



For the Sick

What Emmanuel Movement Aims to Do

By DR. ELWOOD WORCESTER and SAMUEL McCOMB, Directors of Movement.



THE fundamental idea of the Emmanuel movement is that of the co-operation of physician, clergyman, psychologist and expert social worker in the alleviation and cure of certain types of disorders that are seminoral and seminervous in character.

Hence, it is not strictly correct to call the Emmanuel movement a "mental healing" movement, for in so doing one is liable to confound it with therapeutic systems from which it radically differs.

The kinds of nervous disorder to which we confine our attention are those which go by the name of functional disorders of the nervous system such as neurasthenia or nervous prostration, psychasthenia, hypochondria, functional insomnia, and, above all, moral slaveries, which ruin character and create untold unhappiness.

The psychological methods are the classic ones of explanation, encouragement, persuasion, suggestion; re-education and work.

Within the distinctly religious sphere our curative methods are religious, re-education of the reason, and the conscience by bringing to bear upon them the fundamental truths of the Christian religion.

Our great aim, then, is to awaken in the nervous sufferers a rational faith in God, such a faith as will assuage the overstrained grief, dissipate morbid fears, and constrain the nervous mechanism to harmony and peace.

An idealistic conception of man can achieve wonders, where naturalistic monism spells only failure.

We believe—and our belief is shared by many of the best physicians and psychologists—that prayer is a valuable therapeutic agency.

That prayer has an effect upon character, both regenerating and uplifting, all the higher religions agree in witnessing.

Samuel McComb

Elwood Worcester

World-Wide Peace Certain

By JOHN W. FOSTER, Former Secretary of State.

Arbitration of all international differences before a permanent tribunal representing all nations is the solution of the question of limitation of armaments.

Such a tribunal will be established at The Hague within the present generation. It will become a necessity through the call for uniform arbitration principles.

In one respect the tribunals and commissions of arbitration have not proved entirely satisfactory in their results. They have been composed of men, although intelligent and experienced in public affairs, yet as a rule without knowledge or practice in the duties of their new positions; and the consequence has been that their decisions have not been founded upon uniform principles, and they constitute a mass of ill-digested and oftentimes conflicting interpretation or application of international law.

The remedy for this defective system most usually suggested and discussed of late years has been the establishment of a permanent international tribunal representing all the nations of the earth, and before which they may bring their differences not susceptible of diplomatic solution, and have them settled by a high court composed of the most expert jurists of the world.

Through the operations of such a tribunal the governments of the world might have an illustration of the fact that there is a cheaper, more satisfactory and more humane way of settling their controversies than by war; and as confidence in the tribunal grows the nations might more and more come to believe in the efficacy of the tribunal to safeguard their rights and rely less and less upon their armies and navies.

GIRL IS SALOME MAD; CAN'T RESIST DANCING

CIRCLES AROUND BEFORE DOCTOR UNTIL HE HAS HER SENT TO HOSPITAL.

New York.—Dr. A. W. Newfield sat reading in his study in his apartment on West One Hundred and Forty-first street. His wife, his daughter and the latter's husband had gone to a theater.

In front of him, swaying and pirouetting, with her hands, chasing each other in anekelike fashion, stood his housemaid, Margaret Kelly, with her



"I'm Salome," Chanted Margaret, Twirling on One Toe.

hair in a braid and doing a Salome dance, appropriately clad.

"Bless my soul!" exclaimed the doctor when he got his breath. "What does this extraordinary conduct mean, young woman?"

But Margaret answered not. She just kept on dancing, sliding her arms sinuously about, singing the queer, wailing tune, with her eyes fixed on the doctor's as if to her he represented John the Baptist.

"Go away!" he cried. "Are you crazy? Suppose some one should come. Go away!"

"I'm Salome," chanted Margaret, twirling on one toe. "I saw Eva Tanguay do it at the—I don't care! I don't care!"

Then the doctor telephoned police headquarters, and when two policemen came they had their hands full with Margaret Kelly.

"Too much Elghth avenue whisky," the doctor said, and he bundled Margaret, still protesting that she was Salome, off to a hospital.

Mrs. Newfield engaged Margaret a few days ago from an employment agency. The girl is young and pretty and had excellent references.

"But it didn't hold much," Mrs. Newfield said. "One of the other servants saw her unpack it and told me that all it contained was a lot of fancy gauze stuff that must have been the Salome costume she was practicing in."

TERRIFIED BY WILD MAN.

Taunton Citizens, Fearing Mysterious Person, Appeal to Police.

Taunton, N. J.—A wild man is haunting the vicinity of Prospect Hill in the north end of the city, and scores of residents, frightened at his peculiar actions, have appealed to the police to investigate his case.

He was sighted on the summit of the hill, wildly waving his hands toward the sky and singing as if in prayer, but before anything could be done to effect his capture he disappeared.

He is described as very poorly dressed and his unshaven face and unkempt hair give him every appearance of a wild man.

Altoona, Pa.—Premonition of danger saved Miss Lillian Jeffries, assistant postmistress of Bellwood, from serious injury while returning from Pittsburg over the Pennsylvania.

BEES AID THE GROWER By AUGUST WOLF



"Give the bee a chance, and it will literally break the boughs of your trees with the weight of fruit."

Frank G. Odell of Lincoln, Neb., bee-master, who gave a series of demonstrations with 50,000 bees at the National Apple show in Spokane, made the foregoing observation in the course of an interview, discussing beekeeping and scientific agriculture and fruit growing. He said:

"The bee is the expert assistant of the horticulturist and the farmer. So indispensable are its functions in the pollination of fruits, vegetables, cereals and grasses that its activities may be said to be at the foundation of all successful agriculture.

"The bee, like other insects, effects incidental pollination of flowers in its search for nectar; but its great value to the fruit grower lies in this, that it goes to the flowers specifically to gather pollen, literally by the carload, in the hairy baskets on its legs, hastening from bloom to bloom, rolling and packing and literally riving in the golden dust, pregnant with the microscopic germs of plant life, until the golden pellets are packed away in its hair baskets, to be carried to the hive for storage as an indispensable portion of the food of its young during the winter months to come.

"It requires no expert knowledge to comprehend how perfectly the bee thus performs the office of pollination. Indeed, it is nature's chief agent in this indispensable work. No seed, no fruit, is the universal law. Here is the only insect useful in all its habits, having a fixed habitation accessible to man, dependent upon the pollen of every variety of flower as an indispensable portion of the food of its young, and going to the bloom specifically to gather that pollen, thus making possible the marvelous fruit crops in Washington and the Pacific northwest. That is why I say, give the bee a chance, and it will literally break the boughs of your trees with the weight of fruit.

"Delve into the realm of applied mechanics or structural engineering, and your search is incomplete until a lesson is couched from the structure of the honeycomb with its marvelous strength as compared with the fragile nature of its fabric. No more marvelous structure exists among the myriad marvelous works of nature.

"Somewhere between 1744 and 1768 it was discovered that wax is produced between the plates on the lower side of the worker bee's abdomen. It was John Hunter, the celebrated anatomist, who discovered just how the bees secrete wax, and thereby settled a vexed question. He communicated his discovery in a paper read to the Royal Society of London, February 23, 1783.

"Wax is produced at the will of the bee, and when called for by the necessity of the hive. The wax-producing bees obtain a somewhat higher temperature, usually by close clustering, though they sometimes hang in slender festoons and chains.

"Wax is not chemically a fat or glyceride, and those who have called it 'the fat of bees' have grossly erred; yet it is nearly allied to the fats in atomic constitution, and the physiological conditions favoring the formation of one are curiously similar to those aiding in the production of the other. We put our poultry up to fat in confinement, with part light; to secure bodily inactivity we keep warm and feed highly. Our bees, under nature's teaching, put themselves up to yield wax under conditions so parallel that the suitability of the fattening coop is vindicated.

"Cheshire in his investigations says that on the inner side of the eight plates lining the lower side of the ab-

domen are about 140,000 glands, from which the wax is secreted as a white liquid, which hardens on exposure to the air.

"It is evident from the best authorities that the form and method of wax secretion were known as early as 1691, and possibly at even an earlier date. The extraordinary economy of the use of wax is shown by the fact that the hive of eight to ten gallons capacity will yield but about two pounds of wax when melted. According to Dr. Donhoff the thickness of the sides of a cell in a new comb is only the 1-180th part of an inch. Cheshire states that he found some that measured only 1-400th part of an inch.

"Notwithstanding the fragile nature of the honeycomb, it is still sufficient strong to carry the relatively immense load of sweets stored in its cells. The perfection of insect labor is shown by the fact that human ingenuity has never been able to make artificial honeycomb. The tales concerning manufactured honeycombs are figments of the imagination. Consider that any machinery devised for manufacturing honeycomb would make all parts alike in similar sections. Examine carefully two or more one-pound boxes of honey at your grocery's, and you will note the difference in the finish of cappings and building the comb fast to the wooden casing, which will at once convince you of the genuineness of the article.

"Not only does the bee excel as an artisan, but also as a chemist. Its honey stomach is the most delicate chemical laboratory in the world. Here the nectar of the flowers is transformed from a highly diluted sweet susceptible of speedy fermentation, into the most perfect food product known. This chemical change, inverting the sugar, according to the chemist's phrase, is undoubtedly accomplished in the laboratory of the bee during its short flight from the field to the hive. This chemical reaction is so delicate that no laboratory aside from that of the bee can successfully accomplish it.

"Consider the queen bee, the sole and undisputed monarch of her empire. Endowed with powers superhuman, she governs without exercising visible authority, rules without coercion. Her subjects go about their tasks with that cheerful zeal which can only accompany toil fully recompensed, and offer to men, torn into factions of contending opinion, an ideal social state, where every member of the community is a toiler and all are prosperous, peaceful and content.

"The queen bee is sole mother of the race. 'All life from the egg,' that great biological axiom, is exemplified in the hive. The queen mother passing rapidly from comb to comb, places a single egg in each selected cell, laying the inconceivable number of 3,000 to 4,000 in 24 hours. This labor represents in a single day the expenditure of physical substance equal to two and one-half times the weight of her body. Consequently she does not even feed herself, being always accompanied by a devoted group of maids of honor, worker bees, whose office it is to bring in profusion the choicest predigested food to their ruler. Not the least of the wonderful powers of the queen is that of pre-determining the sex of the offspring, which shall result from eggs—precisely alike under the microscope, but which in turn may eventuate in a worker, drone or queen, as their mother may elect."

Keep Milk Away from Odors.—Each cow's milk should be taken from the barn separately and not be allowed to remain in the barn until the whole herd is milked. If milk is to be separated on the farm it should be run through the separator while warm. Cream should be cooled as soon as possible and warm cream should not be mixed with cream already cooled. Cover cans with a light clean cloth which will admit air but keep out dirt. Keep the separator clean by the use of plenty of water. Air all vessels after cleaning.

The Poor Fence.—The hog seldom breaks through a good fence. It is the poor fence that teaches him it is possible for him to get out.

Loses Weight.—The sow loses weight while she is nursing the pigs, but the lost weight goes into the increases in weight in the pigs.











