


| feeding young colts. |  | answered easily with a surveyor's tape-measure. But how many people ever think of the possibility of measuring the distance of an Inaccessible object? To discover tow far away a thtag |
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|  | building material is easiest supplied |  |
|  | in fine raw or cooked bone. Clean grit and sharp sand are also very useful and should always be provided | e cannot reach it in order to measure the distance- |
|  | in abundance. For ducks, the fastest in abundance. most profitable gains can only be made where animal matter is supplied in addition to grain. <br> DESTROYING THISTLES. |  |
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| For this reason it is best to let the colt get a chance to nibble oats from the mare's feed box, and also plck at hay. In a short time the colt willeating oats regularly, and will require |  |  |
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|  | sties may be destroyed, prover | ate ${ }^{\text {a }}$ star's position dminsises with the suars |
| leess milk from tis dam. ${ }_{\text {When }}$ (tit is time to turn the mares |  | Be Bessel selected his star on account of its large motion, as indicated by the older star-catalogues. His method of observation, like every method |
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|  |  | destined for conspleuous success, was perfectly simple. Two small auxiliary stars were selected near the one under observation for parallax. Every ob |
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| suggests the following plo | lity ${ }^{\text {tem. }}$ not only |  |
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|  | , season, and makes | was provided with a more accurate measuring contrivance than had evet been used before yis time. This instrument called a hellometer, is especi |
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|  |  | -such distances as those separating his parallax star from the two auxillary - see. With t he was able to determtne exact\|y the parallactic changes in hiss star's position; and re proved that these changes satibmathematical coaditions that govern motions of this kind. |
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|  | seeds kind of |  |
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|  | the work. Hogs will also root thermout if the ground is freshly plowed. | The Latest Word |
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|  | As long as the fence corners are notcleared, however, the work of destioy. |  |
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|  |  |  | By Park B njamin. <br> Submarine is simply a charge of explosive fnclosed in a case <br>  |
|  | to that direction. <br> dairy notes. |  |  |
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|  |  | and moored under water in the river fiarbor, or chanzel to be pro tected. Between two hundred and three hundred pounds of gun |  |
|  | The restive cow is seldom a profit. able one. <br> Do not let other farm duties inter- | cottsh is enough to blow a hole in the bottom of most vessel even at a distance of 20 feet. The mine elther resta directly on <br>  Histance beow the sant an |  |
|  | fere with the care and milking of the cows. |  |  |
|  |  | "buoyant mines," and differ among themselved mainly in the way in whicb |  |
|  | You must keep the cows comforta- | they are fired. The simplest and oldest form, equally dangerous to wantually and foe, is the contact miae, which explodes only when a versel actuall strikes its projecting firing pia. This was used by the Confederates during the |  |
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|  | milk-producing food for his cows every day in the year. |  |  |
| tag a halter stould be put on and kept on. Give the coit oats mixed with |  |  |  |
|  | Do not expect to get something for nothing in the dairy business. You are doomed to disappointment if you do | colliding elthe: with the mine itself or with a buoy connected to it, thus es tabilshing a circuit through which the charge can be fired elther automatically |  |
|  |  | tabilshing a circuit through which the charge this is the usual expedient. The wires are led to a shore station or a filp. When not automatic, the electrical |  |
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|  |  | actually to see the devoted vessel which thus sends in a signal for its owo destruction. |  |
|  | neighbors to club in with you and get one. It will pay you. <br> THE CABBAGE FLY. | are Ground mines, which rest on the botom, are fred to the same way, and |  |
|  |  | buoyant mines from their anchorages, or where the water ts shallow and there is not mucb rise and fall of tide. All mines are usually laid in groups, so at to form a so-called "mine fleld" of suffctent area to prevent vessels reaching he harbor or other place to be protected without encountering or passing ovet |  |
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|  |  | vances whereby one mine of a group or any number of them, or one group or any number of groups. may be controlled as occasion may require.-From "Battleships, Mines and Torpedoes," in the 'Review of Reviews. |  |
|  | stems of young cab ten very troubleaome. The magguts, |  |  |
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|  | downward through the stem, of groove along the bark unt1l they reach the root, upon which they feed when the plant dies. One of the best remedies proposed is to scatter slaked |  |  |
|  |  | Panama's Health. <br> By Col. William C. Gorgas. |  |
| $\overline{\text { Corn }}$ CROP. |  |  |  |
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|  | Itme, ashes or coal dust along thestem of each plaat, leaving a few |  |  |
|  |  | so that they could not infect the mosquito, has never been tried on any large scale. Koch, if Africa, reports some success on thit |  |
|  | plants bere and there unprotected, in order that the flies may visit them and lay their eggs. These plants the |  |  |
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|  | hava been visited will soon show the of | side alone in small communities. But on the scale on whith we shall have to use it at Panama we have no precedent to guide uz |  |
|  |  | sball have to use it at Panama we have no precedent to guide uz The Panama strip is now about as healthy as the ordinary tropi cal country. The death-rate is a great deal higher than in Nea |  |
|  | fects of the insects, and caa te pulled up and burned. $\qquad$ FOR GOOD CELERY. | York, bat this would be wie case almost anywhere in the troplas. About twenty people per thousand in New York die every Year, and about afty pelthousand at Panama. The general Idea about Panama seems to be that we shal thouser as the French did, and that. Instead of dying as we do in New York |  |
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|  | If good celery is desired, water the plants with soapsuds and keep the | at the rate of twenty per thousand per year, we shat of ite or zix hundred curred to the French and others at Panama, at the rate of ive or six hundred |  |
|  |  | per thousand a year. <br> seen at Panama for some time, maintain that the matter of sanitation is ex ceedingly simple and easy, and that the heaith of the Panama strip ought te |  |
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|  | ata is impracticable, but where one | be as good as that of most parts of the United States. Both opinlons, it zeemi to me, are extreme, and the truth will fall somewhere between the two. Any |  |
|  |  | health officer, with experience fo dealing with a practical question of this kind will know how exceedingly difficult it will be, in a population of about fifteet |  |
|  | andwill give five or ten minutee work tothe plants twice or three times |  |  |
|  |  | any saztom |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | average may be securedmake 3 special fertilier tor | the same success that rewarded similiar efforts apolled by our millitary authorities in Cuba. But it is no simple matter. We shall, no doubt, meet with maiy disappointments and discouragements and shall succeed in the end only attelmany modifcations of our plans and after many local fallures.-From "Solving the Health Problem at Panama," in the Review of Reviews. From solvia |  |
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|  | According to the latest figures |  |  |
|  |  | \% - \% |  |
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|  | slightly more than $\$ 450,000,000$, in- | Thibet: A Cross Between Sahara and Siberia. <br> By W. C. Jameson Reid. |  |
|  | $2,371,044$ telephones of all kinds, over which were exchanged during the year 1902 the extraordinary numberof more than $5,000,000,000$ telephone |  |  |
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|  | ployed 64,628 wage-earners, to whom was pald $326,369,735$, and 14,124 salarled officials and clerks, who re- |  |  |
| ICKS NEED ASH AND GRIT. |  |  |  |
|  |  | the student of aboriginal mankind in geaeral. For |  |
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## How Star-Distance Are Measured.





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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
Philad. \& Erie R. R. D. Philad. \& Erie R. R. Difivis
and Northern Central Ry.

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Spring Mills hotel


Centre Hall hotel


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Special Effort made to
Accommodate Com D. A BOOZER Centre Hall, Pa. Penn'a R. R.

# Patients 

Scienifific F̈merican.
Mulin 8 cosionem, lew Yort
BARGAINS!

The readers of this pa per are sonstantly apon
the alert to ascertain where goods can be pur chased at the lowest prices, and if a merehant does not advertise and keep the buyer conversant with his line of goods, how can he expect to sell them?

THINKOVER THIS!

