of this city, when certificates of indebtedness were issued for the payment of city debts, he entered the council as alderman. His integrity, financial ability, and positive assurance to capitalists in Chicago, New York, and elsewhere, that Chicago would pay all its indebtedness, did much to restore confidence and relieve the embarrassment. He had lost none of his power to convince people in his beliefs, for as he briefly told us how he felt that the spirit of Mary Lyon had ever been his inspiration toward kindly acts during the years of his life, he made us all eager to be up and doing. The class motto of '85, one which I am proud to own, would meet his approval I am sure. 'You've not forgotten it? "Eager to be and to do."' For one was more ready than ever to practice this precept after listening to Dr. Pearson. He is thoroughly aroused over the needs and worth of Mount Holyoke, declaring that he considers the college the most deserving institution in the land. As a business man, he said that he knew of no investment of funds that had brought such results as the little money heretofore invested in Mount Holyoke. His praise of Mary Lyon was unbounded until at last he declared her to be the greatest American woman of the nineteenth century.

As you already know he again made good his offer of last spring, which was to the effect that he would give $50,000 as an endowment fund to Mount Holyoke if the alumnae would within the next eighteen months raise $450,000 for the same purpose. But his keen, practical business mind could not, however, lead him to recognize bequests in wills or deeds of Kansas lands as bona fide gifts to swell the $150,000 necessary to make good his offer. The money must be spot cash delivered to A. L. Williston, the treasurer. Right here as a nest egg for the alumnae to begin with, he handed the treasurer of our association a check for $100, a gift from his invalid sister, and stated that this was only the beginning, that there was more to follow. He went on to say that he had received more grateful letters—letters that burned, that went to the heart,—since he had made his gift in May, than he had received from all the other fourteen colleges which he had aided put together, and they didn't ask to have the conditions changed either. Some who wrote him even feared that more than $150,000 would be raised.

When our enthusiasm was as we supposed at white heat, Dr. Pearson fired the bomb which exploded and brought forth prolonged ohs! abs! and shouts of applause. Just realize what it was if you can, for I will try to tell you as nearly as I remember just what he said. "I am going to say now what I have not said to any one, that I stand ready to double my offer of last May—that is, for every three dollars you raise over the $150,000, I will give you $1.20; for every $500 I will give you $120; for every $1,000 I will give you $2,400, or for another $150,000 I will hand you my check for $100,000." Do you wonder we shouted and cheered, and that every fiber in our souls responded with a silent vow, I will do what I can toward raising the necessary $300,000?

As Dr. Pearson said, with a rich endowment not one cent of which could be touched for anything in the nature of repairs, new buildings, and the like, but which would remain intact forever for the maintenance of the teaching force,
Mount Holyoke would receive such an impetus as would place her on a top-most pinnacle of colleges for women—a place she owns by birthright, and a place which she shall soon own by merit.

It was with real regret that we saw Dr. Pearson take his seat, although for several minutes we realized he was overtaxing his voice. He was so houra at the close of his earnest talk that we half feared he might have been wiser had he done as he said he ought to have done at the opening of his speech. I forgot to tell you that his first words were: “I know where I ought to be-to-night. I ought to be at home with my good wife, and I ought to be in bed this minute with an onion poutoue around my throat.” As you may imagine, he was suffering from a severe cold, and, under such conditions, we realize what the hearty sympathy of such a man as Dr. D. R. Pearson means. “A friend in need is a friend indeed.”

Liszt's Twelfth Rhapsodie, under the skilful rendition of Adolph Bruno, soon quieted our effervescent spirits. As the last sweet strains died away, Mrs. Dixson called to mind the fact that if there was any one thing the women of the alumni were proud over, it was the fact that Mount Holyoke, ever a leader in the advancement for women, had been among the very first to provide herself with a Board of Trustees composed of men and of women. It was therefore a great pleasure to introduce Miss Sarah Eastman, another member of the Board of Trustees, who at present stands at the head of Dana Hall, Wellesley. She perhaps more than any other one of the trustees, from a woman's standpoint, knows and realizes the necessity for more money, that Mount Holyoke may be equipped to work shoulder to shoulder with her brother colleges throughout the land.

Miss Eastman in speaking of “Mary Lyon, the new woman,” called her a typical new woman. Since the characteristic of the new woman was the introduction of new ideas ahead of her times, Mary Lyon became a type of that rare genius whose worth has but recently been recognized. But for Mary Lyon and her “new ideas” there would have been no Vassar, no Smith, no Wellesley College, and it would have been at least fifty years before Chicago University would have admitted women within its classic halls. Mary Lyon was way ahead of her time in introducing into her curriculum, as she did, Latin and Algebra. In answer to opposition she used to say that the day would come when Hebrew would be taught at Holyoke, and that day has come, for there is now in the course a Department for Biblical Literature, which includes the study not only of Hebrew, but also may include Syriac, Assyrian, and Arabic. Miss Eastman brought before us a picture of the early days of Wellesley, and showed us how Mount Holyoke was then regarded by Mr. Durant in those infancy days when he used often to turn to one and another of the faculty (and there were many of Holyoke's daughters there) and say, “Do you think that Wellesley girls will ever go out into the world to do the work Mount Holyoke women have done?” But for Holyoke this sister college would never have been conceived in the brain of Mr. H. F. Durant.

After showing our appreciation and indorsement of all Miss Eastman had said, our president began the introduction of the next speaker by saying that the desire for knowledge had been characteristic of women away back in the early pages of history. Even in the Garden of Eden, it was the unfortunate source of the first woman’s first sorrow. That ever since then woman has been, like Lazaurns of old, sitting without hands for the council of education that fall from the table of her well fed brother; that woman had ever kept pace with her opportunities, and that the Holyoke women were found in every graduate school in the country (which is more than can be said of any other college); that they are found in theological seminaries, and moreover that it was a pleasure to her personally to state that there had been more Holyoke graduates at the University of Chicago than in any other college in the country. It was therefore with great pleasure that she introduced as the next speaker of the evening, one connected with the graduate department of the University of Chicago, Dr. Chas. R. Henderson. He said that he felt quite like an interloper at that banquet, for he had never graduated from Mount Holyoke, neither had his mother ever graduated from Mount Holyoke—yet, as he had five sisters, he felt that he had some right to speak on “Modern Education of Women.” In referring to his past years in teaching, he said that he found that Holyoke graduates were always in demand; that they were to be found in all avenues open to women, and were most numerous in missionary fields, where the demands called for self-denying Christian work.

Again sweet music, this time a selection from Chopin, his Nocturne in A flat, played with exquisite touch and delicate feeling, brought us to a realizing sense of the present, and prepared us to listen attentively to the toast, “Shall we Alumni send our daughters to Holyoke? Why?” Abigail May Hunt, a graduate of ’86, replied in the words of the motto which each graduate from Holyoke proudly bears forth from those halls of learning, “that our daughters may be as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace.” Holyoke, above all learning, places emphasis upon character, and in every country of the world to-day there is felt the influence of those whose characters have yielded to the touch of her master hand. As beauty and strength in architecture depend on a firm foundation and perfect material, so sterling Christian character must be built on such corner stones as earnestness, intelligence, purity, and selflessness,—all securely
fitted and joined together. The young girl coming from her childhood home is full of enthusiasm, and, like plastic clay in the hands of an artist, is capable of being molded into a perfect woman. The very atmosphere, the rugged hills, breathe into her soul a sense of power and a desire to control and master the problems of the world. She soon feels that it is not enough "to be good" but that she must "be good for something." The one test by which to measure any woman is, did she leave the world better than she found it? Did she leave in it more of goodness, more of humanity, and less of selfishness than when she was born? It took hundreds of years for women to come from a state of abject slavery to perfect freedom of thought and action. Mary Lyon, in founding Mount Holyoke, did more to further this spirit of freedom than any other woman of the nineteenth century. It is her influence to-day that makes it possible for the daughters of her alumnæ to stand as corner stones scattered through the breadth and length of the land. Send our daughters to Holyoke? Of course. Where else can we find such rare opportunities for the molding of that best of graces and rarest of accomplishments—noble character. Yes, send our daughters to Holyoke by all means, and see to it that the college is so richly endowed that every advantage shall be offered to her students to become perfect corner stones, in very truth.

It was with genuine regret that we learned we were not to hear a word from Mrs. Moses Smith, the loyal champion on all occasions of Mount Holyoke. For years she was a most enthusiastic president of this alumnæ. She could stay with us but a little while that evening for the serious illness of a dear one in her family made it necessary for her to leave early—too early to let us hear even one word from her in regard to the "endowment." Her eloquent enthusiasm, added to the flame already kindled, would have so completely filled our hearts and brains, that I dare not think to what it might have led us. As it was, a perfect babel of voices arose as the last speaker took her seat. No wonder, for a host of enthusiastic, thoroughly aroused, wide-awake, much-in earnest souls were trying to faintly express their pent up feelings of joy, admiration, and devotion to Mary Lyon, Mount Holyoke, and our benefactor. We lingered long to chat with this one and that, and all felt loath to have an end come to our annual meeting, which had brought us so much pleasure and good fellowship. As we parted, each to go his way, it was with a spoken or silent resolve to prove our love to our Alma Mater by so interesting one and all of our friends in the cause for Holyoke that June, 1896, should see the first $150,000 pledged, and receive Dr. Pearson's first check for $50,000.

An Alumna.
The Library, Museum, Arts & Technical Instruction Committee desire the pleasure of the Company of
Mrs. Zella A. Dixon and friend
at a Conversazione to be held in the Free Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, on the evening of July 6th, 1897, in honour of the visit of the American and other Delegates to the Second International Library Conference.

R.S.V.P. The Librarian
William Brown St, Liverpool.

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Visit of American Librarians to Manchester

The Lord Mayor and The Lady Mayoress request the pleasure of the Company of
Mrs. Zella A. Dixon and friend
at a Reception and Musical Evening on Wednesday the 7th July 1897.
from 7.30 to 10.00 p.m.

Town Hall,
Manchester.

R.S.V.P.
To meet the Delegates to the International Library Conference.

The Lord Mayor & The Lady Mayoress request the honour of the company of

Mrs. Jella A. Dixon and friend

at a Reception on Tuesday, July 13th

from nine till eleven o'clock.

Mansion House.

On the occasion of the Second International Library Conference.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Sir Henry Irving requests the pleasure of

Mrs. J. A. Dixon and friend

company at the Lyceum Theatre, on

Thursday evening, July 15th, 1897, at

8 o'clock, to a special performance of

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
On the occasion of the Second International Library Conference.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Sir Henry Irving requests the pleasure of

Mrs. J. A. Susan and friend

company at the Lyceum Theatre, on
Thursday evening, July 15th, 1897, at
8 o'clock, to a special performance of

The Merchant of Venice.
The Right Worshipful The Mayor of Salisbury
and The Members of The Town Council of the
City of New Sarum.
request the honor of the company of
The Delegates to The International Library Conference.
at Luncheon on Saturday the 17th July 1897
in the Council House, Salisbury.
The Mayor of Bath
Mr. George Woodwiss, J.P.
requests the favor of the company of

Quilla Allen Dickson, A.M.

at a public Luncheon
at the Grand Pump Room on Thursday 22nd July.
on the occasion of the Visit of the
International Library Conference to Bath.

Guildhall,
Bath, England.

An early answer is requested.
The Irishman has whiskey,  
And sometimes too his teay,  
The German has his lager,  
But we have frappé.

The whiskey glass is broken,  
The teay cup cracked, Alas!  
The stein is often nickéd,  
So we prefer cut glass.

The whiskey is for heating,  
The tea, they say, for rest,  
The beer is rather filling,  
But frappé is the best.

So here's to cooling frappé,  
It bringeth us good cheer,  
And Pat may have his whiskey,  
The German have his beer.

And Patrick if he wishes  
May even have his teay,  
If we can have the dishes,  
And in them our frappé.
J. Louise Dickinson
Margaret Anne Harding
Josefine C. Robertson
Charlotte Florence Coe
Estelle Rutrell
Ruth Edna Morgan
William Frederick Yust
Cora B. Perrine
Clarence Almon Torrey.

Written on the presentation by the library staff, to Mrs. Dixon of a dozen cut-glass Répazal cups.
Xmas Memories of THE LIBRARY

General Library
Zella Allen Dixson, A.M.,
Catalogue Department
Josephine C. Robertson, A.B.
Louise Dickinson
Accession Department
Cora Belle Perrine, A.B.
Charlotte Florence Coe
Loan Department
George W. Paschal, A.B.
Departmental Libraries
Clarence Almon Torrey, Ph.B.
Traveling Libraries
Margaret A. Harding
Periodical Department
Estelle Lutrell, A.B.

Ruth Morgan
W.B. Rust

Our first Christmas in that chair
We were — (affirm)
Not compare
In sentiment.

On the world resolved.
We were quite resolved
That the chair should too.

Unquestionably.
Tis an old, old pun
But wait till we've done
And don't make fun
Unehistorically.

Not the old arm chair
Tis brand new we affirm
Though it can't compare
In sentiment.

As the world revolved
We were quite resolved
That the chair should too.
Unquestionably.
There's nothing like an easy chair,
Tis best to have them everywhere,
They help to drive away dull care,
And such!

Some like them plush, and some like hair,
But for myself, I do not care
So long as it's an easy chair
I'm rich.
LIBRARY WORK A PROFESSION.

Class In Technical Library Work Organized In Aurora.

The Aurora Library force feels, as the class increases each week, very fortunate in having secured as director Mrs. Zella Allen Dixon, Librarian of Chicago University. No better authority on the work and no more efficient instructor could possibly have been obtained, and the Aurora Library should consider itself exceptionally favored inasmuch as Mrs. Dixon seldom if ever goes outside of Chicago in this work.

The class now contains nine members, almost the entire force of our own library, and five outside, who are taking advantage of this opportunity, expecting to make library work a profession. Mrs. Twining, of the Batavia Public Library, comes down each week to the lectures.

The lectures are on book binding, the library in connection with University Extension, Library hand-writing, and six lectures devoted to cataloguing.

The class is greatly interested and is receiving great benefit in its studies. Library work is no longer looked upon as simply an occupation, but it is now a profession.

Studying Library Work.

There is one class studying in Aurora of which the people in general know very little, and that is the one being instructed by Mrs. Zella Dixon, librarian of the University of Chicago. The class is studying library work under this most efficient teacher and making great progress. There are only nine persons taking the course. The entire library force of our city and a few others who hope, perhaps sometime to do library work. They pay six dollars each for fourteen lessons, and are being wonderfully benefited.

TO STUDY LIBRARY WORK

CLASS IN LIBRARY ECONOMY BEING FORMED IN AURORA.

Some Facts About the Far Reaching Influence of the University of Chicago—Aurora Takes High Rank Among Cities—Modern Impetus Toward Education.

Every thoughtful person must be impressed with the fact that at the present time there is a tremendous impetus among the people in the direction of education. Study is the order of the day, as witness the numerous societies for self improvement which are flourishing in Aurora. Undoubtedly there is some superficial work done, many societies which play at study, but the general tendency is in the right direction and augurs well for the future of the race. This thirst for knowledge is confined largely to the women it is true, but it is none the less encouraging because man is so constructed that he cannot supinely let the gentler sex push forward and outstrip in the general movement toward education and culture. He may seem indifferent for a time, in fact his struggle for existence often almost compels him to lose sight of the better things of life, but the day will come when he too will have his Reading Circle, his Coterie, his Egypt class, and the various other societies for self improvement.

The opportunities for self education are greater than ever before, owing largely to the wonderful work which is being done in the University Extension Department of the University of Chicago. Aurora has had several courses of University Extension lectures, and it will be interesting to the classes to know that in point of attendance Aurora stands high among the cities of the University Extension Division. The division extends over Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

At the present time there are fifty-nine courses in progress with an average attendance of one hundred and ninety-six. In the prospectus of the centres issued for the Autumn quarter, the attendance at the Aurora lectures is given as 250; at Davenport, Iowa, the attendance is 200; at Dayton, Ohio, 374; Joliet, 150; Clinton, Iowa, 100; Kalamazoo, Mich., 42; Moline, 118; South Bend, Ind., 40; Waukegan, 150; Indianapolis, 25; Rockford has three centres. There are twenty-two lecturers engaged in the work of this department, some of whom give up their entire time to it. Prof. Moulton, who lectured here last year, is one of the strongest and most popular men that they have and he draws as high as seven thousand dollars a year.

In addition to the lecture-study department, the University has a class-study department, by means of which a special training can be obtained at home in any desired line of study. Whenever a class of six is formed, who wish to pursue some particular study the University will send out a trained teacher.

The first of these classes to be formed in Aurora is a class in library work. There are eight in the class and they
will receive their first lesson, next Wednesday. The instructor will be Miss Zella Allen Dixon A. M. of the University faculty. The course will include twelve lectures, for which each member of the class will pay six dollars, in addition to the traveling expenses of the lecturer. If any one in the city desires to join the class all information desired may be obtained at the library.

Aurora Daily Express.
March 6th, 1897.

LEARNING LIBRARY SCIENCE.

Aurora Class Will Be Examined By Librarian of Chicago University.

The class in library science, taught by Mrs. Zella Allen Dixon, librarian of Chicago University, finished its course on Friday last and will submit to an examination next week. The class is proud in its praises of Mrs. Dixon, both as an instructor and as a woman, for they feel that the association with her will have its influence throughout their entire lives, and the work done under her supervision by the class is very beneficial in library work.

On Monday last, Mrs. Dixon gave the entire day to her Aurora class in Chicago, taking the class to the Library of the University, where the instruction in technical work which they have received could be seen in its application.

The class lunched with Mrs. Dixon at her beautiful home on Monroe avenue, and upon its return voted the day a delightful one all around.

The class is composed of Librarian Shaw and Assistants Miss Miles and Miss Pooley, Misses Thorne, Merrill, Gibson, Goodwin, Marshall, Mrs. Geo. Schickler and Mrs. Twining, of the Batavia library.

Misses Miles, Thorn, Pooley, Marshall, Merrill and Goodwin, who have been taking a library course with Mrs. Zella A. Dixon, finished Friday. Today, with that lady, they are in Chicago visiting the University and other places of interest.

Class in Library Economy.
A class in library economy, composed of library workers and those interested in the work, which has recently been formed in Aurora, held its first meeting yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Zella Allen Dixon, librarian of the University of Chicago, gave an hour's lecture on the historical development of libraries. Other lectures will follow in the same line and will include practical instruction in the best library methods. The class will meet once a week.

Aurora Daily Beacon.
March 11-1897.

LIBRARY WORK.

Zella Allen Dixon, A.M., Associate Librarian of the University of Chicago.

Library Economy.—The course is designed to familiarize students with modern library methods and to enable them to acquire greater facility in research work in the library. Mrs. Dixon may be consulted on Saturday, October 2, at 2:00 p.m. in Cobb Hall, Room 5 B. Class begins at that place on Friday, October 8, 7:45 p.m.

LIBRARY ECONOMY.

Zella A. Dixon, A. M., librarian of the University of Chicago, offers three courses in library economy: 1. Modern library movement, two quarters. 2. Cataloguing and classification, three quarters. 3. Bibliography and reference work, three quarters. Mrs. Dixon may be consulted on Saturday, Oct. 2, at 2 p.m. in Cobb Hall, room 5 B. See University extension circular, p. 14, class study department.

MISS OLIVE JONES, University Librarian; Assistant Librarian in '87; studied library work under Mrs. Dixon, then Librarian of Denison University; also studied at the Librarian's Summer School at Amherst under Mr. Fletcher, and in 1893 at Chicago University under Mrs. Dixon; has held her present position of Chief Librarian since '94.

The Lantern.
(Ohio State University.)
Nov. 29, 1895.
Mrs. Zella Allen Dixson, the talented librarian of the University of Chicago, read a paper on "Library Science as Taught by the University Extension" before the Illinois State Library Association.

Ovative Tea-cups.
May 1897.

At the annual spring meeting of the Illinois State Library Association held in Peoria, Thursday May 13, Mrs. Zella A. Dixson read a paper on "Library Science as Taught by University Extension."

Granville James.
May 19, 1897.

Pres. Thompson, "Having heard such impressive words on the necessity of the library, I am glad we have with us one who can talk to us about the science of the library. We have aimed in this introductory program to cover a wide field, so as to present the subject of the library, not only its necessity, but the library in its practical work scientifically applied; and so we will next hear from one who will speak to us on Library science as taught by university extension."

Mrs. Dixson said that she wished to explain that the very personal nature of her paper was due to the request of the program committee.

Teaching Library Science by University Extension Methods
Zella Allen Dixson, A. M.

At the beginning of this century the education of the world as represented by its great universities and colleges was distributed among a comparatively small number of its total inhabitants. The clergy, the nobility, and fortunate scions of wealthy houses, all had the fullest opportunity for securing an education, but there were three great classes of the human family entirely shut out from the cultured influences of classic walls—the business men, the women, and the day laborers. In order to bring to these the benefits of university education the university extension of university teaching came into existence. In brief, this was an arrangement by which those so situated as to be unable, either through lack of time or lack of money, to avail themselves of the opportunity of going to the universities might have the universities brought to them.

In order to appreciate the special qualifications which the extension methods possess for teaching library science, let us consider for a moment what are the essential elements of this form of instruction, and in what it differs from the regular collegiate instruction.

When reviewing any great movement it is necessary to go back from the period in which it is flourishing to the time of its early beginnings, and consider the conditions under which it had its rise. In those early days, which for a better name we call the dark ages, it was the church and the monastic orders which alone kept the torch of learning alight; but when with the increase of free libraries and greater facilities for learning through self-culture, the light of learning burst into a flame, it was discovered "that the old bottles could no longer hold the new wine." Then the universities sprang into life in answer to the feeling of growing discontent in regard to the methods of instruction used in the monastic orders. The colleges and universities, having thus been called into existence by the wholly inadequate education of the monastic schools, began at once a system of education by means of lay teachers unconnected with church and
universities have a separate faculty to have charge of the instruction in extension centers. All subjects are taught, from pure mathematics to literature.

It is given to the extension pupils in that form which best suits the need—either popular lectures, study classes, or by correspondence.

Library work has many points in common with the methods of extension teaching. The profession as a whole does not present a class of uniform advantages. Some librarians have had greater opportunities than others to become equipped for their work. Some are in positions where the work is hard and the hours long, and have little leisure for special training; others are in positions where the work is easy, but the salary is easier still, so there is little or no money to pay a supply while the librarian goes off to the library school for a few months special training.

Every year the demand for training in the library profession is increasing, and old and experienced librarians are stepping out of their places to make way for those of better training and newer methods. To those who can take the full library-school course, there can be no two opinions about the wisdom of securing it. To the many who are not of this favored class, who cannot leave their work, who cannot go to the school for special training, the university extension brings the training to them, and does for them just what it is doing for the many shut-ins of the educational world. The chief difference is, that instruction by extension methods must necessarily be longer in its training; but it can be quite as thorough and be made to cover exactly the same ground as that given by any of the training schools.

During the last four months I have had at the University of Chicago a study class in library science in connection with our extension work. The class has been large and enthusiastic, and has been composed of regular students in the university taking the course for general culture, club members and librarians. The class has met for two hours one night each week throughout the term. The outline of the course study has been as follows:

- Libraries of the Assyrians, Greeks, Romans, Egyptians, similarities and differences, detailed account of the library found in the buried city of Herculaneum; the library movement of the dark ages; the rise of monastic libraries; the Benedictine rule and its results; library methods and systems of charging books in the first university libraries; rise of the system of chaining books; most prominent architectural points in mediaeval libraries; characteristics of the libraries of the seventh century; the rise of free libraries; the Ewart bill and its opposers; penny reading rooms of London; the modern library movement; objections to free libraries; first free library in America, and its subsequent career; sources of income for free libraries; the formation of the A. L. A.; the founding of the Library Journal; the preparation of the first official report on libraries; the library in connection with university settlement work; rise of home library university extension work in libraries, and the effect of library methods on the extension work; traveling libraries and practical instruction in how to conduct them; children libraries; railroad libraries; traveling libraries of Napoleon, and methods now copied from him; library school and the training classes for training librarians; qualifications of an ideal librarian; scope of the library work; advantages and results of professional training; cooperation among librarians; publication section of the A. L. A. and what it has done for librarians; special study of its publications; a universal catalog; present methods of cataloging and classification; book-buying and book-selling; methods of mediaeval bookstores; effects of the absence of copyright; effect on books and libraries of the discovery of printing; the great book markets of the world; foreign book auctions; dangers of American book auctions; buying books for libraries, three ways studied in detail; cen-
This course is the first of a series of three courses which I am to give at the University of Chicago. The second series will be offered Oct. 1, 1897, and will be a continuation of this one just described. No one will be admitted to courses nos. 2 and 3 who has not taken the first preparative course and passed the examination in it. At present, the class having just completed the course, no one, with the exception of three members, has registered to take the continuation of the work, which will deal with the technical library work, such as cataloging, accession work, classifying, etc.

The third course will be devoted to the study of bibliography.

These are my regular classes. In addition, I have had a class at Aurora, Ill., in technical work. The class is made up of members of the library staff and students at the high school. It is a very bright class and has responded quickly to the efforts of the teacher. They have had the historical foundation, the practical work of care and mending books, have studied binding and preparing books for the bindery, have learned to write the library hand, to print, letter, and number books and cards. They are now studying the theory of cataloging, and will, before their lessons close, have mastered the mysteries of practical cataloging and classification. They have begun a very valuable scrapbook on the latest and best methods, and are reflecting in their own library the benefit they gain from their extension work.

It was very much of an experiment when the University of Chicago decided to undertake the work of library instruction in its extension department, but it is an experiment no longer. We are more than satisfied with the response that the libraries have given to the courses offered. The outlook for the future is very bright. This summer I am to have a class at Columbus, O., and also at my summer home in Granville. Next fall, in addition to the classes at the university, we have application from members of the Chicago
MRS. ZELLA ALLEN DIXSON, A.M.
EDITORIALS.

The art of living, strangely enough, is not included under the fine arts, yet it is subject to the same laws. Not only do we apply to it the laws of principality, continuity, contrast, interchange, consistency, and the others, but we may also subject it to the same test by which Walter Pater measures the difference between good art and great art. We may live a life almost perfect in form and the living will be good art, but if we add to this faultless form of living, "the increase of men's happiness, the redemption of the oppressed, the enlargement of our sympathies with each other, such presentment of new and old truth about ourselves and our relation to the world as may ennoble and fortify us in our sojourn here, or immediately, as with Dante, to the glory of God, it will be also great art." It is living as a great art as well as good art that Mount Holyoke has always endeavored to teach her daughters so far as it may be a matter of education. To know how she has succeeded we have only to think over those of our alumnae who are to-day proving that life may be great art, those who, in addition to faultless adjustment to their surroundings, are inspiring the soul of humanity to loftier vision. Among these many women is one who spoke to us on Founder's Day, Mrs. Zella Allen Dixson, A.M., librarian of the University of Chicago. She is the first woman library expert in the world, the first woman lecturer on "Library Science," and the first to give courses in a university extension department. She has originated many valuable methods of library work. Her versatility is wonderful; a gifted lecturer and writer, she is an artist as well, and a social leader. All this is good art, but Mrs. Dixson finds her truest joy in life, that of helping others to understand better how to live. Many a young man and woman have learned from her the fascination of communion with the best thinkers of all time. Many a chaotic and meager town library she has made strong and helpful. All that she has written has been directly beneficial to mankind. Her last work, "The Subject Index to Prose Fiction," represents untiring work of the one, for the constant aid of the many. Mrs. Dixson has promised to write for The Mount Holyoke a personal sketch of library work which will be of especial interest to all Mount Holyoke students as well as to those who are thinking of taking up such work.

REVIEWS.

Perhaps The Mount Holyoke can no better express its appreciative pride in the latest work of its noted alumnae, Mrs. Zella Allen Dixson, than by quoting for its readers a thorough review written by Viola Price Franklin for the Tea Cups. The whole book world is grateful for this valuable addition to its number; from New England to Japan, the book has gone to be a faithful and hard worked servant to many libraries. Over two hundred and fifty libraries have already purchased the book, including libraries in Japan, England, and Canada.

"This most valuable book should find a place upon every student's table and in every library in the country. Mrs. Dixson has rendered the large body of students, throughout the land, an invaluable service in thus compiling and arranging the works of fiction in many languages. Over four hundred pages are filled with an alphabetic arrangement of the various books of fiction 'founded on fact, historical, physical, psychological, or moral.' The author's judgment is shown in her preface when she states it has not been her object to include all works of fiction, 'but only novels with a purpose, those which are sent out into the world with a definite lesson to teach mankind.'
"The fact that recently the study of fiction has been considered worthy of a place in the curriculum of our best universities, such as Yale, Harvard, and Chicago, is another strong proof of the increasing value placed upon fiction, and that an intelligent knowledge of the same is no small factor in a liberal education. Such a book as this fills a long felt want. Previously, only arrangements of fiction lists by author or, perhaps, by period, were available. One of the great advantages to be derived from this book is that it makes it possible to use with a purpose even the leisure reading of the books we "take up for an hour" and will permit the accommodation of much useful and instructive information.

"The author brought to this labor of love, years of ripened experience, gathered in her work as librarian, and, from her vast acquaintance with books in all languages, was enabled to make a most valuable selection. Her excellent judgment is well shown in the plan of the work. Surely the method of arrangement, subdivisions of subject, etc.,—could not be improved upon. Take, for instance, "German History." There is a separate list of reference books for each century. Then special countries as "Germany" are classed under such topics as "Description, Manners, and Customs." Again, the novels based upon history are very comprehensively treated, for instance, those founded upon the history that clusters about the name of "Louis XIV. of France" number as high as seventy-one. What a treat to any student who desires to become thoroughly familiar with the time of this most powerful king, thus to trace him through these various books, and note the different points of view.

"A student interested in cities will find the lists here most beneficial, as that of "Paris," with eighty books treating of its life. Here may be found, also, all that wealth of romance and story growing out of thrilling adventures of our wars; "The Revolution," for instance, has a list of about one hundred and fifty novels, while "The Revolution in France" has nearly one hundred. Special battles are fully treated under separate heads.

"There is a host of miscellaneous titles such as "Sin," "Society," "Dogmas," "Folk-lore," all comprehensively treated, and speaking volumes for the versatility of the compiler.

"There are so many ways in which this reference book will be found invaluable to the student. One interested in studying the folk-lore of various countries will find listed here the very bibliography which he needs, or, one investigating the growth of legends can find here just what has been done in this field, and where he can find much of interest on the subject.

"Indeed, Mrs. Dixson has put the scholarly and literary public under lasting obligations to her, for performing such a needed task that will make the road of investigation so easy to future students. In every respect, the work is first-class, and its helpful and suggestive pages will be a never ceasing source of satisfaction. Everywhere, does this volume show marks of the scholarly character of Mrs. Dixson's work, for it is replete with the results of her research in many libraries, not only in this country but also in Europe.

"As a ready reference book it will prove indispensable to any private library while its value must be appreciated by every librarian in the country. What Poole's Index is to magazine literature, this will prove to all fiction, and it will fill just as important a place on the shelves of libraries.

"Its accuracy will commend itself to investigators. No danger of being mistaken under the guidance of such an expert student of books. Its reliability must remain unquestioned. The value of the book is enhanced by the great care taken in making the index of special value, on account of the minute classifications, excellent selection, keen discrimination, and faithful judgment exercised in its preparation. As an important addition to reference books, I know not of its equal among recent publications.

"Another commendable feature of this work is that there is no perceptible sense of disproportion in the selection of books upon a certain subject. It is evident that Mrs. Dixson took a correct prospective of the large field and that her superior judgment enabled her to select only the best. The conception and design of the work must meet with universal approval. The author's vast fund
of book knowledge well equipped her for such a work, and her critical insight enabled her to make it a storehouse of useful information, and it will certainly rank as a distinct addition to valuable reference books.

"The publishers have made the outward form befit the nature of the contents. It is beautifully printed, and tastily bound. No library can afford to do without such an indispensable book upon its shelves."

COURSES IN LIBRARY SCIENCE.

These Courses are designed to train library assistants and to make students and readers more familiar with library methods, enabling them to acquire greater facility in research work in the library.

1. Historical and Literary Outlines of Library Economy.—This course will include an historical résumé of ancient monastic and medieval libraries; rise of free libraries; penny reading rooms and library associations; library movement of the dark ages and the modern library movement; traveling and home libraries; great book markets of the world; with short sketches of the famous libraries of the world.

MRS. DIXSON.

2. Technical Methods. — This course will include instruction and practice in modern library methods, including a full knowledge of the technique required of a trained library assistant.

MRS. DIXSON.

3. Bibliography and Reference Work. — This course will include instruction as to best methods of obtaining the greatest good from a library, explaining in detail bibliographical methods, and the use and scope of reference books. The correlation of home reading with school work is the special feature of this course.

Classes will meet at the University General Library, corner Lexington avenue and 57th street, Tuesdays at 7:30 P.M. Also at the College for Teachers, Fine Arts Building, 203-7 Michigan avenue, Saturdays at 3:00 P.M.

MRS. DIXSON.

B. CLASS-STUDY DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION.

JULIA E. BULKLEY, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Pedagogy.

ZELLA ALLEN DIXSON, A.M., Associate Librarian.

ALBERT H. TOLMAN, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of English Literature.

GEORGE C. HOWLAND, A.M., Assistant Professor of Romance Languages.

CAMILLO VON KLENZE, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of German.

JAMES D. BRUNER, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures.

JAMES R. ANGELL, A.M., Assistant Professor of Experimental Psychology.

ZELLA ALLEN DIXSON, A.M., Associate Librarian.

5600 Monroe av.

Graduate Mt. Holyoke College, 1880; Assistant Librarian Columbia College, 1885-6; Library Expert, 1887-8; Librarian of Denison University, 1888-90; Special student in British Museum, 1891; Librarian of Baptist Union Theological Seminary, 1890-2; A.M., Shevarden College, 1892; Assistant Librarian, the University of Chicago, 1892-3.
The University of Chicago.
The Extension Division.
The Class-Study Department.
J. W. Herter, Secretary
410 Fine Arts Building, 203-6 Michigan Ave.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

Courses Offered.

I. Historical and Literary Outlines of Library Economy.
II. Technical Methods.
III. Bibliography and Reference Work.

By Zella Allen Dixon, A.M.
Associate Librarian of The University of Chicago.

1898.
Outline of Courses.

Introduction. - The University of Chicago extends its instruction by organizing afternoon, evening and Saturday classes at all places where at least six persons wish to study any given subject. Attention is here called to courses offered by Zella Allen Dixson A.M. of the University faculty.

The courses are designed to train library assistants and to make students and readers more familiar with modern library methods, enabling them to acquire greater facility in research work in the library.

Classes will be formed to meet at The University and also at the College for Teachers, Fine Arts Building, 205 E Michigan Avenue.

A fee of $8.00 per student will be charged for a course of twelve lectures. Tuition is payable in full at the time of the first meeting of the class.

Students may be enrolled by letter or in person at the College for Teachers or at the University Library, cor. Lexington Ave. and 57th St. any day from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Students can enter the courses the first week in October and January.

Course No.I. - Historical and Literary Outlines of Library Economy. 24 Lectures.

Libraries of the ancients; rise of monastic libraries; Benedictine rule and its results; first University libraries; medieval libraries; free libraries; library legislation; penny reading rooms; historical resume of library economy; modern library movement; free libraries in America; effect of the library movement on University Extension work; the library in connection with University settlement work; rise of traveling library system; traveling libraries of Napoleon; qualifications of the ideal librarian; cooperation in methods and materials; book-buying and book-selling; effects of the absence of copyright on library work; great bookmakers of the world; methods of medieval book-stores; manuscripts; early printed books; historical and artistic book-binding; book-plates; book-illustrations; care of books and how to repair them; famous libraries, their books and their methods; how to get the greatest good from a library; reference books and how to use them; methods of library administration.

Course No.II. - Technical Methods. 24 Lectures.

Ordering books; collecting for duplicates; ownership of books; accessioning; cataloguing systems; classification systems; shelf-listing; book-binding; systems of checking - periodicals; clippings and scrap books; gifts; care of pamphlets; methods for traveling and home libraries; loan systems; library architecture; library equipment.

Course No.III. - Bibliography and Reference Work. 24 Lectures.

History of bibliography; scope and aims; methods of preparation; fundamental types; bibliography of special subjects; special authors; special classes of authors; special forms; special countries; library and sale catalogues; public documents; reading and reference work; monograph bibliography; research work; original bibliography.
Miss Zella Allen Dickson, librarian of Chicago University, will speak before the Woman’s Club of Marengo, Ill., Friday evening, Dec. 2. She will be entertained by Miss Grace Patrick while in that city.

Chicago Times-Herald
Nov. 25 - 1887

MRS. ZELLA ALLEN DIXSON
Librarian of the University of Chicago, Addresses

THE MARENGO WOMAN’S CLUB
At the Home of Miss Grace Patrick, on Friday Evening of Last Week.

The Woman’s Club of Marengo, of which we have made mention several times, is becoming not only a factor in local improvements but with the combined efforts of the Clubs in various surrounding cities, is doing a great work in advancing the cause of modern education, as well as elevating the moral tone of those with whom they come in contact. Throughout the United States they are being recognized in all meetings of any importance where the subject of education is brought forth, and their opinions and suggestions are accepted on questions of great importance.

Friday evening the Club met with Miss Grace Patrick, at her home on East Washington street, to listen especially to Mrs. Zella Allen Dixson, of Chicago, who delivered a brilliant and interesting talk on “Libraries.” Before Mrs. Dixson’s address, a short musical program was given. The first number, a quartette of ladies composed of Mrs. A. B. Coon, Misses Frances Patrick, Adeline Watrous and Pearl Richardson, rendered a vocal number, which was well received. Responses to the roll call were given on “Books;” Dr. and Mrs. B. D. Barber gave a beautiful violin and piano duet; after which Mrs. Dixson was introduced by the President of the Club, Miss Katherine Barber.

Mrs. Dixson spoke first of the great libraries of London, England, dwelling especially upon the British Museum reference library; giving the methods of work there, the character of the books it contained and of the great work entailed in securing such a vast collection of books; of the great scholars, literary and scientific, who had contributed to it. Then of Mudie’s Library, the greatest circulating library in the world; of the vast amount of benefit which it furnished to the people, not alone of England, but by their ‘express’ system, to France, Germany, Wales, Ireland, Scotland and other countries adjacent to it. By this express system, people of all classes are enabled to gain entrance to the knowledge contained in these books and by this are elevated to a higher plane of thought and inspired to gain greater knowledge on literary and scientific subjects. She then described the largest library in the world, the Bibliotheca Nationale at Paris; a library so vast in its entirety that no one, not even those connected with it, know its extent, from the fact that there are millions of books belonging to it stored in warehouses, which had never been shelved, and until the French Government could appropriate sufficient funds to catalogue them the greatness of this institution would never be known. These millions of volumes came to the library as one of the fruits of the French Revolution, when an edict was published that all books taken during the war should revert to the Bibliotheca Nationale, hence its great size.

There is a very great difference between the libraries on the continent and those of America, as those of England are only open to the accredited scholars or those who pay for their use, while those of America are open to the public and are serving a good purpose in trying to lift up the lower strata of society by giving the wider use of books of all characters.

Mrs. Dixson also spoke of the great benefit of the small libraries which are scattered throughout the United States, of the great opportunity they presented to the poorer classes, who could not afford to buy books, but were enabled by them to read all important publications.

Mrs. Dixson is without doubt the best educated woman in the United States today, regarding libraries and books, and stands at the head of her profession. She is a bright, charming little woman and infuses her hearers with the enthusiasm which has won her such a prominent place among the leading literary personages of today. She has also written several books on Bibliography, on which she is an authority, and has already attained fame as an authoress.

The Woman’s Club is to be congratulated on securing Mrs. Dixson to address them and we have no doubt but that in the near future we will see excellent results from this beginning, in other words that Marengo will be possessed of a library of which we may well feel proud.
After Mrs. Dixson had closed, refreshments were served to nearly a hundred who were present to enjoy this rare treat.

**Maringo Republican.**
**Dec. 10th, 1897.**

The department of philosophy and science of the Woman's Club met at 2:30 o'clock yesterday. "Popular Prejudices Philosophically Considered," was the subject of a paper by Zella Allen Dixson, and addresses were made by Mesdames Elizabeth R. Doud, W. T. Baker, Caroline B. Twyman, Bertha Crowell, Ernest, Henry Wilmart, Gertrude B. Blockwelder, Mary E. Haworth, L. B. Shattuck and the Misses Harriet Fox, Cordella Kirkland and Rebecca Rice.

**Granville Times.**
**July 23rd, 1898.**

**THE CLUBS.**

Professor Zella Allen Dixson A. M., of the University of Chicago addressed the Chicago Woman's club Wednesday, March 2, at 2:30 p.m. The subject of the lecture was "Popular Prejudice." The effect of prejudice on religion, industry, society and education was clearly outlined, as to its cause, manner of behavior and remedy. The address was followed by five-minute talks from prominent members of the club.

**Chicago South-Side Sizings.**
**March 12th, 1898.**

Last evening the Travelers' Club entertained on Shepardson campus, in honor of Mrs. Zella Allen Dixson, librarian of the University of Chicago. The other guests were the members of the Fortnightly Club and representatives of the different clubs in Licking county. Mrs. Dixson delivered a lecture before the clubs on "The Effect of Club Life and Work on the Community." After the lecture an informal reception was held and light refreshments were served.

**Granville Times.**
**July 23rd, 1898.**

**SOCIETY'S DOMAIN.**

Tuesday evening, Mrs. Zella Allen Dixson entertained her friends at Wisteria Cottage, her beautiful home on Elm street, with a Literary Pilgrimage in England.

One hundred and twenty-five guests responded to the invitation and during the first hour of the evening were entertained by an illustrated lecture on "The Homes and Haunts of Charles Kingsley," given by Mrs. Dixson. The spot is especially well adapted for outdoor speaking, owing to the trees, whose spreading branches reflect the voice like a gigantic sounding-board, and the guests were able to listen with great ease to the speaker.

The stereopticon used on this occasion is of a kind wholly unknown in Granville, the light being furnished by a kerosene lamp which was aided by refractors. The lantern was made especially for outdoor work and the light is exceedingly bright and clear.

After the lecture light refreshments were served in the "Wigwam," by Misses Ruth McKibbin and Mary Tuttle, and the guests spent the rest of the evening in social conversation. At a late hour the company separated with many thanks to their hostess for the novel and pleasing way in which they had been entertained.

**Granville Times.**
**Aug. 13th, 1898.**

At the meeting of the Octavius club held on Saturday morning Mrs. Zella A. Dixson, librarian of the University of Chicago, gave an address on "The Use of Library Books by Public School Children."

**School Weekly.**
**Nov. 16th, 1898.**
Zella Allen Dixson, Librarian of the University of Chicago.

**Miscellany.**

Zella Allen Dixson, Librarian of the University of Chicago.

BY VIOLA PRICE FRANKLIN.

Regular Correspondence Over the Tea Cups.

**IN THE LIBRARY.**

From the orels one by one
Slowly fades the setting sun;
In the twilights' crimson glow
Dim the quiet leaves grow.

Drowsy-didled Silence smiles
On the long-deserted aisles;
Out of every shadowy nook
Spirit faces seem to look.

Some with smiling eyes, and some
With a sad entreaty dumb;
He who shepherded his sheep
On the wild Sicilian steep.

He above whose grave are set
Sprays of Roman violet;
Poets, sages, all who wrought
In the crucible of thought.

By Clinton Scollard.

Chicago holds daily communion, "closer than our earthly speech," and the inspiration coming from breathing such an exalted atmosphere ennobles a life whose greatest enjoyment is found in that Christlike motto, "Not to be ministered unto but to minister."

Mrs. Dixson has won renown in many different ways. She has the distinction of being the first woman library expert in the world. She is also the first woman lecturer on "Library Science," and the first to give courses in an university extension department. Many valuable methods of library work have been originated by her. Indeed her originality is something wonderful, when all her improvements in ways of managing are considered.

Unusual interest attaches to the fact that Mrs. Dixson is a lineal descendant of Joseph Addison, the English essayist and poet. Her mother was an Addison. Her facility in writing, ease of expression, and love for literature, are all derived from her honored ancestor. That she finds all literary and bibliographical work so natural and easy,
This copy contains the complete text of the original document which has been discarded because of its poor physical condition.
she attributes to her inheritance from this charming stylist of the Queen Anne Period.

What looks very much like a coat of arms, adorns her books in her private library. Resting on a table is the bust of Minerva, while at the right hand is a burning lamp, and on the left an open volume, by a globe. Surrounding her monogram is entwined a wreath bearing her name in full, while just above it, is the family name engraved on a tablet.

It is very interesting to trace the steps of such a successful career, for Mrs. Dixson is a woman so fortunate as never to have known defeat. Her birthplace was Zanesville, Ohio, where the family lived on Merino Farm in the summer, but in the city during the winter. The following incident of her childhood foretells her future. When only three years old, and she and her brothers and sisters had to wait for the second table, at dinner, it was Zelia's custom to run to the closed door and eagerly open it. Her father, in after years, often said that thus she foretold her mission in life—to open the closed doors for women.

Her education consisted of the completion of the high school course, followed by study at Prinam Seminary. At the age of sixteen she went to Mt. Holyoke, where her love for literary work soon manifested itself in shaping her course of studies. It fell to her portion, as one of her daily duties, to render some service in the library, and here her future life-work was begun.

While a student at Mt. Holyoke, Mr. J. E. Dixson of Boston, won this bright young lady for his bride. Their married life was as brief as that of Rosetti's—only two years and its cycle was run. Thus early left a widow, Mrs. Dixson decided to choose the work of a librarian for her life mission. She says that she was attracted to this on account of her literary taste, but especially because the missionary side, that of reaching out and helping other people, appealed so strongly to her.

About this time Mr. Melvil Dewey of Columbia College, New York, gave to the public his system of classification for libraries, which made a revolution in methods of work. During a correspondence with him concerning this system, Mrs. Dixson was invited to come to Columbia College, and study the same under the author himself. Thus was this future librarian given unusual facilities of becoming a distinguished worker in her chosen profession, and much of her success grew out of this personal training under Mr. Dewey, first as his private secretary, then as assistant librarian of Columbia College. After one year of work on this staff,
This copy contains the complete text of the original document, which has been discarded because of its poor physical condition.
and that the qualifications for success are primarily a self-sacrificing disposition, enthusiasm for the work and tact. That the applicant should further have "a decided bent for bibliography, and interested not only in finding a certain book for a reader, but failing to find the one desired, induce him to take a better volume. Women's carefulness as to detail, and a certain housekeeping quality inherent in them, fits them especially well for these positions."

That Mrs. Dixon fully exemplifies the above qualifications, all who know her bear witness. But I must resume her history after this digression. In 1887, she was called to Denison University as librarian, and since then has devoted herself exclusively to university libraries, coming to the Baptist Theological Seminary, from which she was invited to her present position.

For eight years Mrs. Dixon has been on the salary sheet of this great university, being in truth one of the "old timers" for her appearance dates one year previous to the opening of the university. Dr. Harper never showed more unerring wisdom or characteristic judgment, than in the choice of this talented woman, and his generous appreciation of her ability, manifested in, according her the salary of an assistant professor, $2,500 a year, and giving her faculty rank, is worthy of commendation. Those college presidents who have not as yet attained to that high plane, wherein they are willing to grant "equal pay for equal work," to women may well learn of this progressive president who, it may surely be stated, has never had the slightest cause to regret such a noble action.

It would take a book to explain Mrs. Dixon's improved methods of work in this almost ideal library, but that must be reserved for some future occasion. It is the marvel of the assistant librarians how their leader accomplishes so much work. She attributes her unusual energy to the fact that she has always provided herself with a beautiful home into which she can retreat after a day's hard toil, and find repose and inspiration. Vastly better is this habit than to stint one's artistic life, by existing merely in one room or "a trunk" as many do and then wonder at their devitalized energies and lack of ambition. Another potent factor in her accomplishing so vast an amount of work is given as her ability to interchange work. She rests from an enervous task by changing to a congenial one. By taking pleasure in varied occupations, she succeeds in keeping her mind eager and alert all the time. Enthusiastic in the work of the moment, she never fails to make it a success, because she believes in it so thoroughly.

An acquaintance with Mrs. Dixon reveals many accomplishments not usually associated with the work of a statistician or cataloguer. She finds as much delight and enjoyment in taking pictures with her camera, as does Alice Longfellow in catching the varied beauty of the restless waves of the ocean. Her pictures are also finished by her own deft touches. Many souvenirs of the scenery of author's works and the landscape around their homes adorn her beautiful cottage. Then her artistic temperament finds expression in exquisite china painting, that charms by its sweetness and delicacy and she also finds pleasure in wood carving. It is not such a marvel when all this is revealed, that one so alive to all that is best and noble in life, should find only four or five hours of sleep necessary. Her best literary work is accomplished at night, or in the early morning hours. Much interest is also taken in botany, while her work as an author is of unusual value.

During her summer vacation she returns to her beautiful Wisteria Cottage, at Granville, Ohio, where the environments are so restful and inspiring that she finds great enjoyment in producing literary work, from which she is precluded, when in the performance of her duties as librarian of a great university. Indeed Mrs. Dixon says if it were not for Wisteria Cottage, her books would never have been written.

Here is her large library which had the distinction of receiving honorable mention in a book published this year at Leipzig, entitled "Private Libraries of the United States and Canada." Its special features are Bibliography, History of Libraries, and Biography and in books about Women, resembling that of T. W. Higginson's in this respect. While not a so-called bibliomaniac, yet many rare and valuable books constitute her "Treasure Trove."

Her library is made very useful by its perfect index. She has for many years set apart a portion of her salary for increasing her library.

In this delightful study, overlooking a beautiful valley, three books have been written. One that will be of invaluable assistance to all students of English literature is "A Comprehensive Subject Index to Universal Prose Fiction," soon to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. Another is a Cataloguer's Manual of Authors Names, of especial help in the study of bibliography.
Then her essays on Library Science are of such a practical nature as to be a necessary manual for every librarian who wishes to become proficient in the art of handling books.

At some future time I shall be pleased to review the first mentioned book, knowing how helpful it will prove to the many club women as a time-saver, in their search after information. My space will not permit further description here.

Mrs. Dixson is a good illustration that it pays to prepare oneself for her life work. Her foundation was laid broad and deep, and to that fact the success of the magnificent superstructure is largely due. One year was spent studying library methods and rare books in the British Museum in London. While abroad she familiarized herself with many of the large libraries of Europe. Afterwards she traveled through Canada and Mexico, for the same purpose. Wherever a new method or suggestion is met with, her original instinct molds it at once into something larger and better, and brings it to bear on her future work.

That Mrs. Dixson is in every way an up-to-date woman, must not be forgotten. She is an active worker in the Federation of Women's Clubs. The Chicago Women's Club, the College Alumnae, and President of the Mt. Holyoke Association for the northwest. Her cleverness and versatility make her a valuable acquisition to any organization. While her sunny disposition and rare tact win for her hosts of friends. All her coworkers refute the notion that “it is difficult to work under a woman.” Those who know her best say that they enjoy the utmost freedom in their work, and that the librarian ever encourages deserving ability.

There are so many characteristics of a model librarian that might be given, that it is difficult to choose, but one quite marked is her grasp of the whole of any situation. No entering wedge can be intruded without its significance being noted. Equal to any emergency, like a true master of the situation, nothing daunts her spirit. Troubles are never settled until settled right.

During the past winter her lectures in the University Extension department were marked by unusual success. Instead of the customary falling off in attendance towards the end of the course, Mrs. Dixson's classes invariably increased in numbers. During the summer, she has been invited to give a course of public lectures at Columbus, Ohio.
This copy contains the complete text of the original document, which has been discarded because of its poor physical condition.
are primarily a self-sacrificing disposition, enthusiasm for the work and tact. That the applicant should further have "a decided bent for bibliography, and interested not only in finding a certain book for a reader, but failing to find the one desired, induce him to take a better volume. Women's carefulness as to detail, and a certain housekeeping quality inherent in them, fits them especially well for these positions."

That Mrs. Dixson fully exemplifies the above qualifications, all who know her bear witness. But I must resume her history after this digression. In 1857, she was called to Denison University as librarian, and since then has devoted herself exclusively to university libraries, coming to the Baptist Theological Seminary, from which she was invited to her present position.

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