

MY BABY.

I take up a little cambric dress, Trimmed with ruffles and edged with lace...

NON OMNIS MORIAR.

Dr. Minot Osborn was an early riser, not so much because he was imbued with the bustling spirit of New York...

DR. MINOT OSBORN DR. KEENE OSBORN

—and his face was furrowed with thought. At last he looked up to the clock and tobed the bell for his man.

"Very well, my boy, I more than hope I believe. Now how about Margaret?"

I must die and leave the name and work to you. A physician is bound to put the best stuff he's got in him into his work...

He moved in his chair and the tension of the interview was broken. "By the way, Keene," he said, "this has been in my mind to say to you for a long time, but it was precipitated this morning by an unpleasant communication..."

"I think you have shown them to me. The past is dead, I hope."

"All right, governor, and thank you!" Promptly at eleven Dr. Minot Osborn opened the operating theatre.

The man was brought in and placed on the table. Keene took his position opposite his uncle. The older and younger physicians looked singularly alike in their sterile gowns, and with their faces aglow with professional zeal.

Keene's voice broke the shocked, suspended silence, clear, calm, reassuring. "Take Dr. Osborn out at once and give him restoratives," he said to the orderlies.

When he came out again Dr. Warren was waiting. Keene's control was still perfect. "Did he regain consciousness?" he asked.

"For one moment only. His eyes opened and when I leaned down to catch his words he whispered, 'Keene—finish—work.' I assured him you were going on with the operation. Then his heart ceased to beat."

The tears sprang to Keene's eyes at last. "He meant more than that, Dr. Warren. How is it possible to finish the work of such a man?"

"I wanted to, Keene," he said, "but your uncle wouldn't hear of it. It has been impending for months. He wouldn't have had it come otherwise than in the course of the day's work. I think."

"I think perhaps we have just decided on the best way possible," said Dr. Osborn quietly. "As your age is not hard to live down a past, how much of that is true, please?"

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Fearful Tortures. Some years ago I was a teacher in Afghanistan, and during my stay in that country I was often an unwilling witness of some horrible exhibitions of torture.

The above are the chief forms of "fahana," or torture, for the purpose of eliciting information, but it must be stated that such inflictions as nipping of noses, tearing out tongues or splitting eyeballs do not come under the heading of "fahana," they being punishments rather than tortures.

Upon one occasion the Duchesse d'Uzes and Louise Michel met at the bedside of a poor sick woman whom they were mutually aiding.

He had been worshipping her for months, but had never told her, and she didn't want him to. He had come often and stayed late—very late—and she could only sigh and hope.

Three large bandana handkerchiefs, which must be really large, in fact twenty-six inches square, as nothing smaller will do, are required for the jumper apron.

Five sixteen inch handkerchiefs are utilized for this pretty garment. To make it, lay four handkerchiefs together to form a square, and stitch or overhand three of them together, leaving the edges free for a space of two inches toward the centre.

For the infant's cap a handkerchief of very fine quality, having an embroidered edge, and two and one half yards of inch kerchief are required.

There is no season of the year when one can be so beautifully dressed as in the summer. Dainty gowns, novel neckties, lawn, dimities, printed madras and gingham may be had in lovely shades and designs.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN. DAILY THOUGHT.

Do you wish the world were better? Let me tell you what to do: Set a watch upon your actions, Keep them always straight and true, Rid your mind of selfish motives; Let your thoughts be clean as dew.

Both voices and the rough silks, which will share popularity for early spring wear, are to be had in charming bordered effects.

It is really quite remarkable to note the number of dainty articles that can be fashioned from handkerchiefs, both large and small.

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FARM NOTES.

—It is a mistake to overfeed or under-feed. —The late peas should be planted deeper, so that they will stand the dry spells better.

—Some farmers apply common salt to their radish patches, and claim that they have fewer wormy radishes. —Don't be discouraged if you cannot make your young chickens experience measure up to the institute lecturer's "dreams."

—A New Jersey farmer says that chopping wood will be made easier and with better progress, if the cutting is done mostly with the inside corner of the ax. —The most unfortunate man on earth is the farmer who falls in every thing he undertakes, yet holds persistently to the belief that his own methods are best.

—The careless, indifferent farmer whose products are marketed in a filthy, unattractive condition is in a hopeless minority, and ought to come over on the side of decency, or quit the farm. —It has been found that poultry with deep angular breasts have to be fed longer to make them look well, and will, therefore, eat a great deal more feed than the one with a plump breast bone.

—Economy is the necessary outgrowth of dull, unprofitable times. Avoid waste. Turn useless products to account. Fortunate have been made by finding markets for by-products on the farm, once regarded as useless. —The bull should be fed good, nourishing food, but not of a fattening nature. There should be some sort of roughage along with the corn, oats or bran he gets. He should be thrifty, but not fat; active, but not sluggish.

—Professor Gilbert, of the Canada Station, says the best way to get heifer calves is to have an old, slow bull—the slower the better—with plenty of work to do; if bulls should be kept, and care should be taken not to overwork them. —One good hired man, who will treat a horse as a gentleman and a cow as a lady, and honestly devote himself to his employer's interests, is worth two of the other sort. This is the time to hire such a man for the coming year and then keep him.

—A medium loamy soil is preferred for beets, but the vegetables can be grown under a great variety of conditions. Light soil being good for the early crop, while a soil that is positively wet will give as good results as could be expected of any root crop. —It must not be forgotten that the manure from the herd is an important item in counting the profits. It has a money value that can be realized by using it on the land, and it is worth the most the way and is produced. If allowed to become exposed to wind and weather, it will soon lose in value. —Just as soon as any crop of vegetables is finished in the garden space the location, and if any seeds are in the soil many of them will sprout. If so, go over it again, which will save much time and labor in the spring. Late summer and fall is the proper time to clean a garden, especially if weed seeds are to be gotten rid of. —Another good plant for background is the Giant Spider flower or Cleomea Pinnatifida. This is a persistent bloomer and its long spiky heads of pinkish purple and its deeply lobed foliage are extremely showy, either planted in masses or as individual specimens in the border. This is an annual and can be easily raised from seed. —Beets are handy and are not injured by cool weather. The tender varieties for the table are luxuries if grown rapidly and used before they become large and woody. The seed is sometimes slow in germination, but all vacant spaces in the rows may be filled in by transplanting the plants that are growing together too thickly. —The Cornell station, after experimenting for several years, found that potatoes dug the last week of September or the first two of October will keep much better than those dug when the vines die. The only objection to this method is the possibility of the insects and grubs in the ground destroying the tubers if they are left in the ground too long. —A good plant for growing in the back of a bed is the Nicotiana glauca, which is perhaps less well known than some of the other tobacco. Its snowy white blooms stay open all day and it has big tropical leaves that are effective against a fence. With an edging of colored plants such as ageratum or scarlet Phlox Drummondii it gives a charming color effect. —Plan to give the boy and the girl a chance this year. Set apart an acre for the boy to work for himself and let him have the proceeds he can make from it for his own. Start the girl with a strawberry patch or a flock of chickens and let her have the money she can make out of the business, and see what a difference it will make in the energy, industry and cheerfulness of the youngsters. Try it. —Here is a rule that will generally hold good in setting the time for planting in the North. It is worth cutting out and saving: When the peaches are in bloom, sow peas, spinach, lettuce, corn, salad, onion sets, asparagus roots. When the pear tree blooms, plant all of the above, as well as radish, celery, carrot, beet, mustard, onion seed, parsley, tomato seed, cabbage, parsnip. When the apple tree blooms, plant all of the above and salify, bean, corn, cucumbers, melons, pumpkin andokra. —Many a man is possibly under the impression that the milk, as he is in the habit of serving it, is perfectly clean; but there are times, and a great many of them at that, when he is sadly mistaken. As a test put some milk in one of your cans and put the lid on tight. Place the can near a hot stove and heat it to a temperature which will just about allow you to put your hand in it. Pull the lid off and place your nose over the can and the smell of the vapor will very soon let you know whether your cows are clean or not. —The value of nitrate of soda applied to barnyard millet at the New Jersey experiment station was stated by the experimenter as follows: Amount applied, 160 pounds per acre; yield untreated acre, 7.63 tons; treated acre, 13.38 tons, gain by use of nitrate, 5.75 tons; per cent. of gain, 75.4; value of gain, at \$3 per ton, \$17.25; cost of nitrate per acre, \$3.00; net gain per acre by use of nitrate over cost, \$13.65. The crop was seeded on June 16 on well fertilized land at the rate of three-fourths bushel of seed per acre, after a crop of oats had been harvested, which averaged six tons per acre. The nitrate was applied soon after the plants were well rooted and capable of absorbing food rapidly. Harvesting began August 13.