THE NEW SPRING HATS. Quills Are Now Ubiquitous-Straws Are

Broad and Pliable. An militaire with a vengeance is th fetching affair christened the Mousquetaire. If you didn't know it had this name you might call it Colonial, but the Colonial is as old as last au-At any rate, this military bit of chic is composed of a well-mixed black and white straw, with a white straw facing. The dashing brim is caught up by two broad, warp-printed ribbons that cross each other over the top, and are knotted under the brim at the right back. Of course, the in-

evitable quill figures. Less severely military, but even more admirable because of its supreme chic is a face hat of dark blue mat straw. It is draped with rich satin Liberty ribbon, showing a printed white scroll design, and this ribbon is knotted at the back in a big, broad, flat bow. The brim is caught up at each side with gold-rimmed white leather cabouchons, which are nothing more nor less than big, flat buttons-but, oh! so stylish!

A third one holds the bow at the back. Tremendously smart is a French affair on English walking hat lines. It is of ecru pineapple straw, a brown velvet ribbon which is round the crown being knotted at the back. At the front there are two hoop rosettes, one of beige, the other of lilac, and through them is thrust a dashing quill in deep castor.

A broad turban shape is also in cert pineapple straw. It is loosely draped with rich, pale blue silk crepe, which is surrounded with one of those new Argus-eyed quills; this quill is long enough to meet at the back. A steel buckle catches quill and crepe at the

Another of these quills with the Ar us eyes is thrust between the edges a double cream straw Tam at the nt. Of course this quill is shorter in the one which went round th ban, but it is long enough to make tunning sweep. This is the only ming, save a pink, rose-strewn blue Liberty silk searf that next the hair at the left.

other Tam is of loose beige straw rests on a bandeau, over which is ded searlet velvet ribbon. At the left the ribbon is knotted into a smart dat rosette, and through it is pulled a mottled, dark easter quill.

A simple and lovely little dress hat is of delicate pinky beige straw. A half-wreath of blush white roses is around the front, resting on an allround drapery of pale blue Liberty

satin. Very dressy, though in black, is an off-the-face affair, composed of folds of tectives. black tulle. There's a smart bow of black satin ribbon at the back, while some black velvet foliage is caught to the front brim. This is merely a black bat, or it is half-mouring as one re-

Last, but not least, is a lovely turban Liberty satin ribbon, and at the left two of the new palm roses with their foliage. These roses, pink in this case are made of the Japanese palm fibre. and are by far the loveliest and velvetnowers. The only thing they suffer from is dust, so they must be put away when not in actual use.-Philadelphia Record.

Effect of Too Many Sweets.

Not a few of the allments from which girls suffer might be prevented by a little care and common sense. To take one instance - neuralgia

Does it ever occur to you young ladies how largely this is due to the indiscriminate eating of sweets?

Girls, as a rule, eat a great many more sweets than are good for them and, what is worse, they often eat them at the wrong time-i. e., just be fore or midway between meals. The consequence is that when luncheon or dinner time comes they have hardly any appetite.

Commonplace beef and mutton seem most unattractive, they can hardly touch such things, and no wonder. The "caramels" and "fondants" and "creams" they have been cating all the morning have turned, as "sweetles" have an awkward trick of doing, into acid in the stomach, and when your stomach is full of acid you may bld adleu to any relish for wholesome

"But," you may say, "what has this to do with neuralgia? Doesn't it come from cold?"

"Not always; certainly not. Strong people, whose blood is healthy, can stand a lot of cold and even damp without getting neuralgia. If, how ver, your system is run down because ou are not sufficiently nourished, then ou are open to all sorts of neuralgic attacks, and in spite of the possession of a good cook and a well stocked lard er you may be half starved by reason your digestive apparatus being out

Want of appetite is often the direct precursor of neuralgia, and many a girl s the destroyer of her own healthy aptite for plain, wholesome food beise she spends all her pocket money

Some girls begin their sweet enting fore they get up in the morning and eat sugar things in bed the last thing at night. They should be ed in time against such a foolish

age their good looks as well as their health.

An acid state of the stomach is common cause of that very unpretty hing, a red nose. Acid secretions ruin he enamel of the teeth. Toothache s largely due to this cause, and once the teeth begin to go the bloom of the youthful face soon follows .- Washing-

The Latest in Belts.

The first item of "jewelry" is the belt. This is of much width, often nearly as deep as from the belt to the arm pits, and is made upon an elastic foundation. Its surface is studded with steel nail heads, or silver if you prefer, or gilt if you would be still nore ornate. You can get these belts positively glistening, and the more so the better. The buckles are very long and very narrow and many of them are made of steel beads, or of jet, or gold beads, so that they are pliable and "give" to the waist a little. This pliability is something to be considered, when one is buying so wide an affair.

The wide belts that have buckles front and back are out of their class. Empire in name they do not follow empire lines, for the true Josephine has only the front buckle. But the two buckled ones are becoming.

The jeweled bag is something that hangs from every smart belt. In jets or in steel it costs upward, considerably unward, of \$1, and in silver it runs from \$1, for a tiny one, up to \$20 for a handsome one of good dimensions. Those who dress regardless of cost hang one of these belt bags from the belt and trim it with a monogram upon the front. A bag of gold chain had a big turquoise letter and along the upper edge there were three big turquoise. The catch which fastened the bag to the band of the skirt had three turquoise set in it.

The dangle, that feature of feminine delight, is now seen in new shades. The locket, the watch, the writing tablet, the engagement book, the pencil and pad, the charm and the seal all depend upon the chain which hangs around the neck.

Saleswomen and Shonlifters.

"Not all shoplifters are reported to the shop detective by sales persons who see them in the act. Not a fortnight ago, in F street," says a shopper, "I stood beside a well-dressed and imposing looking woman who deftly slipped a small fancy article under her cape and walked off with it. The saleswoman saw her as plainly as I

"'Why don't you report her?' I asked, "'I don't dare to,' she answered. Nine chances to one the thing wouldn't be found on her when she was searched -she'd be too clever for that-and she'd make so much trouble about it that I'd be likely to lose my place for insulting a customer. I don't know what the other girls in the store do when they see people taking things, but I don't report shoplifters. I lost one place by doing it, and learned my lesson. I leave shoplifters to the de-I'm hired merely to make sales." - Washington Post,

Luck Charms of Society Women.

Philadelphia women this season have a craze for charms and amulets. Luck deces simulating birds and beasts of gold and silver were at first the rage, formed of folds of pale blue Liberty but recently the demand has been for silk. There's a draped bow of blue the same animals carved from jade. chalcedony, lapis, lazuli, agate, amber, crystal, coral and many other semiprecious stones, Jade, in all its shades. from the dark green of the Russian to the milky white and apple green of the Chinese, seems to be prime favorite among luck stones.

These women purchasers say that it has sacred and powerful preservative qualities in itself, and when carved in the form of sacred animals, fruit or symbols will save its price in doctors' bills within a year. The corals are according to Indian tradition, an infallible charm against the evil eye. So these vie in popularity with those more Oriental in character. - Philadelphia Press.



A detachable lace lining for your muff, with frills of edging at either end, is the latest makeshift, and a very useful one, too, since in a moment you can transform a plain muff into a dressy one by using two pins.

Belts still have a prominent place among the pretty trifles, and the variety is endless. They are made of strands of black velvet ribbon held in place by metal slides, which give them the pointed effect in the back.

Fine flowers are very much worn in the hair for evening dress, and if the color of the hair is bright a black chrysanthemum or a black rose is very effective. The fine flowers usually have something of the wreath effect.

Buckles for belts show a great variety in their enamelled decorations. which are so beautifully tinted that they look like jewels. The gold or en amelled buckle is most generally used except with gray and white gowns. when the silver is found to be most

One of the latest fancies in handker chiefs shows a row of fine dots in color just above the hem, and a monogram in the same tint in one corner. Some thing still more dainty is the fine shee narrow-hemmed handkerchief, with only the monogram done in white and

warned in time against such a foolish A remote period is the one due at practice, for they will assuredly dam-

Pick Out the Diseased Potatoes. Look over the seed potatoes and remove every one that shows the slightest symptoms of disease. A single diseased tuber may cause disease to spread among the whole.

Fattening Value of Corn.

The fattening value of corn depends upon its proportion of free oil or fat, and its large share of starch, sugar, Some portions are indigestible, but corn gives better results for fattening than any other grain.

Alm to Improve. The poor farmer cannot hold his ground against one who nims to improve. This is an era of "the survival of the fittest," even in farming, and the farmer who believes in the use of fertilizers, will have the largest yield of crops and greater profits, as well-as be able to hold out against competition on the part of other farmers.

Profit in Sheep. Farmers who keep the mutton breeds of sheep do not complain that sheep do not pay. It is the farmer who makes specialty of wool, and who sends to market sheep no larger than lambs, who does not find profit in sheep. Young lambs alone give good profits and often bring more in market than the matured sheep and its wool; but such lambs are of the quick-maturing and excellent mutton breeds,

The Value of Wood Ashes.

Wood ashes give excellent results on sandy soils, due to the lime and potash in the ashes. For fruit trees wood ashes have been found excellent, and they also benefit clover and grass On heavy soils much of the value of the ashes is due to the lime, and where potash is required no better fertilizer can be found than ashes. Coal ashes contain little or no plant food, and for agricultural purposes would not pay for the hauling. On sandy soil the coal ashes sometimes serve to make the land a little heavier.

The Time to Spread the Manure.

A problem to many farmers is when to spread the manure. If done in the fall upon plowed ground the land may lose portions of the plant food by flow of water from the land. If done in the spring the work comes during a busy period. In such cases the topog raphy of the land is largely to be con sidered, and no plan or method will apply for all. The effects of liming the land are also frequently discussed, but the application of lime must be governed by the amount of green material plowed under, the requirements of the soil regarding lime and its acidity. The farmer must endeavor to study his conditions, for too little lime may be of no service, while too much may

Preparing Clover For Poultry.

The method of preparing clover for poultry is to use second-growth hay. and cut it into very short lengths, onequarter inch, if possible. The cut lover is then scalded and left until the next morning, when it will be warm enough for use. A teaspoonful of salt should be added to every gallon of water used in moistening the clover. Before feeding it to the hens, sprinkle the mess with a mixture of cornmeal, bran and ground oats, turning the clover over occasionally until the whole is well sprinkled with the grain foods. wis will accept it readily, and it will serve as an agreeable change from corn and wheat, promoting egg production and assisting to keep the

The Horse Ration. We have always fed oats and bran, and continue to feed the same. We has advanced in harmony with oats. therefore, there could be no economy in substituting other feeds in the place of oats. In this State and in other corn cheaper than oats, and horses can be kept more economically. Corn costs more per bushel, but it goes very much further, so that the same money invested in corn as in oats will last We do not feed corn because we think oats much better. We mix a little oilmeal with our bran and onts. The horses do not like the oilment quite so well as they do the feed without it, but after they become used to eating it we think it is a good ration to mix with our other feed in small quantities.-McLaughlin Brothers, in

Rural New-Yorker. Sanitary Milk. There is no better plan in the State for the manufacture of sanitary milk versity of Illinois. The dairy barn and mangers are made entirely of and the barn is so arranged that everything can be easily cleaned and flooded

One Source of Pertile Land.

upon the fertility of the farm. Some breeds can forage better than others. some can find subsistence on hilly land that cannot be plowed, and some require less care than others; but there are breeds which thrive only on luxuriant pasturage and which demand attention during all seasons of the year. On certain farms only the active breeds are suitable, but on other farms the most profit is derived by the use of breeds that give a return for the extra labor bestowed. Every farmer must be capable of selecting what he requires, and if he is unable to do so then he has something to learn as a farmer. What each farmer should endeavor to do is to plan intelligently in advance his operations for the year. He may probably learn much by observing his neighbors, but there will be some conditions on his farm that do not apply to their soils, and he must solve the problems unaided. Much benefit is derived by farmers from the work of the experiment stations, but the farmer should also make his farm one on which to experiment. information given from the stations will be valuable and of great assistance, but the many little details pertaining to each farm cannot be anticipated by the directors of the stations, and farmers can therefore not only educate themselves by experiments. but also be of service to the stations by making known their experience.

The Sile in Summer.

Did any of our readers in the parts of the country West where they were drought stricken last summer have a illo full of silage to fall back upon' If they did then they are in a position to realize what it means to have such a resource against drought and poor pasture. If they did not, then they hould at once determine to be so pro vided another season. There is hardly season when during part at least of the summer the silo will not prove a valuable aid to the keeper of live stock, and in many sections the owners of siles are fast coming to the conclusion that the sile is almost as valuable in the summer as in the winter. We have heretofore given our experience in regard to the way silage keeps when left alone.

We were about to go to work filling the silos, and in one there were about twenty-five tons left over from the previous season. We were going to town, as many farmers do when it would be better for them to stay at home, and left orders for the silo to be cleaned out ready to begin filling the next day. When we returned in the afternoon we found that twenty-five tons of as good silage as we ever saw had been piled out in the barnyard as manure. Had we been at home and seen its condition after the thin, mouldy top was removed, that silage would have been saved. We learned then that the silage will keep if left alone, and how long it will keep we do not know, but we do know that if there is any left over in the spring it is best to take care of it to tide over summer droughts. Now, let all of our readers put this in their pipes and smoke over it, and resolve to have some silage next summer and be independent of dry weather.-Prairie Farmer.

Orchards For Chicken Runs.

One of the poorest chicken runs one can build is that barren of all shade, It is impossible for the chickens to find pleasure and comfort in such a cheerless place. All through the summer they will suffer from the heat, and the chief object of the run will e nullified for a good part of the Shade is necessary for the wel- father was a huckster." fare of the fowls, and it should be supplied artificially if nature has not already given it. We should endeavor to make the poultry yards both attractive and profitable. Now, one of the best ways to do this is to select wisely fruit trees and plant them in the run believe that the price of other grain for shade for the fowls and for their fruit. Fowls and fruit can be raised together successfully, and one will net almost as much as the other. Every acre of poultry land not occupied by raising States the farmers feed princi- fruit trees I consider wasted, or rather pally corn to their horses, because it is it is failing to produce all that it should. There still exists an old notion that fruit and fowls cannot be raised successfully together, but that should be dispelled. To prove this, try a plan similar to mine.

Select plum, cherry, apple or pear trees for the poutry run, taking care that good varieties of commercial fruit be obtained from a reliable nursery. Plant these far enough apart so that the trees will have room to grow and expand. If dwarf varieties are selected they can be planted much closer together. Plum trees should not be planted closer than twelve feet, and the apple and cherry trees nearer than twenty feet. The chicken run should be planted with blue grass and clover, and the grass will add greatly to the \$1.50 in his pocket. than the one in operation at the Uni- fertility of the soil. When the trees are first planted they should be suris arranged for forty cows. The floor rounded by a fence of chicken wire, but when they have become well estabcement, the stalls are made of iron, lished they will not need this protection. The fowls will do no damage then to the roots. Indeed, it is well every day. The udders of the cows to cultivate the soil around the trees are washed before every milking, and and let the chickens scratch and walthe milk is immediately cooled to for- low in it. The chickens will actually ty degrees, bottled and placed in a do all the cultivation that the trees tank of cold water until delivered. Ev- need, and if we add a little rich ery pail, bottle and cloth used in the manure every year around the roots whole process is not only well cleansed little further attention will be needed. after each using by thoroughly wash- The chickens will keep down apple ing and scalding, but is placed in a tree borers, grubs and worms, and brick oven and sterilized with hot where caterpillars and other insects steam for a period of five minutes. It get on the leaves and branches, it is has been found that milk made in this only necessary to dislodge them by manner not only keeps longer, but is shaking. The chickens will then atof higher quality than when made in tend to them. In this way one can the ordinary way.-The Dairy World. | make the fruit yield almost as much profit as the chickens. It is certainly a new. You must go. The directors'll profit that we cannot overlook.—Annie never stand that." - Chicago Record-The selection of live stock depends C. Webster, in American Cultivator.



Remorse.

When Mildred goes to shop she takes
Her sweetest smile along.
And as she counts her change she makes
Me happy with her songs.
But, soiled and battered all to smash,
She limps back home to fret
Because she bought a lot of trush
The foolish only get.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Forgave His Enemies. "And he died in peace with all the world." "Yes, he even forgave the doctor who

attended him."-Baltimore World. Absorbing. Clara-"It's a thrilling story, isn't

Maud-"One of the most thrilling I ever read. I couldn't skip more than balf of it."-Detroit Free Press.

Looking Out For Comfort.

Henry-"How can a man tell when he begins to get old?"

John-"Well, a man has begun to get old when he finds out that he would rather sit by the fire than go sleighriding."-Detroit Free Press,

Encouraging.

Phrenologist-"And the bump of no quisitiveness-Cholly-"Ah! I have a bump of ac

quisitiveness! His Friend-"Bah Jove! Cholly. may be you're going to marry Miss Gotrox!"-Puck

Protecting Him After a Fashion, Burglar-"Take off that coat and

Victim-"But I shall get chilled if ! disrobe.

Burglar-"No, you won't. I'll keep you covered with this gun."-Chelsen (Mass.) Gazette.

Word From the Wanderer.



Dear Tom-"Here it is three weeks after Christmas, and as I write this I sit with my window open. Think of doing that back in old New England!"

Gentlemen.

"You don't know how to make love!" sneered the Gentleman of the Old School

"No." laughed the Gentleman of the New School, "I leave all that to the women. 1 have need only to make money!"-Life.

An Old Story.

Castleton-"Willie, for a younger prother, you don't seem to have much turiosity about your sister and my-

Willie-"No. I did when the fellows first came, but now I guess I've seen all there is to be seen."-Detroit Free

The Healing Touch of Time. Mrs. Dash-"The idea of Mrs. Rash having society aspirations; why, her

Mr. Dash-"Yes; she's entirely too forward. She ought to hang back until people have forgotten it. Now, in our case, my dear it was your grandfather who was a huckster."-Detroit Free Press.

Cool.

"You don't get such poetry as was written in days gone by," said the regretful person. "Of course you don't." answered the

smug modernist. "There is no further demand for it. There is so much days-gone-by poetry already on the market that there is no further demand for it."-Washington Star.

A Cold Rejoinder.

"Dere ain't much sympathy in dis world, an' dat's a fack," said Meandering Mike. "I took dat policeman into me confidence. I told him dat I had had all de troubles extant; dat I was jes' a collection of sorrows." "What did he do?"

"He loooked me over an' den said it was about time fur him to take up a collection."-Washington Star.

The Conventional Dollar. The boy finally confided to me that he was coming to New York, and with

"You are tempting Fate!" I exclaimed, and urged him by all means to throw the half-dollar into the bay, as we crossed over on the ferry. " But he was brave, and declared he would succeed, in spite of convention nlitles .- Puck.

Wherein He Failed.

"Here," said the president of the street railway company, "you'll have We must to look for another job. make a change."

"What's the trouble? We haven't had any strikes lately. I've succeeded in keeping the men satisfied on low wages, and I've been cutting down the other operating expenses right along, haven't I?

"Yes, but I've just been inspecting the cars, and I find that the straps in most of them are nearly as good as

THE JEFFERSON SUPPLY COMPANY

Being the largest distributor of General Merchandise in this vicinity, is always in position to give the best quality of goods. Its aim is not to sell you cheap goods but when quality is considered the price will always be found right.

Its departments are all well filled, and among the specialties handled may be mentioned L. Adler Bros., Rochester, N. Y., Clothing, than which there is none better made; W. L. Douglass Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass., Shoes; Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y., Canned Goods; and Pillsbury's Flour.

This is a fair representation of the class of goods it is selling to its customers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Brookville Pa Since 1878. 12 FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

BATTERIES OF WARSHIPS.

The Pennsylvania and Colorado Packed With Guns.

JOHN TRUDGEN, Solicitor,

The descriptions of the two armore1 cruisers, the Pennsylvania and Colorado, now building at the Cramps' yards, bring out the fact that they will be packed with guns. Each ven-sel will carry 66 pieces of ordnance, ranging in callber from the 8-inch. breech-loading, high-powered rifle to the 1-pounder. Each vessel will mount four 8-inch and 15 6-inch guns, which will constitute the main batteries. The auxiliary armament is made is made up of 18 3-inch, 12 3-

pounders, 8 1-pounders, 2 3-pounder field guns, two machine guns and six automatic pleces. Such an arma-ment reveals a tendency to return to the old method of giving a ship as many guns as she could carry and serve effectively. In the old days of the sailing navy some of the line-of battle ships, notably the Pennsylvania, carried as many as 130 guns. Very few of these pieces were of heavier caliber than the 32 or 42-pounders. The 68-pounder was then regarded as a very heavy caliber, and the larger shell gun was supplied but sparingly. A ship like the Pennsylvania of the old days-she was burned at the Norfock navy yard in 1861-required from 1,000 to 1,200 men to perform the duties of seamen and artillerists. The broadside weight of metal thrown from a ship of this class was very light as compared with one or her successors of to-day, and the amount of physical labor required to produce this result was enormous. The aggregate weight of metal thrown by 25 42-pounders. each of which was served by a crew of six or eight men, would not equal, or more than equal, the weight of one modern projectile of the highest type.

SCIENTIFIC HERALDRY.

Some of the Curious Coats of Arms Recently Seen.

A correspondent of the London Times gives some curious examples of science adapted to heraldy. They are derived from banners and banner ets which hung in the reception room of the British Association during its recent meeting at Glasgow. The banner of Sir William Huggins, the eminent spectroscopist, shows the solar spectrum for a crest and the constel lation Orion for a cost of arms. That of Sir William Crookes presents a radiometer and three prisms, together with the quaint motto: "Ubi crux ibi lux"-where the cross (Crookes) there light. On Herschel's coat of arms there appearthe sun in the chlef and a telescope in the base. Sir William Turner bears as a charge a wheel; Siemens blazons what is apparently a beet root-he was interested in sugar produced from that source, and Sir Roderick Murchison, geographer and geologist, a pecten

L. M. SNYDER, Practical Horse-Shoer and General Blacksmith.



shooling done in the neatest manner the latest improved methods. Re-of all kinds carefully and promptly SATISFACTION GUARANTAID.

HORSE CLIPPING Have just received a complete set of machine horse clippers of latest style '88 patters and am prepared to do clipping in the best possible manner at reasonable rates.

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BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH MY.

Reynoldsville, Penn'a.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE

IN EFFECT NOV. 3, 1901. NORTH BOUND. EASTERN TIME. | 4 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 2 CRYC. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. * 9 00 · 4 10 *10 00 10 12 ... Ridgway
Johnsonburg
Mt. Jewett Bradford.....Ar. Buffalo

Arrivo. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. Additional train leaves Butler for Punxsutaw-ney 7:30 A. M. daily, except Sundays.

SOUTH BOUND, EASTERN TIME. 13 9 B 5 7 Leuve A. M. A. H. A. M. P. M. P. M. 7 40 Buffalo Lv. = 9 0) f 8 15 10 15 Bradford Lv. . . . West Mosgrove... 5 34

.... 11 00 6 45 ... Arrive. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. Additional train leaves Punxsutawney for But-ler 4:55 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

CLEARFIELD DIVISION 75 | 78 | HASTHEN TIME. 70 72 Leave. A.M. P. M. Reynoldsville Fails Creek DuBois C. & M. Junction 8 20 12 45 DaBols 8 11 12 28 C. & M. Junction 7 81 11 40 Curwensville 7 18 11 38 Clearl'd, Mkt. St. † 7 10 111 30 Clearl'd, N. Y. C.

P. M. A. M. Leave. Arrive. A. M. P. M. . Daily. † Daily except Sunday. Trains 3 and 6 are solid vestibuled, with hand-some day coaches, and reclining chair cars, also cafe cars daily except Studay. Trains 2 and 7 have Pullman Sleepers between Buffalo and Pittsburg, and Rochester and Pitts-

EDWARD C. LAPEY, General Passeuger Agent, 2.) Rochester, N. Y (Form N. P. 2.) **PERENTED**

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You will find Sash, Doors, Frames and Finish of all kinds, Rough and Dressed Lumber, High Grade Varnishes, Lead and Oil Colors in all shades. And also an overstock of Nails which I will sell cheap.

J. V. YOUNG, Prop.

Magnetic Pole Expedition.

The peninsula of Bootha Felix, the st northern part of the mainland of North America, has been chosen for the headquarters of Prof. Amundsen's three-year magnetic pole expe-dition. The magnetic pole lies with-in this peninsula, the most northern point of which is in about latitude