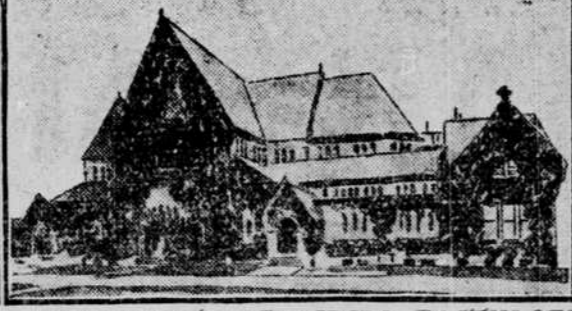


CHRISTIAN PSYCHOLOGY

NEW MOVEMENT FOR HEALING THE SICK.



REV. ELWOOD WORCESTER.



EMMANUEL CHURCH, BOSTON, MASS.

Between the extreme position of the faith-critics, who would absolutely discard all medicine and other human agencies in the combating of disease, and the other extreme of those who deny the existence of any curative agencies outside of drugs and the surgeon's knife, there is a middle ground which is coming to be occupied by an ever increasing number of people who are sane enough to recognize some of the truths which form the foundation stones of the faith-critics and appreciative enough to admit the service which drugs and the surgeon have been able to render suffering human kind. So there has come to prevail a happy combination of the two cults, if they may be so called, with an application of the principles or doctrines of the two in modified form.

This tendency to occupy this middle ground has led to the organization of the newest religious movement, "Christian Psychology," of which Bishop Samuel Fallows of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago is chief exponent in the west and of which Rev. Dr. Elwood Worcester, rector of the Emmanuel Episcopal church, Boston, with his assistant, Rev. D. McComb, are the leading exponents in the east.

"In my opinion, the church, to save itself, must begin to minister to the bodies as well as to the souls of the American people." This is what Bishop Fallows said in announcing that his church, St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal, would inaugurate the work of Christian psychology, with the assistance of the leading neurologists and other physicians of Chicago. This was the plan made public the last Sunday of the old year. Since that time results have proved to the bishop that he is on what he deems the right track, a road which will yield best results in doing most practical good to humanity.

"Heal the sick" is the injunction put upon the bishops of the Methodist church, the sect to which Bishop Fallows was allied before he went with the Reformed Episcopalians shortly after he withdrew as president of the Illinois Wesleyan university, at Bloomington, Ill., in the early seventies. The new movement started by the bishop, therefore, is attracting favorable attention among the Methodist ministers generally, for they recall that John Wesley healed according to the best standards he knew.

Cure of organic diseases is not attempted. All such patients must have their wants first attended to by reputable physicians. If during the progress of their several diseases and during the period in which they are on the road to recovery Christian psychology can be brought to bear—and it can—the ministrations of the followers of Bishop Fallows will be used to aid and soothe the mind while the physicians and medicines are doing their part to cure obvious physical ills.

Functional nervous disorders, hypochondria, insomnia, nervous dyspepsia, melancholia, mental depression, hysteria, neurasthenia—it is ills such as these, known to hinge directly upon the workings of the mind and of the nervous system, that Christian psychology aims to benefit and possibly cure. The drug habit, the liquor habit, want of self-confidence, irritability, worry, anger, fear and weakness of will come almost within the category. Diverting the patient's mind from real or imaginary sickness or nervous disorder of more or less reality is the mission of the new movement.

It is Christian Science in that it uses the methods of Mrs. Eddy's followers in diverting attention from sickness and ailments. But it goes Christian Science a long step further when it recognizes squarely that there are such diseases as typhoid fever, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, pneumonia and other absolutely patent disorders for which more than mind treatment is necessary if a cure is to be effected. A dislocated hip or shoulder, a broken nose or a broken arm will be turned over instantly to the surgeon, as the organic disease to the physician.

The difference between Christian psychology and Christian Science has been clearly set forth by Bishop Fallows. "A true faith," he said, "recognizes that God works in innumerable ways to carry out his purposes for the welfare of man. The help that comes from the skilled physicians and the use of appropriate medicines is just as divine as if it came directly from the source of all life into human organism by prayer and faith and the entrance of so-called truth."

And what Bishop Fallows has undertaken in the west Dr. Worcester of the Emmanuel church, Boston, is doing and has been doing for something over a year now.

"The scheme," says Dr. Worcester,

"was first suggested to me some years ago by Dr. Weir Mitchell, namely, the combining of the two greatest powers of modern times—real religion and genuine science—in order to bring them to bear on a person at one and the same time.

"In this work we accept the Christian religion as revealed in the New Testament. With that we combine the best scientific help that is obtainable in the medical profession and in abnormal psychology."

To Dr. Worcester religion means something very real, and he believes that the church should seek to bring it to meet the vital needs of mankind. In his conception of the duties of a minister toward his flock there is nothing of vagueness, nothing of aloofness.

"It might be asked," he said, "what we at Emmanuel are doing for people that is different from what every faithful minister tries to do.

"We have a method that most other pastors have not used. I mean the modern scientific method, which is as much different from the ordinary pastor's relation to his people as is the modern method of constructing a battleship or a high steel building from the old one of making a canoe or a



BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS.

cottage. The medical profession is beginning to understand the value of a sound psychological method and is freely employing it. And just as soon as clergymen understand its value they also will do so.

The great defect in the church at the present time is that its relations to its people are too conventional, and that it is satisfied with doing far too little.

"It is perfectly absurd that churches worth millions of dollars should be idle all the week, while many people, needing help, pass by only to find the doors locked and bolted, and displaying an undertaker's sign telling them where to go if they want to be buried."

Dr. Worcester's main concern is not with death and what lies beyond it. He is not a Baedeker of the hereafter. Life is his province, the living his study. And being not only a devout minister, but a sensible thinker, he has placed his position as a helper to mankind on as practical a basis as possible.

It must be borne in mind that what raises the work done at Emmanuel far above all similar work in the past is that the workers are imposing no new dogmas on their patients, and that they are combining their efforts with sound scientific help. As far as the actual method of treatment is concerned, it includes nothing that is startling new.

It is based on three agencies: Moral re-education, waking suggestion, and hypnosis. This last, however, is employed only in the treatment of small groups of disorders, such as alcoholism, fixed ideas, etc., and then only under from which he is suffering. Besides, patients are made to pray. Religion is made real to them. Faith is the underlying basis of the work at Emmanuel, is constantly held up to them.

An interesting phase of the work is the treatment of childish weaknesses and errors. Dr. Worcester and his assistants have found that these can be corrected by simply addressing children when they are sound asleep in bed at night. This can best be done, according to him, by an intelligent father or mother, as a stranger's voice might awaken and startle the child. In this way the Emmanuel workers have treated all sorts of childish troubles with marked success.

In trying to keep their husbands' love many women neglect to preserve their respect.

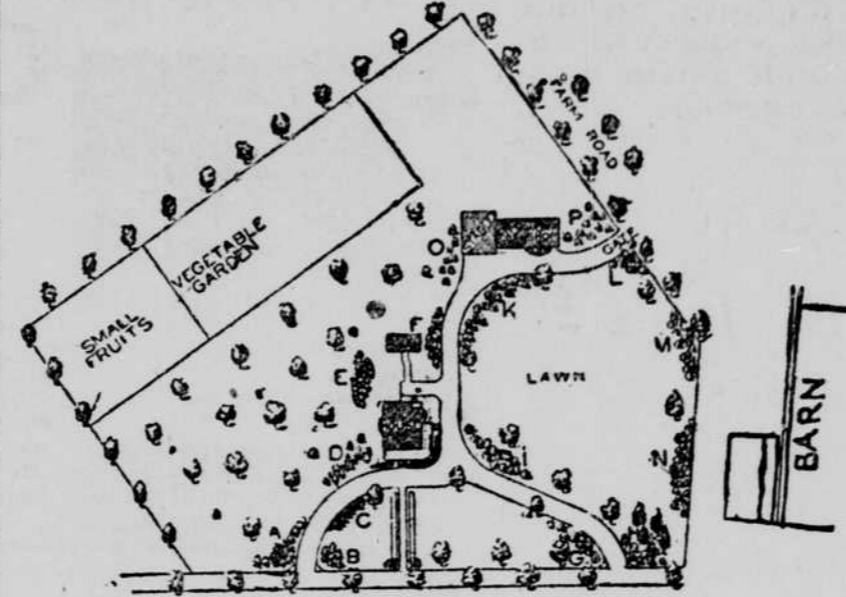
TO MAKE THE FARM HOMEGROUNDS BEAUTIFUL

A Little Planning and Work Will Transform the Most Uninviting Place.

Because of the permanency of habitation on a farm the greatest care needs to be taken in deciding upon plans for dwellings, barns, lanes and tree planting. Unlike the town resident who is here to-day and away to-morrow the owner of a farm becomes attached to his home and can look forward confidently to leaving it to his sons and grandsons after him. The

appearance of the farm home without any considerable expense.

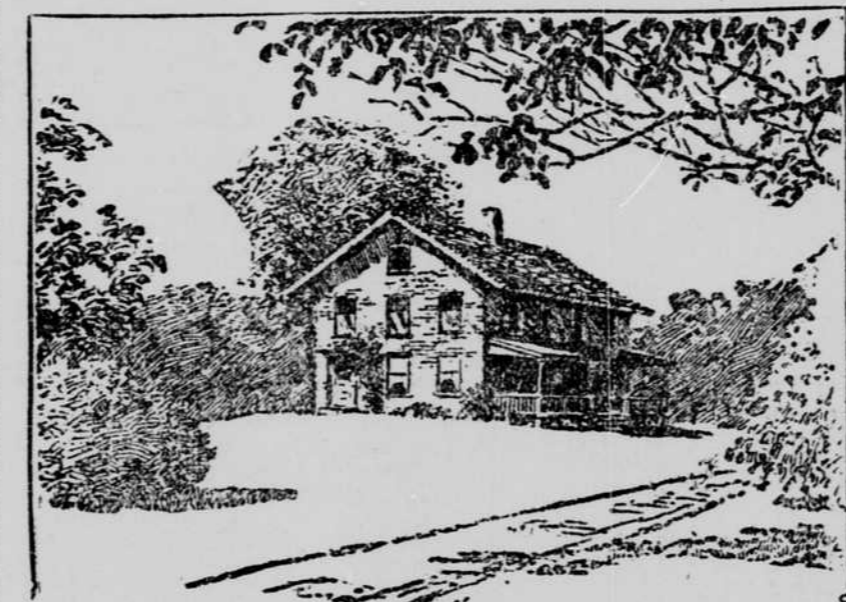
Straight lines and square plots so desirable in the laying out of fields are not the most desirable for the home grounds. Curved lines especially for the driveways take away the stiffness and add naturalness to the scene. In the illustration the double driveway in front makes too complicated a plan for the ordinary farm.



An example of what may be done in planning the home grounds—not a model to be followed in detail, but embodying some general principles that may be adopted.

site for the house having been fixed the other buildings will group themselves to the side or in the rear. It is not to be expected that in the first few years after taking up a homestead the gardens, driveways, lawns and shrubbery should be completed in all their details. Indeed for best results it is well that most of this

A variety of trees and shrubs should be used around the house without having them too close to allow free circulation of the air and a view of the roadway in front. On the side of the prevailing winds which will be west or south evergreens can be used to advantage either in rows or in clumps. The groups of shrubbery shown in the



A Farm House Well Sheltered by Surrounding Trees.

The space immediately around the house is clear to allow circulation of the air. The view from the front of the house is unobstructed.

work be done gradually though having all the time a fixed plan in view. Land is not so valuable that an acre or two can not be devoted to artificial adornment.

It is the rule of life to provide first for necessities, then for comforts and finally for pleasures. Most of our country is too new to permit of much attention being given to landscape gardening. The efforts of the people have been directed to the acquiring of lands and buildings. The illustrations given herewith are intended to offer suggestions for improving the

illustration are placed so that they will screen the smaller buildings in the rear. At K is a clump which hides from view the stable and work shop. Fruit trees may be used along with trees that are strictly ornamental in the space between the house and the garden.

A perfect lawn is one of the most attractive features of the home grounds. Without a sweep of green sward the beauty of trees and shrubs is lost to a great extent. The labor of establishing a lawn is not great and the care required is insignificant.

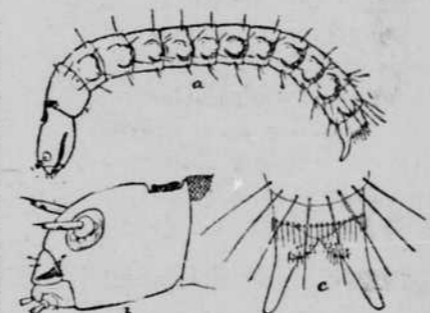
FLEAS IN THE HOUSE

Although fleas pass all their adult life on the animals attacked by them, and are thus loosely termed parasites in that stage, the early or larval stages are passed in altogether different surroundings. The female usually lays its eggs in the bed or lair of the animal that it infests, and the larvae that hatch from them within two or three days are very minute, white, worm-like creatures, without eyes or legs, that live on dry animal

responsible for the infestation, they can be made use of to reduce it, using the preference of the fleas for such animals as the lure. First wash the animal with carbolic soap to destroy all the insects then infesting it—dogs are easier to wash than cats, and the latter may be thoroughly dusted with fresh pyrethrum well rubbed into the fur instead—then allow the animal to run throughout the infested part of the house for 24 hours; wash or dust again to destroy the new infestation, and continue this until all the adults have been trapped and destroyed. Meanwhile clean thoroughly all the infested rooms and remove every accumulation of organic matter that might possibly serve as breeding place for the larvae. Floors should be scrubbed or mopped, and then, after they are dry, gasoline should be run into every crack between boards and under baseboards to kill larvae and pupae. In the infested laboratory ten gallons were used in two days, but at the end of that time there were mighty few fleas left and no larvae remained to provide for a new supply. The flea larvae seem to require undisturbed conditions for their proper development, hence they never multiply greatly, if at all, in rooms or places that are frequently cleaned, swept or disturbed.

The bed, box or other resting place of the house dog or cat should be cleaned or shaken out and exposed to the sunlight at least once in ten days, and better once a week.

Avoid This Kind of Pail.—The use of the strainer in a pail where the dirt which falls into the opening is likely to be driven through by the succeeding streams of milk is not desirable. Its use tends to increase the germ content of the milk and injure its keeping quality.



Flea, larva; b, its head; c, its tail end; enlarged.

and vegetable matter of all kinds. The excretory and shed refuse matter in a neglected kennel or box, or on a sleeping rug, offer ideal conditions; but a little heap of moist sawdust, or even the dust and dirt in the spaces between floor boards, will answer as well. It usually takes about ten days or two weeks for these larvae to become full grown, and then they spin their silken cocoons, in which they change to pupae. In less than a week, usually, they complete the change to adults, and these seem to be able to reproduce without blood food. As the family pets are primarily re-

Smart and Practical



The young woman (and the woman who looks young) has an unlimited field of choice. A world of millinery is spread out before her admiring gaze; sure to look well with her youthful contour and the fresh complexion of girlhood. The always popular felt is shown in Fig. 1 with a trimming of velvet and roses, and a big fancy feather, buoyantly springing out at the left side. In Fig. 2, a pretty silk hat is shown with a big bow of ribbon which is a great favorite at present, and is seen in all the range of colors. These are examples of smart and practical styles. Each girl will find a hat suited to her own particular face, and individual style, and needs only to exercise her own good judgment in making her selection.

SEPARATE COATS IN LIGHT MATERIALS ARE NOW IN ORDER.

Separate coats, less warm and heavy than those of the winter season but made upon similar lines, are appearing with the southern models, and among the prettiest of these are loose three-quarter or seven-eighth coats of heavy crepe de chine handsomely embroidered or lace trimmed.

One perfectly severe coat and skirt of white serge has a plaited skirt and a smoker coat whose lapels are faced smoothly with heavy white silk. A folded waistcoat, crossing in surplice fashion and held by two big silk-covered buttons, is of the silk, and the blouse belonging to the costume is of finest batiste, hand embroidered, valenciennes frilled, and, with utter disregard to the usual laws concerning lingerie blouses, trimmed in bands and buttons of the white silk.

The lingerie dress is a decorative part of the gown collection of the woman who, tiring of bleak winter, goes to meet the spring in company with many members of the smart set. Rumor has it that the fascinating little princess dress with square, V or round neck and guileless of sleeves, will prove a strong rival of the dainty frock of white, blue or pink batiste elaborately trimmed with valenciennes, cluny or mechin lace combined with real or good machine embroideries. In all probability both fashions will have a goodly degree of success.

Gold Muff Chains.

Muff chains are no longer worn around the neck, as they were in former times. Instead, they are slung from one wrist.

All the muffs sold this year have a silk cord loop in one end, of such length that it slips over the arm and yet allows the hand to be deeply buried in the muff. This does for the woman who is not luxurious. She who wears on her wrist a chain of gold links, sometimes jeweled, sometimes firmly attached to the muff by a small ring and sewn inside of the latter, or again finished with a patent clasp which can be attached to the hand-warmer at a moment's notice.

When opening her purse or otherwise using her hands the muff hangs on this cord or golden support, which is of a length sufficient to allow the free use of the hands.

Gleanings

"People talk about the fickleness of fashion, but, as a matter of fact, there is nothing more distressingly constant," says a dressmaker. "How long have we worn blouses? How many years did boleros reign? What ages it seems since we took to stripes? All these things are not of yesterday. The faithfulness of fashion is tedious. After many seasons velvet is still her only love. Some of us had hoped for a change, but it is not to be."



A pinch of salt taken before meals stimulates digestion.

Nervous spasms are usually relieved by dissolving a little salt in the mouth.

Bathing in salt water tones up the skin and gives it a fresh, wholesome color.

Hot water is better than cold for bruises. It relieves pain quickly and will prevent discoloration.

One should be cautious about entering a sick room in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool your pores absorb.

Stewed rhubarb has a well-known medicinal value, besides being a complexion beautifier; it is said to be valuable for rheumatic troubles.

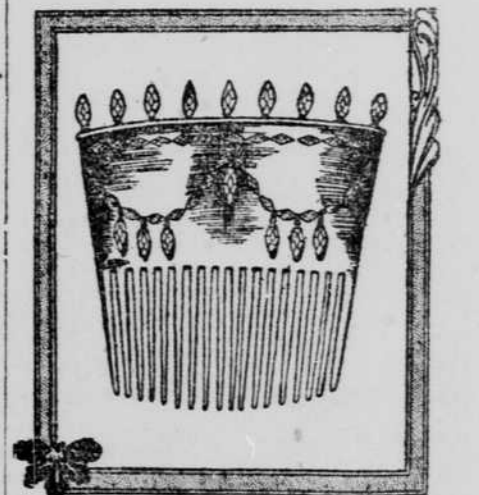
TURBANS OF PURPLE WITH BLACK WINGS STYLISH AND SMART.

Stiff little turbans in purple, with large black wings, are stylish, and are worn as frequently with suits of navy blue as with black. Indeed, the day of the suit hat seems past, and, while for economy's sake a somber-colored suit is chosen, and must last two seasons, the style in hats changes so radically that even the most hardened economist dares not try to carry over a hat from one year to the next.

Therefore, all one's light-heartedness can safely be expressed in frivolous headgear without one prick from a penny-saving conscience.

For those who have reached the toque age, which cannot be defined by years, there are some happy thoughts. They have not been overlooked by the purple wave, and can find "just what they want" in velvet of this shade, trimmed with jet, or, still more charming, in purple pansies.

One such toque had the entire crown and band across the front, the right side and back covered with pansies set close together without foliage, and on the left side a dark purple velvet bow fastening in place a fancy goma in gray and purple.



Jeweled Comb for Evening Wear.

Three-Piece Suits.

Three piece suits all of one tone, but representing three materials, are frequent occurrences among handsome imported gowns. A rich costume seen recently has a brown satin skirt, a chiffon waist of the same material trimmed with the satin and finished with just a trace of sable at the throat, the cuffs and a coat of velvet, also of the same tone, trimmed with bands of sable. All the coats in such combination are half-fitting, to avoid crushing the bodices.

For Smart Women.

Blouses of linen and batiste, striped in blue, lilac, pink or yellow, with full jabot frills, embroidered and scalloped, are worn with linen turnover collars, either white linen embroidered in the contrasting color, or of the dark shade, embroidered in white. Fine linen turnover collars hold their place for general use with silk or linen shirt waists. These are especially prized if they have a little Irish lace introduced in their garnitures, and color contrasts are fetching.

An Attractive Color Combination.

The newest color scheme is a very dark mouse brown and a new royal blue. Some of the attractive shapes in hats, rolling up principally to one side, are of mouse velvet, trimmed with the new feathery arrangements of the same shade, and faced with velvet or satin in this shade of blue. Ribbon loops are not wired but droop in a graceful waterfall effect from the tip of the crown of the hat towards the brim in four or five layers.—Vogue.