oday? prepared for it keeping Ayer's the hard cold r's medicine at will certainly He knows T Co., Lowell, Man and lung troubles, but or about Ayer's Pills.

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CHIC STYLES.

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**Points** For Theme

For

**Mothers** 

According to new theories concern

fing parental government, parents ar-

supposed to respect the opinions of

their enusiren, at least to (rear th-

budding ideas with due consideration

As an example of the justice of this

decision one has only to recall to min-

how the opinions of two generation.

differ, often beenuse or your ing en-

toms and conditions. The eiders fa-

to realize that the younger must be

beard tolerantly, and so the parent

histerd of extending the courtesy of

listening politely to the younger toli

deliver their ultimatum as thong

there were no appear and then are as

tonished because confidence and unde-

standing grow less between them an

their children. Those parents who a

their sons and daughters develop on

encourage an expression of orderen -

they know the lines upon which your.

mends are working and with genti-

argument and reason can control and

moid it exercise an influence as stron-

as that held during childhood. But

is only by toleration and gentienes

that this can be accomplished, in

growing boys and girls are too on

and experienced for an assertion a

Mothers are not infrequently gries

stricken that their daughters as the

girls grow older keep them from their

thoughts and ambitions, giving confi

dence to others. In most cases this is

the mother's own responsibility, be

couse she tries to exert authority of

pressure when others give only sym-

To sympathize is not to agree; it is to

understand the other side. Mothers

should bear this in mind and meet

their daughters on a common mentu-

basis even when trying to make the

younger see that her attitude is mis-

Confidence between mother and

daughter is to be maintained at all

costs on the part of the former, and a

test of her success as a parent is the

stillty to strike the right note of sym

pathy with such gentleness and under

standing as to influence the giri to a

right way of thinking even when the

it is not by failure to agree that

sons and daughters are alienated, but

by a total lack of toleration from the

When the Nose Bleeds.

Nosebleed is common among chil-

and, while it seidom reaches

alurming state, nevertheless children

are often greatly frightened by it. in treating this companie try applying a

cold cloth at the base of the brain

Stand back of the child and press you:

hands firmly on the large arteries that

run along the edges of the cheek

bones. Do not stop the nostrils with

cioth or cotton, but allow the blood to

flow, until naturally checked. Often

adults are afflicted with excessive

nosebleeding. This is often caused by

a severe cold in the head or by ex

posure to the sun. Worry will often

cause it, and in many diseases, such

as fever, the nose will bleed. When

black blood flows from the nostrils the

trouble is probably due to cold and

congestion, and sometimes it is not

best to check the flow at once. Drows:

beadaches are often relieved by nose

bleed. But be careful with children

and do not show you are alarmed. By

being calm yourself you can quiet the

fears of the little one who screams at

Rules of Sleep.

brain work, require most steep, and

time "saved" from necessary sleep is

infallibly destructive to mind, body

and estate. Give yourself, your chil

dren, your servants, give all that are

under you, the fullest amount of sleep

they will take by compelling them to

go to bed at some regular early hour

and to rise in the morning the moment

they awake, and within a fortnight

nature, with almost the regularity of

the rising sun, will unloose the bonds

of sleep the moment enough repose

has been secured for the wants of the

This is the only safe and sufficient

rule, and as to the question how much

sleep any one requires each must be a

rule for himself. Great nature will

never fail to write it out to the ob

server under the regulations just given

Baby Pillow at Its Best.

material for the covering of the baby

pillow when transparency is an ob

ject. Linen, although of a sheer quat

ity, will often conceal the colored cov

One of the best swiss pillow covers

has been sewed up each side and left

spen at each end, where it was scal

loped and provided with eyelets two

inches from the extreme edges for rib

bons, which held the back and from

together and the rose colored sifk pit

The ribbons used are narrow and

white, and to each curber of the pillow

is attached a fusette-like bow of

It Isn't Fair.

when it has been punished that "

Tou may think nothing of it at the

time but the child does not forget, and

e-inclines, even years after, the

ight of the injustice may still car

Have you ever heard a child any

White swise or mull is successful

Those who think most, who do most

the sight of blood.

system.

er beneath.

low inside.

buft fair?"

hie in his mind.

wider ottoman ribbon.

latter is inclined to differ.

direct authority to influence.

Dathy.

tuken.

Now that fillets and bandeaux are in vogue many girm are making their hair garnitures at home. A dainty bandeau can be made from two strands of silver braid less than half an inch wide, connected by short strands in graduated width, the widest coming directly in front. Imitation pearl beads are sewed in rows to the braid. Velvet in a pretty color can be substituted for the braid if desired. sewing a thin wire at the back.

A gown of coral moire velours, made on the simplest lines, was seen recently. The bodice was laid in folds, and the only trimming was a garniture of are incorporated the reports of the



and top of the low necked bodice. A glittering fringe of crystal fell from the elbows.

The waist pictured is very smart for a young girl. The empiecement about the voke of a contrasting color strikes an effective note in the color scheme. The sleeves are extremely new and JUDIC CHOLLET.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes for girls of fourteen and sixteen years of age. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 6522, and it will be promptly for-warded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt de-

GLIMPSES OF FASHIONDOM.

The Turban Favorite In the Millinery World-Short Jackets.

In the world of millinery the turban has survived-just why no one explains. It may be the law concerning the fittest. It fits close to the head, it resists the wind and interferes not with the passerby or with the one who sits next

There is a tendency toward shortening the jackets to such an extent that a hint of the Eton is noticeable. A few models show this new or old line.



A WORK APRON.

and it is not unsafe to predict that the bolero and the very short jacket will be among the spring styles.

On nearly every bat, wrap, suit or afternoon gown there is fur. And the queer part of this recurrent note in dress is that one does not become wearied of it.

Such a protective apron as the one illustrated is needed by every housewife who takes part in household duties. It is equally desirable for the artist. The epaulet portious are pretty and becoming. Checked linen with

This May Manton pattern is cut in three sizes small 2 to 24, medium 35 to 25, large 40 to 42 inches bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, size, and the pattern will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in assessment an additional two cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delibery.

TRAGEDY THAT BEFELL WHOLE INDIAN RACE.

The Wyandettes, as They Called Then selves, Were the Most Prosper of the Red Men When Cartier Came, But the Iroquois Finally Exterminated Them In 1648-9-Jesuit Father's Work.

In the blue book on Indian Affairs in some respects the most interesting of all our Governmental publications crystal studded net to form the sleeves agents in charge of the reservation on which dwell those Redmen who are still the wards of the nation. or these reports comes from Lorette nine miles above Quebec city, when dwells the principal remnant of the Huron Indians. That report is brief although very satisfactory, but if read by the light of history it tells of national tragedy, of the humbling an almost extermination of a people, wh made peace and war, whose suppo. was eagerly sought and gladly accept ed by one of the great ploneer power on this continent, and who at the ze. ith of their glory dominated over large area now included within East ern Canada. They formed a branch of the great Iroquois-Huron family although they had become deadly enmies at the time of the settlement o Canada by the French.

When, in 1535, Jacques Cartie visited Stadacona (Quebec) and Hoche laga (montreal) he found at both places large Indian towns, prosperous well built, after the manner of say ages, and with considerable of the ap pearance of permanency and prospty. Sixty-three years later, in 1608. Champlain visited those spots and in found that the towns had disappeared What tate overtook them is not know. with certainty, but those who have studied the matter are of the opinio: that after the visit of Cartier the orig inal possessors of the soil, who were Iroquois-Hurons, had been driven to the south and west by the Algonquins an entirely different nation, between whose language and that of the Iroquois-Hurons there was as great a difference, observed the learned Abb Faillon, as between French and Chinese. However that may be, when the French began to make permanent settlements in the valley of the St Lawrence the Iroquois-Hurons has entirely disappeared from that region and had separated and become implac able enemies. The Iroquois then posessed what is now the central pur or the State of New York; the Hurons welt in the country bordering on the take named after them and on Lake Simcoe in the central part of the Province of Ontario. The Iroquois formed a confederacy based on democratic lines and known as the Five Nations until, in much later years, they were joined by the Tuscaroras, and rive Nations thus became Six.

The Hurons, whom the historian gard says might be styled th obles" among savages, because of their more aristocratic form of government, were, like the Iroquois, wise in council, brave in war, and successful in the cultivation of the soil. They raised large quantities of mair dian corn); they laid up large sepplies of cured fish and meat, and they built permanent dwellings of wood, rude to be sure and uncomfortable in comparison with the dwellings of civilized races, but infinitely better than the dwellings of most of the other aborigines of this part of North America.

As to their numbers, estimates vary greatly. The historian Ferland gives them a population of 15,000 souls. Bouchette thinks it was fully 40,000. They called themselves Wyandattes or Wyandottes, but the French named them Hurons, it is said, from their style of wearing their hair-erect and thrown back, giving their head, writes the hostorian Ferland, the appearance of the head of a boar.—"une hure de sanglier."

Family quarrels are proverbially bitter and as the Hurons and the Iroquois were related it may be that that fact to some extent accounts for the implacable hatred the two nations felt for each other, and this hatred was intensified by the fact that in the Iroquois' wars with the French the Hurons took the side of the enemy of their relatives south of Lake Ontario. The Iroquois, herefore, resolved to exterminate the Huron nation, and they succeeded to the extent of completely breaking their power and driving them from their lands about Lake

Simcoe. The final overthrow of the Huron nation took place in the years 1648 and 1649, when the Iroquois swooped down upon them like the wolf on the fold and siew and tortured with all the cruelty and ferocity of which the savage nature was capable. The history of that war is simply a chapter of horrors, and in that volume of Parkman entitled the "Jesuits in North America," it is set forth in all its livid details. Three or four hundred of these terror-stricken people were escorted by Father Ragueneau to Quebec and lodged at L'Anse du Fort on the Island of Orleans where, in 1651, they were joined by a party of Hurons who had been sheltered in Quebec. They were all joined by others, who had been living at Sillery, just above Quebec. From time to time refugees from the west came to them. until they numbered about 600 souls. But even the fort of Orleans was

not able to protect them from their enemy, for in the summer of 1656 the Iroquois burst in upon them and killed or carried off more than one hundred. Then they sought shelter un der the guns of Fort St. Louis, which stood at the northwestern end of what is now Dufferin Terrace, Quebec. The French having made peace with the Iroquois, the Hurons felt safe in leavbands of white makes the apron described.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

This May Manton pattern is cut in fine cut in the control of the cut in t

KILL To be

celebrated church of Santa Case, of Loretto, Italy."

In the inauguration of British rule in 1759 brought the Hurons of Lorette fewer scalps and less campaigning, it at least brought them peace, stable homes and remunerative contracts. The contracts came from the garrison at Quebec, that each autumn ordered from the Indians several thousand pairs of snewshoes, caribou moccasins and mittens. They were also given employment as guides to the officers of the garrison, who each winter scoured the ranges north of the city in quest of deer, caribou and bear, then so plentiful through all the Laurentian forests.

In 1776, during the war of the Amer ican Revolution, Lorette sent her contingent of braves, to fight under Burgoyne in that mismanaged and most inglorious campaign which terminated so disastrously in the surrender a Saratoga; but in the war of 1812-14 the Lorette Hurons had a share in one of the most brilliant and most important victories of the conflict. When Col. De Salaberry, the hero of Chateauguay, was raising his force he attended at Lorette a grand pow-wow, at which many of the braves gave in their names as volunteers. However, most of them were doomed to disappointment, for when he returned a few days later De Salaberry had to inform the Indians that the Government had decided to retain them as a reserve in event of Quebec being attacked by way of the Kennebec river, as Arnold had done thirty-eight years before. "Notwithstanding the announcement," writes the well-known Canadian historian, Lemoine, "six Hurons claimed with loud cries the right to accompany the Canadian Voltigeurs, commanded by De Salaberry. At Chateauguay, where 300 Canadians so gloriously repelled 5,000 invaders, the Huron brothers Vincent swam across the river to capture and make prisoners the flying Yankees." prisoners the flying Yankees.". The battle won, the Huron braves, Indian iashion, thought the war at an end, and paying no attention to the rules of military discipline, they at once returned to Lorette. At the earnest entreaty of Col. De Salaberry the redskins were pardoned. They could not understand that they were deserters. When the De Salaberry monument at Beauport was unveiled on June 27, 1830, the Hurons attended the cere-

CAT SERVED AS RARRIT

mony, and they also subscribed liberally to the building fund.

Table Delicacies During the Famou Siege of Paris.

Describing the straits to which Parisians were reduced for food during the siege of their city by the Germans in 1870-71, Frank Schloesser writes: "It appears that very generally horse flesh was eaten in the place of beet, and cat was called 'rabbit.' Both, however, were said to be excellent, the former a little sweeter than beef

latter something between rabbit and squirrel, with a flavor all its own. year. Any cow whose milk machinery tens, either smothered in onions or in a ragout, were excellent. A French writer of the period says that he will ever feel grateful to Bismarck for hav. for a period. How often we fail to aping taught him that cat served up for preciate that the course of feed nudinner is the right animal in the right

"Canine and feline butchers' shops were opened in different parts of Paris Skillfully prepared, properly skinned and cooked, with a good sauce, the dogs proved excellent eating; their meat was pink and delicate, and by no means tough. Canine cutlets were sold at two francs each, and leg of dog might be purchased during November at double that price per pound. Many more cats than dogs were eaten; and, indeed, after the conclusion of the siege scarcely a cat remained in Paris. Invitingly set of with paper frills and colored ribbons, the Parisian tabbies were displayed for sale under the title of 'Gutter rabbits,' and as such they met with many eager purchasers. Broiled and seasoned with pistachio nuts, olives, gherkins, and pimento, pussy proved

a very dainty dish.' The Irish correspondent of a London newspaper wrote to Mr. Schloesser: "I shall never see a donkey with-out gratefully thinking of a Prussian. If any one happens to fall out with his jackass let me recommend him, instead of beating it, to slay and eat it. Donkey is now all the fashion. When one is asked to dinner, as an given by both water and air. Today inducement one is told that there will be donkey. The flesh of this obstinate but weak-minded quarduped is delicious-in color like mutton, firm and savory.

Hard to Suit.

"That editor is certainly getting hard to suit," the author remarked in a discouraged voice, gazing sadly at a heavy envelope upon his table.
"What is the matter?" asked a

"Oh, he returns this story with the comment that it is too bald. Last week he wrote that he didn't care for stories of hair-raising kind. What can you do with a man like that?"

Dante's Fierce Retort.

The secret of Dante's struggle through life was in the reckless sarcasm of his answer to the Prince of Verona, who asked him how he could account for the fact that in the house office, no matter what may be his de-hold of princes the court fool was in sire, wish or ambition. Results hang greater favor than the philosopher. "Similarity of mind," said the fierce

genius, "is all the world over the source of friendship.

Hot Finish

The wise and industrious father was chiding his son for procrastinating. "You are always late," scolded the senior. "Why don't you be like the and the quality of the cream. He de-early bird? You know, these days the mands that only certain classes of first come are the first served." "That may be, pop," laughed the trivolous youngster, "but I don't want to be like the early bird. He is generally served up on toast."

Lady (at railway station)-Now, por er, are you sure I have all my lugrage in the carriage?

Porter—Yes, ma'am Lady—Nothing left behind: Porter—Nothin', ma'am; not even copper, ma'am.—London Fun.

TAKING CARE OF DAIRY COWS

Caring for the dairy cows during the winter months requires the strict attention of the dairyman for the best results. A practical dairyman who has made a study of this subject gives his views as follows:

This season of the year is the crucial test of good dairying. Any one observing the markets for dairy products at this time knows well enough that prices advance by reason of shrinkage. With most farmers it is a very easy matter to get a bir flow of milk when



A CHAMPION DAIRY COW.

the weather is warm and pleasant and when nature's food, grass, is abundant, But when this supply is exhausted and the cold weather comes upon us, when the skill and energy of man are required, then comes the real test of a good dairyman. When cows are running up on good after feed or fed pienty of green material, no matter what care they are given, when first stabled they will shrink in their flow of milk.

On the other hand, any permanent shrinkage will not remain unless it be with cows that are nearing the freshening period if they are fed their full winter ration.

Many farmers make the mistake of leaving their cows out too late before stabling them and not feeding enough coarse fodder. At just what time cows should first be stabled is an opinion from which all differ. Many find it a good practice to begin stabling them nights as the nights become cold. Cows lying on the cold earth will produce not only less milk, but be troubled with bag troubles. Especially is this true of fresh cows whose milking machinery is working hard and very susceptible to untoward influences.

One must not think that barn care will alone maintain milk flow; neither but in other respects much like it; the suit at this particular season of the than extra feed will itself make a horse trot fast that has remained idle trients is somewhat a matter of education! To be sure, a beef cow cannot be trained to large milk production, but a cow of average dairy conformation, if taken when fresh and fed upon stimulating, milk producing foods, with her individual peculiarities considered will make a much larger production at this season. The question is often raised that extra feed does not pay until the crucial test comes.

> If preliminary care and feeding have been right and the cows are strong. healthy milk producers, there need be but little trouble in maintaining a profitable flow. An essential which must not be omitted is a warm, clean, well lighted and ventilated stable. This must not be neglected. There is certainly a lack of appreciation on this point. No matter what the feed may be, a comfortable stable must be the thing. Another important matter is water. It should be kept before the cows all the time in buckets or any other watering device, suited to the taste of the owner. When turned out for water the cow will not drink uniformly, saying nothing about the chill she does not drink enough; tomorrow she overdrinks. One extreme is as bad as the other. Maximum flow will be

secured only through stable watering. The feeds, home grown hay, silage, straw, etc., are to be used. Especially is it necessary to have some succulent food when taken from grass and for cows that are long in lactation. They are very susceptible to changes. The grain feed will depend upon the cost cheerful friend, who gets a regular of food nutrients in order to secure a balanced ration. If the chemist is of any value, why not use him and learn of those foods that contain the largest amount of digestible protein, carbohydrates and fat and that are purchasable for the least money? The care at this season means the eye and hand of the dairyman. He must as surely live with his cows during the working hours of the day as any business man must stay at his desk or upon the time and study given the great American source of profit.

How Feed Affects Butter.

The buttermaker or the creameryman bases his values entirely upon the amount of butter that may be made from a given amount of milk mands that only certain classes of feed shall be used, because one class will have a tendency to make the butter too soft, another to make it too hard or still another to contribute undesirable flavors. Discrimination must be made in the matter of feeds, resulting in an increased cost. The mornfacturers of condensed with also have an ideal, largely derived from arbitracy considerations, and will pur-chase with produced only from certain groups of find, thus making the cost to the maker much greater.

ME VICIOUS STALLION

g of the vicious stallion. He says him to the care of any one, and he is fooled with until he becomes incor rigibly mean.

In that state a stallion is not worth a dollar. The remedy is heroic so far as the horse is concerned, though really very simple. Take a good revolver not less than 38 caliber, abstract the bullets from the cartridges and supply



A THOROTOGERRED STATISTON

an extra wadding; then when the horse approaches with evil intent fire the wadding directly in his face, taking care, of course, to miss the eye. This will bring him to time sure. Then hitch him up and make him work every day of his life. There is no use trying to beat really vicious stallions ssion. That usually only makes them uglier, and they will everlastingly watch for an opportunity to get the handler foul. The blank shot in the face cows them for good and all, and it probably will do no harm to repeat the dose, which is to say that a second blank may profitably be fired. on the other side of the face a few seconds after the first. That will not the fear of sudden death in the horse's heart, and as he did not see it coming he will be forever after afraid that it

is coming. Work is thereafter the great panacea. Idieness promotes viciousness in all stallions. It induces disease and deleterious habits. Hyen if this horse is a speedy chap it will not hurt him to do light labor all winter. If he is not used for track purposes, then he should be made to work in the harness just like any other horse on the farm. Naturally it takes nerve, precision and good judgment to apply this course of treatment, but it is so absolutely effieactous that it is worth taking the utmost pains with. Most stallions love fights, but all are deathly afraid of the fiash, the sting and the noise of a blank shot, so much so indeed that they will always be watching for a similar application. It is the best possible lesson a mean horse can have.

Things Essential In the Dairy. There are three things that are absolutely essential to success in dairyinga milk scale, a Babcock tester and a centrifugal separator. Where dairying is made a business these things are very generally used, but in the small dairy of five or six cows kept as an adjunct in mixed farming they are too often wanting. Statistics show that the average amount of butter produced per cow in the United States does not exceed 150 pounds per annum. Where pains are taken to know the capacity of every cow in the herd, as in a well equipped dairy plant, such a cow soon meets the knife, and it follows that were the cows of the small herds considered by themselves the average would be lamentably low, so this ques-

owner of a few cows. While milk may be measured, it is so inconvenient that it is rarely done. A scale enables one to quickly ascertain the quantity, so that every milking can be recorded if desired, and it pays to do it. There is no other way to find a cow's butter capacity than with a Babcock tester, except to churn her product separately, which is too much of a task to be attempted.

tion addresses itself particularly to the

When the productiveness of the cow is known the older processes of gathering the cream, as pans and surface skimming, dilution separators and the like, are wasteful,

Calf Notes. The calf must be fed right if you want to get the most out of it when grown up.

Teach the calf to drink its milk from the first day. It can never learn this art so easily afterward.

Whole milk may be fed to the cuif until its muther's milk is fit to save. After that skimmilk, fresh and warm

from the separator, is all right, It will not pay to feed a caif whole milk six or eight weeks and then seil it for veal. That costs more than it

comes to Till the calf is one week old it should be fed from three to five times day. With its mother it would natarally feed little at a time and often. Never feed cold milk to a caif. That will chill its stomach and injure the

which it is hard to recover. The calf should have grass or har to nibble at when three or four week old. Thus its hunger can be appeared

digestion, causing serious trouble, from

and its feed given less often.