

The present indications are that our hay-making weather has departed for a time.

Dr. Frachtenberg recently arrived home from a tour of the Neah Bay country in Washington.

Our prune crop was not large this year, but it was of sufficient quantity to justify the operation of the prune dryer for about a week.

Moving picture shows and dances are provided for the students this year as in the past. These entertaining features occur on alternate weeks.

Bandmaster Loos and his boys are again in organization and playing with the same vim and vigor which has characterized their work in the past.

THE YARDSTICK

BASED ON LENGTH OF KING'S ARM



HOW many Americans today know that the yardstick three feet in length, was based on the length of king's arm? How many know that the length of an inch had its conception in the mind of a ruler who decreed that three barley corns, dry and laid end to end, should constitute that unit of measurement?

Foot rules and yard measures are so common in these days that not one person in a thousand stops to consider how they had their origin. Yet the length of these measures was settled upon only after centuries of correction and contention and after a thousand years of attempt to find a common unit of measure.

The foot has been used by so many nations, both ancient and modern, that all scientists believe it was meant to be the length of the human foot.

The Greek foot, for instance, was supposed to be the length of the foot of the hero Hercules. However, Hercules was a large man; so their unit measured 12.14 of our inches. The Macedonians probably took their unit from the foot of some giant leader, for it was 14.08 inches in length. In the Middle Ages the foot in Geneva became 19.21 inches and one foot has been discovered actually 23.22 of our inches in length.

The Germans a few centuries ago attempted to obtain a better unit by taking the average of a number of feet. A surveyor of the sixteenth century prescribed this rule: