

POETRY.

I am the reality of things that seem;
The great transmitter, melting loss to gain,
Langour to love, and finding joy from pain.

WHEN THE CHILDREN CAME HOME.
By FRANCES GREENMAN.

In the mellow sunshine of a late
September afternoon, two men sat
under the wide, spreading boughs of
an ancient apple-tree on the Gray
farm.

That's where he is! whispered
one, pointing a finger. A window
was partly raised in a front room,
the curtain swaying, away, in the
draft.

Inside, the farmhouse was spick
and span; the work was all laid by.
Two neighbors—women—kindly
pouls, sat in the decorously darkened
sitting-room; expressions appropriate
to assume in a house of sorrow were
in each face.

And therefore be thou not curious
how the ungodly shall be punished,
and when, but inquire how the right-
eous shall be saved.

Yea, Abram ever loved the grand
phrasings of the Apocrypha. Her
eyes wandered to the window.
Through it she could see her two
sons beneath the apple-tree; study-
ing them with a puzzled frown, she
said: "The children have all come
home."

And that other one, whose fame was
world-wide as a settlement worker;
her keen eyes had bewildered the
small person she called mother—and
old folks grow queer with years,
though she remembered well two
little lads in brown jeans going down
the sunny road to the schoolhouse in
the valley, remembered so well that
those handsome men under the apple-
tree seemed really strange and one
of them was quite gray about the
temples.

"My! my!" she said, letting the
fringe of the counterpane slip through
her fingers, "we did try that marble
figure, Clytie by name—if I rightly
remember—that came all the way
from Italy, in every room in the
house, but Abram allowed nothing
fitted to it."

Some one walked across the floor
in the room overhead. "She's tall,"
fretted the little mother, "and used
to grand, high rooms. I hope she
doesn't forget how the ceilings slope
—Abram liked the paper on the girl's
room—always said the roses climb-
ing round was so cheerful. Well, he
understands, I guess."

Martha Gray unfolded a primly-
creased handkerchief and flected a
bit of down from a pillow. "Abram
mebbe thought I never knowed, but
I did—we was both just pretending;
we both knowed. He told it, when
he was flighty—just his rambling and
the clock a-ticking and me a-list'n-
ing—I can hear him yet. 'Oh, if
they'd just come home—just come
home—all-together—once.'"

With the coming of darkness, a
chill crept into the old farmhouse;
the "watchers" were glad of a blaze
upon the hearth and talked quietly
beside the fire, speaking often of the
man who had been neighbor for over
seventy years.

SIMPLIFIED MEN'S COSTUMES.
When Use of Powder and of Snuff
Boxes Died Out.
The French revolution had its
effect upon the fashions of 1800, as
well as upon matters of more weighty
import, the tendency being greatly
to simplify costume.

Picking Chickens.
"Did you ever pick a chicken?"
asked the poultryman. "The easiest
way is to scouse him into scalding
water until the feathers slip out by
a gentle rubbing with the hand. But
this is an extremely dirty habit, for
the feathers are filled with dust and
vermin, and a filthy odor penetrates
the skin, rendering it often positively
unfit for the table."

The Power of Music.
"I suppose to educate your daugh-
ter in music costs a great deal of
money?"
"Yes, but she's brought it all back
to me."

MEDICAL PROFESSION IN CHAOS, HE SAYS

Dr. Lewis Predicts Disaster Unless the Calling is Re-
adjusted—False Idols Hold Sway—Dominant Features
in Profession Now Pessimism and Intolerance and
Money Lust is a Menace.

Dr. Edwin H. Lewis, of New York
City, read a paper at the recent an-
nual meeting of the American Medi-
cal Editors' Association, on "The
Spirit of 1908 in Medical Affairs," in
which he declared that the profession
is undergoing an epoch-making revo-
lution. The future, he says, holds
two prospects: disaster in the shape
of the decline of medical prestige, or
a general readjustment of the medi-
cal situation. Pessimism and intoler-
ance, he asserts, have been the
dominant features of medicine in the
last five years.

Dr. Lewis' paper, which appears
in American Medicine, follows in
part:
"Is there anything the matter with
the medical profession? Are we drift-
ing away from first principles and in
the multiplicity of new discoveries,
new ideas and changing viewpoints
losing any part of our usefulness as
medical men? There can be no ques-
tion that the medical profession is
undergoing a great and epoch-mak-
ing revolution. Idols are being
thrown down, old and apparently well
established beliefs are being ques-
tioned and controverted, and, as al-
ways happens when a revolution is
under full headway, chaos seems to
reign.

Quackery a Menace.
"The future holds two prospects.
On the one hand is disaster, the sac-
rifice of years of study and investi-
gation as well as of centuries of
faithful, unflinching devotion to the
needs of humanity. Such a disaster
means the decline of medical prestige
and an era of charlatry and quack-
ery such as the world has never seen.
On the other hand is a general read-
justment of the medical situation, the
revision and classification of present
day knowledge and a truer recogni-
tion of certain fundamental facts on
which the successful practice of medi-
cine has always depended and al-
ways will depend. If this latter takes
place the medical profession will come
to its own, and with the restoration
of confidence and an appreciation on
the part of the laity of what scienti-
fic medicine really has done and can
do there will be no limits to which
our profession can go for the benefit
of mankind.

Money Lust in the Profession.
"Of the past five years the domi-
nant features of modern medicine
have been doubt, pessimism and in-
tolerance. With tactless zeal the
medical profession has done its laun-
dry work in the full gaze of an ever-
critical and not over-friendly public.
Quarrels with our tools and with each
other have been the order of the day.
Criticism, suspicion and accusation
have been rife, and on every hand
have sprung up commercial tenden-
cies that have lowered the dignity
and efficiency of our profession.

Silvering Mirrors.
Up to 1840 mirrors were silvered
exclusively by means of an amalgam,
a process most destructive to the
workmen employed. An important
step was effected by an English chem-
ist, Drayton, who conceived the idea
of coating mirrors with a thin layer
of silver, obtained by reducing an am-
moniac solution of nitrate of silver
by means of highly oxidizable essen-
tial oils. This process was subse-
quently modified by several chemists,
but only became really practical when
M. Pettitjean substituted tartaric acid
for the reducing agents formerly
employed. The glass to be silvered is
placed upon a horizontal cast iron
table heated to 104 degrees Fahr-
enheit. The surface is well cleaned,
and solutions of silver and tartaric
acid, suitably diluted, are poured
upon it. The liquid, in consequence
of a well known effect of capillarity,
does not flow over the edges, forming
a layer a fraction of an inch in thick-
ness. In twenty minutes the silver
begins to be deposited on the glass,
and in an hour and a quarter the pro-
cess is complete. The liquid is
poured off the glass, which is washed
with distilled water, dried and cov-
ered with a varnish to preserve the
silver from friction.—New York Tri-
bune.

Dry-Picked.
Our poultryman said: "Philadel-
phia has for many years had the call
on dry-picked chickens, turkeys,
ducks, and, in fact, all poultry and
much game. Now, so-called Phila-
delphia dry-picked is no better than
any other dry-picked, but I believe
the Quaker City was the first place in
America to adopt the Moorish method
and make it a specialty. You know,
of course, that the Moors are the
greatest chicken eaters on earth, with
the possible exception of the Chinese,
and they would not think of touching
a scalded fowl."—New York Press.

Mountain Sickness.
Every Alpine climber notes his ex-
perience in the rarefied air of a high
altitude. All accounts of mountain
sickness agree. In every case there
are the same symptoms, differing
more or less in degrees. The head
aches, the heart palpitates, the nose
bleeds. Some vomit violently, all
gasp for breath. Every exertion
seems more severe at great heights,
and the symptoms of the sickness
are sometimes mistaken for those of
fatigue.

Commanding Sleep.
There is a well-authenticated case
of a man who had power to control
at will the action of the heart. He
could stop its pulsations whenever he
pleased, and might have lived to a
good old age had he not been over-
vain of his accomplishment. In the
same way men of exceptionally vig-
orous natures may have the gangli-
onous nerves of the brain within the
iron grip of the will, being able to
turn on or off the blood-supply to the
brain at their pleasure, and thus in-
ducing sleep or wakefulness as they
may determine.

our calling. With a stupidity that is
incomprehensible we have rushed to
sit at the feet of every new prophet,
no matter how questionable his teach-
ing, and have foolishly forsaken the
time-proved logic of the old. Thus,
in many instances, established facts
have been discarded for phantom the-
ories—though temporarily, let us
hope. The worship of the laboratory
fetich has caused us to sadly neglect
clinical and bedside observation, and
the glamor and fascination of surgery
have blinded us to the possibilities
of hygiene, diet and intelligent medi-
cation. In fact, the regular medical
men of this country have been sowing
the wind and only now are beginning
to reap the whirlwind. One has only
to pause and note the fearful increm-
ent of new 'pathies,' new healing
cults, church clinics, and so on, and
to realize the remarkable decrease
of medical prestige and medical in-
comes, to understand that the price
we must pay for our pessimism, in-
ternal discord, intolerance and pro-
fessional commercialism will not be
small. This is the gloomy side of the
picture.

Earnest Men a Saving Grace.
"But while the profession as a
whole has gone far afield, thank God
there have been plenty of those who
have labored wisely and well. They
have scorned to worship at every new
shrine and with sublime disregard for
personal gain have nobly done their
part to elevate and perfect the science
of medicine. Thanks to these men,
some individually known to fame,
but more 'unheralded and unsung,'
the triumphs of sanitary science and
medical progress are among the
grandest of civilization. So that to-
day, in spite of widespread skepti-
cism, intolerance and pessimism, the
practice of medicine holds greater and
more wonderful possibilities for the
benefit of humanity than ever be-
fore.

"I believe that I can see a growing
tendency on the part of the average
medical man to realize that while he
does not and cannot know everything,
he certainly knows much, and by the
intelligent use of what he can and does
know he can accomplish a great deal
more than the quack and charlatan
in the relief of the sick and the pre-
vention of disease.
"This is to me the spirit of 1908,
in medical affairs, the spirit of hope-
ful service, or, in other words, mak-
ing the most of ourselves, through
appreciating our possibilities and recog-
nizing our limitations. Whole
truths are always desirable, but half
truths are better than none at all.
"In conclusion I seek to emphasize
one thought. The strife, discussion
and controversies of the day cannot
change one iota the fact that every
honest medical man wants to accom-
plish the greatest possible good in the
best possible way. Many men have
many minds. Opinions of necessity
will differ. But the man who believes
differently than we do may be as near
to the truth as we ourselves, and we
certainly have no right to question
his honesty.

"The new spirit of 1908, with its
keynote—hopeful service in behalf
of humanity—is incompatible with in-
tolerance and narrowness. As physi-
cians, and especially medical journal-
ists, we cannot afford to neglect a sin-
gle effort that will aid in bringing
the medical profession a little nearer
to the goal of truth, accuracy and
above all, usefulness."

The Farm

Raising Turkeys.
The farmers of the United States
generally could profitably increase
the number of turkeys they produce.
This class of poultry always sells
well, and anyone who can give tur-
keys a good range can make a profit
from them if he handles them cor-
rectly.

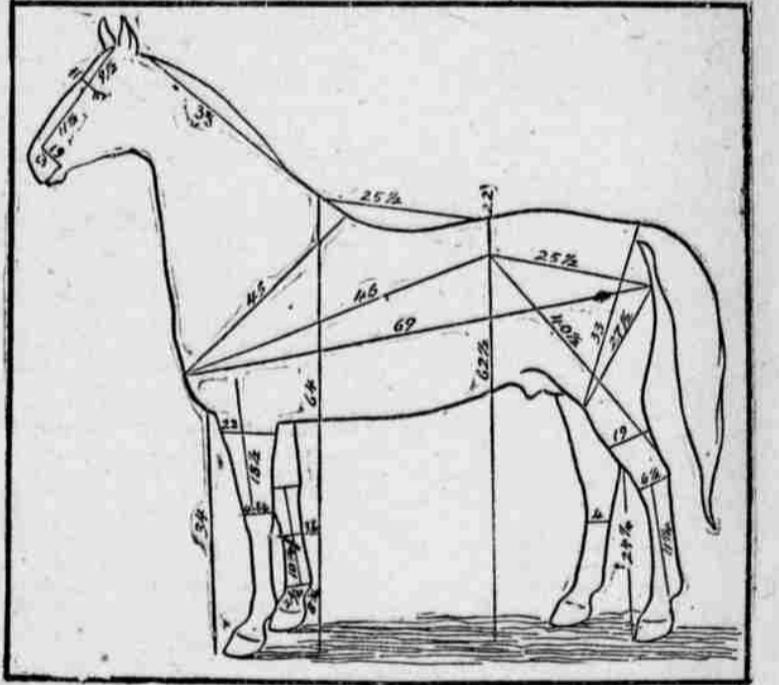
The excessive death rate during
the first few weeks of the poult's ex-
istence is the leading drawback to
turkey raising, but most of the
trouble which is so common at this
stage can be avoided by careful and
judicious management.
Be sure that the young do not
get chilled while hatching or shortly
afterwards, and have their coops
made perfectly tight and free from
drafts and dampness. Locate them
in a well drained spot where the sun
shines unobstructedly for the greater
part of the day, until the arrival of
sultry summer weather. This mat-
ter of freedom from dampness is
very essential.

Keep the poult confined to the
coop or to a covered run on damp,
chilly mornings until all the dew
has disappeared from the grass and
weeds. Aside from such times, the
youngsters may be allowed entire
liberty after they are five or six
days old. The mother turkey should
be restricted, for a time at least,
within limited range by means of a
string or some other convenient
method of this kind.
Vermin are frequent source of
trouble and loss with poult and tur-
keys. This is a matter deserving of
more attention than it usually re-
ceives, as lice are generally numer-
ous on turkey fowls. One of the
best things that can be done is to
give the setting hen a thorough dust-
ing with a reliable brand of louse
powder two or three days before the
eggs commence to hatch; this not
only frees the hen from the vermin
but prevents the poult from con-
tracting the vermin from their moth-

danger from milk fever with the first
calf; but from then on, and especi-
ally with the third and fourth calves,
you cannot feed so heavily before
calving, neither will she require it;
for by this time the habit of milk-
giving will have been well formed.

Good Milkers.
High-grade cows are not any too
plentiful and prices for such stock
are high. Young milch cows that
will yield from thirty-five to fifty
pounds of milk per day are worth as
many dollars. Farmers and breeders
have recognized the demand for fine
stock of this class and during the
past year many excellent animals
have been selected and kept for
raising. Much of course depends
upon this selection; the cows for both
milk and butter are greatly im-
proved by careful selection and feed-
ing. The feeding is important. If
an animal is stunted and starved and
chilled during a period of its growth,
it will never fully regain what it has
lost, no matter what good treatment
it subsequently receives. Successful
breeders recognize this fully and
provide for the winter, and are par-
ticularly careful to keep their young
stock vigorous, healthy and growing
through all the trying portions of
the year. This midway treatment,
before stock begins to produce, is
often as important a matter as selec-
tion.

Pure breeds are not, of course,
necessary to success. It is not pos-
sible for every farmer to have pure
breeds. He may be a number of
years breeding up his herd to a satis-
factory high grade standard. Good,
milking cows of every breed, and of
no particular breed, possess certain
qualities in common which guide the
farmer in the selection of dairy stock.
According to the late Professor Al-
ford, of the Department of Agricul-
ture, they have generally neat, well-
balanced heads, light fore and heavy
hind quarters, mild, gentle eyes, slop-



THE AMERICAN CARRIAGE HORSE.
The Figures on the Lines Are the Ideal Measurements in Inches.

er as soon as they are hatched.
Watch the fowls carefully from time
to time throughout the summer for
indications of the presence of ver-
min, and give them treatment for
same frequently.
Bread crumbs or bread and milk
make one of the best poult feeds for
the first few days. After the first
few meals an egg, hard boiled and
chopped fine, may be added by way
of variety. Also, commence feeding
oatmeal and cracked corn or wheat,
and green cut bone or meat in some
form. Feed often and a little at a
time for the first few weeks. Fre-
quent and careful feeding is very
important. A supply of good grit for
grinding the food, should be con-
stantly accessible to the poult from
the beginning.

Feeding the Herd.
Now, a word about feed. This is a
subject to which you will have to
give special and careful attention.
You must not only look to the needs
of your cattle, but you must endeavor
to get their rations as nearly as
possible from products of your own
farm. Economy is one of your
watchwords. But you must make it
a study and it will take you several
years, says a writer in Holstein-
Friesian Register. Look first to the
needs of your cows, and next to the
cost of the feed. Your heifer calves
should be fed sweet skim-milk for
about six months, and you can mix
with it a little corn meal and oil
meal, or these can be fed separately.
After six months, if on good pasture,
they will require no feed; but as
fall comes on they should not be al-
lowed to run down and become poor
before winter feeding is begun. This
feed should consist of bran, shorts,
oil meal, etc., with fodder, hay and
straw for roughage. I would feed
no corn. A few weeks before your
heifer is due with her first calf you
should begin feeding her a mixture
of food rich in protein. Do not over-
feed her, but gradually increase the
feed until by the time she drops her
calf she will be getting about all she
wants to eat. You will find that she
has made a very large udder and
will start off with a large flow of
milk. For a few days after calving,
feed lightly, gradually increasing,
and you will find her responding
well to your attention. There is no

ing shoulders, rather than upright,
large udders, good-sized teats, with
well developed milk veins and mel-
low skin and soft, glossy coat.
The milk of young cows is gen-
erally richer than that of old ones.
The most profitable age of the milker
is supposed to be from four to nine
years. Yet for many years after
that cows may be splendid milkers
and highly profitable, but their milk
becomes relatively somewhat poorer,
and the animals eat more, especially
during the winter. As animals grow
older, having once become lean, they
are more difficult to fatten.

Farm Poultry.
In speaking to the farmers of
Greenfield, Mass., not long ago, Pro-
fessor W. P. Brooks, of the State
Agricultural College, considered
poultry keeping from the standpoint
of the farmer. New England be-
lieved to be one of the best sections
for poultry keeping, because of the
markets and the quality of the soil.
Less than one-fifth of the poultry
products used in Massachusetts are
now raised in that State.

A sheltered location on sandy soil
was recommended for the poultry
buildings. Glass fronts were to be
avoided, a better plan being to leave
the south side of the house entirely
open. Hens in such houses are more
hardy and will lay better than those
in coops with glass fronts. The
front should be protected by cur-
tains in severe weather. Experience
at the college has proved corn to be
a better egg producer than wheat
and is less expensive. Animal food
is of great importance, more so than
vegetable matter. Rye was found
to be a great egg producing food,
but usually is too high in cost.

Changing the Mood.
When General Leonard Wood was
a small boy he was called up in the
grammar class. The teacher said:
"Leonard, give me a sentence, and
we'll see if we can change it to the
imperative mood."
"The horse draws the cart," said
Leonard.
"Very good. Now change the sen-
tence to an imperative."
"Get up!" said young Wood.