

White Deer Scarce.

Specimens Now Rarely Seen in the Adirondacks

An albino deer is so rare a sight in the Adirondacks that when one does appear it is regarded with superstitious feelings by some of the natives. Many of the so-called natives of the Adirondacks are French-Canadians. A white deer is never killed by the French-Canadian and he does not molest it, although he believes there is an evil influence about him while the albino deer remains in his neighborhood.

Some white deer have been killed in the Adirondacks in the last few years. In 1898 a white deer frequently visited homes of natives in the Keene valley. It appeared in the fall and became remarkably tame. It was a beautiful creature, having a neck and tail of pure white, while the upper parts of the body and the back were nearly white. The eyes of this deer were white, although usually the eyes of an albino are pink.

By common consent the albino of the Keene valley, a doe, was left unmolested, and it was decided to await a heavy snow, when it could be run down and captured alive. But the dogs got after it and chased it until it passed in an exhausted condition near a traveler, who caught it and cut its throat. The traveler was not aware of the agreement among the

hunters to preserve the doe as long as possible, and deeply regretted his act when he was informed of their plans.

The guides of the Adirondacks say that within their memory not more than a dozen white deer have been reported, and the appearance of one is sufficient to excite them greatly. Men of the steadiest nerves under most hunting experiences are sometimes upset at the sight of a white deer or an albino bird.

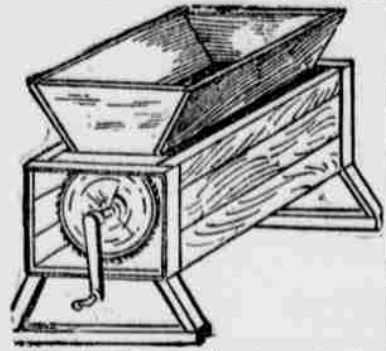
Many visitors to the north woods scout the idea that there is such a thing as a white deer. At the same time the superstitious prefer not to see one, as they believe it indicates danger. So deep-seated was this superstition among the natives at Wild Cat pond, in the Cranberry lake region of St. Lawrence county, that they left an albino deer alone when it appeared there three years ago. It was frequently observed, accompanied by a fawn of the usual color. What became of it has never been known, but the native there tells the inquirer that he did not shoot it, nor did any of his relatives. They all admired it too much to think of killing it, and, while they don't admit that they were superstitious about shooting it, they will say they preferred to take no chances so far as that white deer is concerned.

AGRICULTURAL.

Working Well-Drained Lands.
Well-drained lands can be worked earlier in spring, and the soil will be warmer than when no drainage has been done. This is an important point, as spring work is always pressing, and the earlier the plowing can be done the better.

Fowls Require Exercise.
Fowls that are expected to lay in winter require exercise. Feeding should not be too often. When millet seed is scattered in litter, or over a wide surface, the hens will be kept busy seeking them. In the spring the hens will begin laying as soon as the weather becomes mild. This shows that warmth controls egg production to a certain extent. It is in the spring that the hens can seek a variety of food, as worms, seeds and grass can then be obtained. The breed of fowls is not so important as management in winter, for the tendency of birds is not to lay during the cold weather, but in spring and summer.

A Cow Pea Hopper.
First a hopper in which the peas are put, vines and all; then a cylinder twelve inches in diameter and four feet long. Smaller might do. The cylinder is covered with iron spikes, as shown, driven into the cylinder at an angle of about sixty degrees,



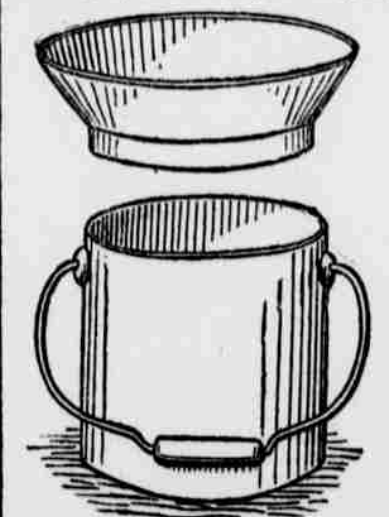
sloping back from direction of cylinder. Ends of spikes left out one-half or five-eighths inches in length. Rows of spikes four to six inches apart, running spirally around the cylinder, instead of lengthwise. Around this is a curved shaped piece of extra heavy sheet iron or steel, strong enough to hold the peas up to the cylinder, and still springy enough to allow them to go through without splitting the peas. Then make a box or frame in which the cylinder rests. This is not so important only in so far as it holds up the cylinder, but any old thing that will do that will accomplish that end. The handle is represented on the cylinder, but I would recommend that power of some description be used, as I know from personal experience that it requires a good deal of muscle to make it go when it is full of peas. Vine, I ground out five acres of peas with mine.—Dave B. Miller, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

attention to the lessening of the cost of production than to anything else. The farmer who does not know of the production of the latest labor-saving appliances, or of the advantages of the various breeds of live stock, is sure to work at a great disadvantage in competition with one who lessens the cost of labor, and increases the products of his farm, for if prices fall by reason of great supply, the unprepared farmer, who has not kept pace with others, will be the first to fall by the wayside.

The beginning of the new year is the time to plan for next season. The farmer no longer has any choice in the matter of reform. He cannot decide to continue on with old methods unless other farmers are doing the same. Necessity will compel changes, and it is better to get ready for them than to wait until the growing season arrives than to discover that a whole year must be lost in the attempt to produce crops under methods that others have discarded. There is more labor performed on farms from which the farmer secures no return than is incurred in any other pursuit, and it is this waste of labor—the result of adhering to old systems—that causes farmers to mortgage their farms and pay interest. No farmer can afford to sell his produce for less than its cost, yet the cost depends largely on the management. His competitor, with lower cost and larger yields, forces him to sell at unremunerative prices.

Where some farmers fail is in not increasing the productive capacity of their live stock. Beef cattle that weigh less than one-half the weight that could be obtained, sheep weighing less than 100 pounds each on the hoof, and milk from cows that but little more than pay the cost of keeping, are examples found everywhere. The most difficult matter on the part of those who are interested in the advancement of farming is to convince farmers that an essential duty in the keeping of live stock is to use the pure breeds. Strange to say, the greatest obstacle to the introduction of pure breeds is the prejudice of the farmers. On the large majority of farms will be found animals that demonstrate their worthlessness in comparison with some that are better, yet even this fact so plain that it cannot be avoided, has not induced farmers to discard scrubs and accept the pure breeds. Only when some progressive farmer steps out of the line and adopts new methods are many of the farmers convinced that they must do the same thing or suffer loss.—Philadelphia Record.

For Clean Milk.
Poor butter is very often the result of impurities that get into the milk at milking time. Cloth strainers will help matters materially, but first of all thoroughly rub the cow's udder with a piece of burlap before milking. The best pail for milking with cloth strainers can be made by the tinsmith after the pattern shown in the cut. Lay the cloth tightly over the top of the pail,



then press the top piece down inside the rim of the pail. The milk cannot spatter out, and must pass through the cloth into the pail. Probably not one dairyman in a hundred is as particular as he should be in the matter of getting the milk from the cows in the cleanest possible manner. After visiting many dairy farms and noting the filthy manner in which the cows are cared for and milked, I think my statement of not one in a hundred is wide of the mark. In many barns the conditions are simply disgusting, while one can rarely find a stable where a thoroughly painstaking effort is made to keep every particle of foreign matter and foul odor out of the milk. Even under the very best conditions as regards cleanliness it is utterly impossible to keep all impurities out of the milk if the latter is drawn from the cow into an open pail, for hairs and some dust particles will be loosened from the cow by the action of the hands in milking. However, with a pail like that shown in the cut, and two thicknesses of cotton cloth, or, better still, a layer of surgeons' absorbent cotton, laid between two sheets of cheesecloth and caught together here and there with thread and needle, almost absolute cleanliness can be secured. A large sheet of such a strainer can be made at once, and circles cut from it for each milking. The cotton mentioned is absolutely pure, and is of a nature to check the passage of any impurities. By the use of such a device the milk and cream will not only be practically pure, if all other precautions are taken to keep it so, but it will keep much longer than milk and cream secured under the ordinary conditions—a very decided advantage. If one ships his cream away, or has a milk or cream route, for there is, perhaps, no more common complaint from customers on a milk route than that the cream or milk does not keep from one day to the next.—New York Tribune.

NEW IDEAS IN TOILETTES

New York City.—The basque waist, fitted with smooth under-arm gores and extending slightly over the skirt suits many figures and many moods.



BASQUE WAIST.

fits far better than any other sort. This smart May Manton model includes these desirable features and at the same time has a fancy front and sleeves that render it elaborate enough for occasions of formal dress. As shown the material is Sapho satin in pastel blue with front and undersleeves of cream lace over white and tiny edge trimming of fancy scroled braid, but numberless materials and combinations might be suggested both for the old waist and the entire costume.

The lining is snugly fitted and includes double darts, under-arm gores and side backs. The waist proper is plain and smooth at the back with smooth under-arm gores, but is slightly full at the front. The vest or full

white pitting on browns. Undersleeves, a vestee or blouse front or collar and cuffs are all made of pitted velvet, to combine with cloth or flannel. An entire visiting dress of dark green velvet "pitted" with white is richly trimmed with dark furs.

A Pink Homespun.
The word "homespun" suggests a "hackabout" or general utility costume. But this season we have them in true evening shades. The new year brings us clear pink and sky blue homespuns as well as the "water greens," pearl and biscuit shades ranged under the generic name of pastel colors. These pretty homespuns are treated by the dressmaker precisely like cloth gowns. They have border decoration of black velvet or dark fur, and are then worn to afternoon teas.

Chiffon, Pink Roses and Lace.
A tea gown of surpassing loveliness is of fine white chiffon over pink satin, falling to the feet, where it rests on a ruche of pink roses. This again is veiled by a lace overdress, exquisitely embroidered with garlands of pink satin ribbon and chiffon flowers, the whole hanging from a berthe of pink roses; a fluted decorated in the same manner, the lace edged with tiny bouillottes of pink chiffon, completes the costume.

Skirts.
There has been a great deal of talk about full skirts, and they certainly are getting fuller. They are frothing round the feet, though still keeping that graceful, clinging appearance round the hips. We all evince a tendency toward shortening the walking skirt, an extremely sensible one, as long as it does not interfere with our



STYLISH SINGLE-BREASTED BLOUSE.

front of face is gathered at both neck and waist edges and is stitched into place at the right side, hooked over onto the left. The fronts are laid in three tucks each and arranged in gathers at the belt. At the neck is a regulation stock. The sleeves are novel and effective. The under portions are faced into the linings, but the upper portions are quite separate and fall freely over the deep cuffs.

To cut this waist in the medium size four and an eighth yards of material twenty-one inches wide, two and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with two and a half yards of all-over lace for front and undersleeves.

Woman's Single-Breasted Blouse.
No other garment is more popular than the simple blouse. Young girls and women alike hold it the most satisfactory of all models, both for the suit and the coat of velvet, velours and the like. The example shown in the large drawing has the merit of absolute simplicity combined with smartness. The original is made of broadcloth in tobacco brown and makes part of a suit, the extension being omitted, but all suitable materials are appropriate as well as those already mentioned.

The blouse is eminently simple. The back is plain and smooth, without fullness, but the fronts, while plain across the shoulders have the fullness stylishly arranged at the waist line and droop slightly over the belt. The neck is finished with a regulation coat collar and notched lapels and a pocket is inserted in the left front. The sleeves are in coat style slightly bell-shaped at the hands. When the basque extension is used it is joined to the blouse beneath the belt.

To cut this blouse for a woman of medium size three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three and a quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, or one and five-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide will be required, with one-eighth yard of velvet for collar.

"Pitted" Velvets.
Much in favor are the new velvets with surface of black, blue or dark green, "pitted" with white. You see a chestnut brown velvet pitted with amber or buff, and this looks better than

best frocks, which for grace and smartness should always be fairly long.

Child's French Dress.
The long-waisted dress known as the French model suits little girls to a nicety and is the height of present styles. The very pretty May Manton example shown is made of nainsook with yoke and trimming of fine needlework, and is worn with a ribbon sash, but all washable materials are equally appropriate, while cashmere, henrietta, albatross and simple silks are all in vogue for the heavier frocks.

The waist is made over a fitted lining onto which the yoke is faced, but which can be cut away to yoke depth when a transparent effect is desired. The full portion is gathered at both upper and lower edges, but the waist and lining close together at the centre back. The sleeves are in bishop style with pointed cuffs, and over the shoulders, finishing the edge of the yoke, is a pointed bertha that suits childish figures admirably well. At the neck is a standing collar.

The skirt is circular and flares freely and gracefully at the lower portion, while the upper edge is joined to the skirt, the seam being concealed by the sash.

To cut this dress for a child of eight years of age five and a half yards of material twenty-one inches wide, five yards twenty-seven inches wide, four and a half yards thirty-two inches wide, or three and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide will be required.



FRENCH DRESS FOR A CHILD.

quipped, with one-half yard of all-over embroidery, three of edging and two and an eighth yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

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In Effect May 25, 1901. (Eastern Standard Time.)

EASTWARD.	
STATIONS.	No. 109 No. 113 No. 101 No. 105 No. 107
Pittsburg	..... 8:15 9:00 9:15 9:30 9:45
Red Bank	..... 8:28 9:13 9:28 9:43 9:58
Lawsonham	..... 8:41 9:26 9:41 9:56 10:11
New Bethlehem	..... 8:54 9:39 9:54 10:09 10:24
Dak Ridge	..... 9:07 9:52 10:07 10:22 10:37
Mayville	..... 9:20 10:05 10:20 10:35 10:50
Summersville	..... 9:33 10:18 10:33 10:48 11:03
Brookville	..... 9:46 10:31 10:46 11:01 11:16
Lawsonham	..... 9:59 10:44 10:59 11:14 11:29
Faller	..... 10:12 10:57 11:12 11:27 11:42
Reynoldsville	..... 10:25 11:10 11:25 11:40 11:55
Pancost	..... 10:38 11:23 11:38 11:53 12:08
Falls Creek	..... 10:51 11:36 11:51 12:06 12:21
DuBois	..... 11:04 11:49 12:04 12:19 12:34
Sabula	..... 11:17 12:02 12:17 12:32 12:47
Winterburn	..... 11:30 12:15 12:30 12:45 13:00
Fennfield	..... 11:43 12:28 12:43 12:58 13:13
Tyler	..... 11:56 12:41 12:56 13:11 13:26
Bennettsville	..... 12:09 12:54 13:09 13:24 13:39
Grant	..... 12:22 13:07 13:22 13:37 13:52
Driftwood	..... 12:35 13:20 13:35 13:50 14:05

Train 90 (Sunday) leaves Pittsburg 9:00 a. m., Red Bank 11:10, Brookville 12:24, Reynoldsville 1:14, Falls Creek 1:35, DuBois 1:55 p. m.

WESTWARD.	
STATIONS.	No. 108 No. 104 No. 102 No. 106 No. 110
Driftwood	..... 8:15 9:00 9:15 9:30 9:45
Grant	..... 8:28 9:13 9:28 9:43 9:58
Bennettsville	..... 8:41 9:26 9:41 9:56 10:11
Tyler	..... 8:54 9:39 9:54 10:09 10:24
Fennfield	..... 9:07 9:52 10:07 10:22 10:37
Winterburn 9:20 10:05 10:20 10:35 10:50
Sabula 9:33 10:18 10:33 10:48 11:03
DuBois 9:46 10:31 10:46 11:01 11:16
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Reynoldsville 10:25 11:10 11:25 11:40 11:55
Faller 10:38 11:23 11:38 11:53 12:08
Brookville 10:51 11:36 11:51 12:06 12:21
Summersville	..... 11:04 11:49 12:04 12:19 12:34
Mayville	..... 11:17 12:02 12:17 12:32 12:47
Oak Ridge	..... 11:30 12:15 12:30 12:45 13:00
New Bethlehem	..... 11:43 12:28 12:43 12:58 13:13
Lawsonham	..... 11:56 12:41 12:56 13:11 13:26
Red Bank	..... 12:09 12:54 13:09 13:24 13:39
Pittsburg	..... 12:22 13:07 13:22 13:37 13:52

Train 92 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4:10 p. m., Falls Creek 4:17, Reynoldsville 4:30, Brookville 4:59, Red Bank 5:30, Pittsburg 5:30 p. m. Trains marked * run daily; † daily, except Sunday; ‡ flag station, where signals must be shown.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division

In effect May 26th, 1901. Trains leave Driftwood as follows:

EASTWARD.	
7:00 a. m.—Train 11, weekdays, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg and the intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:30 a. m., New York 9:30 p. m.; Baltimore, 9:30 p. m.; Washington, 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.	
7:45 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8:30 a. m., New York 10:30 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 8:30 p. m. Vestibuled parlor cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.	
8:00 p. m.—Train 6, daily, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:30 a. m.; New York, 7:15 a. m.; Baltimore, 2:30 a. m.; Washington, 1:30 a. m. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 a. m.	
11:00 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:25 a. m.; New York, 9:25 a. m. on week days and 10:38 a. m. on Sunday; Baltimore, 7:15 a. m.; Washington, 6:30 a. m. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington. Passenger coaches from Erie to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Baltimore.	
12:17 p. m.—Train 14, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:25 a. m.; New York 9:25 a. m. weekdays, 10:38 a. m. Sunday; Baltimore 7:15 a. m.; Washington, 6:30 a. m. Vestibuled buffet sleeping cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.	

WESTWARD:

8:20 a. m.—Train 7, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.
8:38 a. m.—Train 9, daily for Erie, Ridgeway and week days for DuBois, Clermont and principal intermediate stations.
1:44 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and intermediate points.
5:48 p. m.—Train 15, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.
5:45 p. m.—Train 61, weekdays for Kane and intermediate stations.

S. M. WEEKDAYS. S. M.

..... 10:45 at Clermont via	..... 11:00
..... 10:38 11:04
..... 10:35 11:07
..... 10:31 11:10
..... 10:25 11:14
..... 10:20 11:19
..... 10:15 11:24
..... 10:11 11:28
..... 9:58 11:41
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P. M. WEEKDAYS. S. M. P. M.

7:30 2:15 9:35 at Ridgeway via 7:00 12:10 4:15
7:28 2:08 9:28 6:58 12:08 4:08
7:25 2:05 9:25 6:55 12:05 4:05
7:22 2:02 9:22 6:52 12:02 4:02
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6:31 1:11 8:31 6:01 11:11 3:11
6:28 1:08 8:28 5:58 11:08 3:08
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For time tables and additional information consult ticket agents.
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Followers of Jainism

Description of Ideal Religion Which Comes from the Mystical East.

San Francisco, having already become familiar with Theosophy, the mystic religions of Brahma and Buddha, and with the lofty philosophy of the Vedantic Swamis, it only remained to learn of Jainism, perhaps the sanest and most of all the ideal West Indian religions, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Yesterday, before a large audience in the rooms of the Laurel Hall Club, Jainism made its first bow to the people of California, the lecturer being Prof. Emyln Lewis, until recently a resident of London. Prof. Lewis is a scholar of striking personality and the only English-speaking authority on this most ancient of religions.

Jainism, as explained by the speaker, is the Protestantism of India, as opposed to the Vedas, Brahmanism and the soul-paralyzing caste system. It aims at the perfection of character, not through faith, but through correct conduct and systematic intellectual activity or concentration as opposed to the Yogi system of intellectual vacuity. The speaker said:

"If a religion may be known by its fruits what shall we say of this one, which though now numbering 2,000,000 votaries and dating its origin long prior to the entrance of the Aryans

into India, in prehistoric times, has never yet produced a murderer? Though regarding kingship as the greatest injustice still the Jains do two-thirds of all the financial business of India. They never eat meat, and the monks often carry brooms and sweep the paths to avoid crushing the insects. They believe in the advancement of women, in reincarnation and the eternal persistence and progressive evolution of each ego and hold that the atrocities of the soul and intellect, such as sense knowledge, clairvoyance, telepathy, the emotions, the physical constitution and the power to achieve are all under the obscuration of Karma, which to the Jain is a substance. The object of their study and effort is to shake this Karmaic clog out and to liberate the soul by vibrating in a certain way. This may be done by concentration on such ideals as benevolence, charity or wisdom, by analyzing the teachings found in their enormous and as yet untranslated libraries, and then by synthesizing and immediately acting on these truths. Jainism then is the religion of intelligence, utility and action. The Jains marry at the age of 9 or 10 and live ideal married lives, all unions being regulated through astrological affinity."

Tattooing as a Social Fad

Japanese Makes Money Adorning New Yorkers.

In the Japanese colony, which is situated in the neighborhood of Sixth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, there is a little bright-eyed, courteous man who describes himself as a "puncture needle artist." He is what might be called a boss tattooer. His business is prosperous and he looks forward to making a fortune from the fashionable people of the metropolis, says the New York Sunday Telegraph.

"Who are my customers?" he said, as he repeated the question of the writer. "The best people of the city. I don't want any others and will not waste my art upon them. It is ridiculous to expect a professional like myself, who has decorated the bodies of the most distinguished people in Tokio, to descend to the level of a common sailor or a vulgar bartender. Tattooing varies in popularity from year to year, but is always more or less in

vogue. It applied to all, from babies up to middle aged people. Four times I have tattooed twins. This was to prevent their getting mixed. At present time there is quite a fad for Japanese fashion which is very beautiful and consists in emblazoning a butterfly, a rose, a forget-me-not or some other delicate design upon the arm, shoulder or chest upon the arm. "I have more women applicants than men. The latter seem to consider it as effeminate. I do not mind telling you a secret. Many society belles who have tattooed decorations upon their frames employ the latter to conceal some blemish. One beauty of the tattoo is that it can be applied to scars, birthmarks, moles, moth patches and strawberry marks. In many cases a slight blemish is of great advantage in this respect, because it gives a handsome background."

A Filipino