LEGS NOT AN EQUAL LENGTH.

THE REASON WHY PEOPLE LOSE THE WAGON WHEN THEY WALK IN A CIRCLE.

The fact that people lost on a desert or in a forest invariably walk in a circle is due to slight inequality in the length of the legs. Careful measurements of a series of skeletons have shown that only 10 per cent. had the leg bones equal in length. In 20 per cent. had the right limb longer than the left, while in 50 per cent. the left leg was the longer. The result of one limb being longer than the other is that naturally he will a person will, unconsciously, take a longer step with the longer limb, and consequently will tread to the right or to the left, according as the left or right leg is the longer, unless the tendency to deviation is corrected by the eye. The left leg being more frequently the longer, as evidenced by measurement of the skeleton, the inclination should take place more frequently to the right than to the left, and this conclusion is quite true as shown by observations made on a number of persons when walking blindfolded. Further, adds Pearson's Weekly, on measurement of the arms, we find that in 15 per cent. the right arm is longer than the left, while in 21 per cent. the left arm is the longer, showing that a considerable majority of persons are right-handed and left-legged. The inequality in the length of the limb is not confined to any particular one or race, but seems to be universal in all respects.

The Human Brain.

As to the brain being the seat of the intellect there is, of course, no question whatever. Phrenology and physiology alike teach that the larger the brain, other things being equal, the greater the mental power. Still there is a popular misapprehension on this point. A large head does not necessarily and invariably imply the existence within it of a great intellect. The head must be in a proper proportion to the body. Big men have larger heads than small ones, and women, on the average, are wider or stronger, but because their bodies are larger. The proportion of the head to the whole organism must be taken into account. It is very common to find wide differences between individuals in the thickness and size of the bones of the skull. A large head may indicate a comparatively small brain. This seems to have been the case with the celebrated Gambetta. When his brain was weighed after his death people were astonished to find that it was below the average. Such a fact reminds us that another thing to be taken into account is the quality of the brain organism. Great size of brain may be accompanied with inferior organic quality. So on the other hand a fine brain may be small in its dimensions by lack of vital power in the body. The brain needs to be well nourished in order to perform its functions with energy, and thus we are brought back to the old maxim that a sound mind needs a sound body. In view of all these difficulties in measuring the quality of a living brain it is not surprising that some famous steps are made there when an attempt is made to apply the principles of phrenology to the actual conduct of men. There are so many elements of uncertainty to render a positive judgment exactly truthworthy in all cases. Just how great the variation may be in the apparent brain capacity of individuals, all of whom possess extraordinary mental endowments, is well illustrated by the following table, for which we are indebted to Dr. H. S. Drayton, the editor of the Cosmopolitan Journal. It exhibits the brain weight, in ounces, of nine celebrated men. The reader should be informed that the average brain weight is from 45 to 47 ounces. Cromwell, 71; Turgenieff, 70; Cuvier, 64; Byron, 63; Schiller, 63; Kant, 63; Hume, 63; Dante, 54; Gambetta, 42.

"Now it can hardly be supposed that the mental capacity of Cromwell or Turgenieff was really so much great than that of Dante or Gambetta as the comparison of brain weights would seem to indicate. And what would the readers of Dante say if they were solemnly assured that the intellect of the great Italian poet was inferior to that of Byron in the proportion of 63 to 54? Manifestly, if the figures in this table are correct, there must have been other things besides the weight of the brain which went to the making of mental endowments of these men. But when we speak in general terms we find that there really is an association between the weight of the brain and the manifestation of intellectual power. Look, for instance, at the following table in which the average weight of a number of individuals of different races is exhibited:

Race.	Oz. of Brain.
1. English	55
2. German	54½
3. Frenchmen	53½
4. Negroes	49½
5. Australians	48

When we consider the history of these different peoples, and compare their achievements, we cannot doubt that such a table fairly exhibits the intellectual difference between them, although it is no strict measure of it. But, coming to individual instances, we may have a Dante or a Gambetta, with a brain smaller than the average of his race, rising above the level of his fellows through the force of a superior nervous organization and a better co-ordination of vital powers.—*Prof. Garrett P. Serviss, in, the Chautauquan.*

People Should Not Sleep Together.

[*From Good Health.*]

Persons often ask, "Is it healthful for two persons to sleep in the same bed?" This same question is varied thus: "Is it healthful for an aged and very young person to sleep together? If not, which suffers most, the aged or the young person?" We have often observed these questions by saying no to the first question. It is always unhealthy for two persons to sleep together in the same bed and under the same covers. The air under the bed covers immediately surrounding the body of the sleeper is exceedingly impure, becoming more and more impregnated with poisonous substances escaping through the excretory glands of the skin from the moment the person retires until he arises. The foul of the bed clothing, after having been occupied for a night, is often positively offensive to the nostrils of a person with an unimpaired sense of smell—especially one who has just come in from outdoors, where the fresh, pure air has been breathed.

The poisonous character of this under-the-bedclothes air would be somewhat more likely to affect the susceptible constitution of a child than that of an adult. In elderly persons the amount of the impurities in the air surrounding the sleeper must be greater than in younger persons; consequently with both persons would be more or less injured, the proportion of harm would doubtless be greater to the younger person than to the person of more advanced years.

Mr. Treves of the London Hospital has called attention to the fact that wounds, especially of the lower limbs, heal much sooner when exposed to the open air, instead of being covered by bandaging. He remarks that the air under the bandaging is foul and stagnant, and hence likely to be very harmful to wounds with which it may come in contact.

Wagner Stood on His Head.

[Dodd's Chronicle.]

Wagner, the eminent composer, had the nerves of an ideal. One he was climbing a precipitous mountain in company with a young friend. When some distance up and walking along a narrow ledge, the companion, who was following, called out that he was growing giddy.

Wagner turned round on the ledge of rock, called to his friend, and placed him between the rock and himself to the front.

Photographer, Ferdinand Prenger, relates an incident of a visit to Wagner at his Swiss house. The two men sat one morning on an ottoman in the drawing room, talking over the events of the years.

Suddenly Wagner, who was 60 years old, rose and stood on his head upon the ottoman.

Astonishment Wagner's wife entered. Her surprise and alarm caused her to run to her husband, exclaiming: "Ah, Richard! Richard!" Quietly recovering himself, he assured her that he was sane, and wished to show the he could stand on his head at 60, which was more than Ferdinan could do.

Sued Canal 2,000 Years Ago.

[*From the St. Louis Republic.*]

The idea of a canal along the present route of the great Suez was considered practicable and excavations were actually commenced upwards of 1800 years ago, and in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, 270 years before Christ, the canal of that time was perfected. The canal was a small affair, of course, compared with the present waterway, but was sufficient for the war galleys of the time. It is a historical fact that Cleopatra, after Actium, tried to escape by that route, but was prevented by the fleets Arabs.

Origin of Marriage.

An old story tells that when Jupiter and Juno were married, the wedding was celebrated with great splendor. A feast was given to which all the gods were invited. Many princes and fine robes from the earth were also invited.

Among the rest came a Persian prince named Chrysalus. He was "rich in golden spurs, in gay robes and with a majestical pressure." He was attended by a train of gorgeously dressed followers, lords and knights and fine gentlemen. But with all his state and riches, Chrysalus was but a foolish fellow, with an empty head and a silly speech. And it is very likely that the ostentatious parade of his rank and possessions only served to make the fact of his lack of all more apparent and more absurd.

Seeing a prince come in such pomp and state, all the gods rose to do him honor. They hastened to give him a lofty seat and to welcome him in their midst. But Jupiter, who was no doubt a man of fine perceptions, no sooner looked at him than he "perceived that he was a light, plausible, little fellow." In his wrath that such a man should be found in such high place, Jupiter suddenly turned him and all his proud followers into little beetles, and condemned them to move about forever spinning themselves, but fulfilling no good purpose.—New York World.

Glucose Used for Curing Leather.

"Glucose has grown to be one of the most valuable and indispensable articles of commerce in our business," said F. J. Barnett, representative of a Massachusetts shoe factory. "It is used for curing leather and is of more service for that purpose than any other material we employ. I can tell at a glance a piece of shoe leather that hasn't been subjected to the curing properties of glucose by a peculiar red gloss that distinguishes it from leather that has come in contact with the juice extracted from corn. We get our main supply of glucose from Council Bluffs and Sioux City, Ia., though Kansas and Nebraska also have large manufacturing establishments engaged in its manufacture, or perhaps I should say its extraction. With the increase in the utilization of glucose by the boot and shoe manufactories and the big tanneries of the country, the industry is rapidly growing and promises to become one of the most important of the west soon."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Famous Mohawk Prayer Book.

In 1769 Rev. John Ogilvie, assistant minister of Trinity church, New York, had twenty-two Episcopal prayer books printed in the Mohawk language. These few copies were ordered by him of a leather and gold and were afterward used as presents to particular friends. I am unable to say how many of these unique prayer books are now in existence. One thing is sure, however, any one of them is worth several times its weight in gold. Mrs. John Ogilvie Rasmusen, of Mystic, Conn., has, according to current report, been offered $500 for her copy of the work, the trustees of the British museum being the parties who made the offer.—St. Louis Republic.

Boys Afraid of Vaccination.

I once was present when a school of eighty or ninety boys between the ages of ten and fourteen underwent the simple and painless operation of vaccination. I shall not soon forget it. Each boy entered the operating room white and trembling, as if he anticipated actual torture, and the climax was reached when the operation of the footfall decree, a fine athletic fellow, dropped in a faint as his sleeve was being rolled up. The doctor afterward told me that he had seen an officer in the army do the same thing on a similar occasion from sheer fright.—Pall Mall Gazette.

An Old Church Knocker.

The grotesque knocker on the sanctuary door of Durham cathedral, which bears a rather distant resemblance to a lion, is said to be of the Twelfth century. The hollows for the eyes may have been formerly filled with crystal or enamel, or, as it had been suggested, the open eyes may have been contrived to emit light from within the church, so as to guide the pagans being seeking sanctuary by night to the welcome haven of safety.—Chambers' Journal.

Wageworkers of the West.

According to the most conservative estimates, the number of operatives now employed in factories and mills west of the Mississippi is 126,704, earning wages $75,426,379 a year. Of these factory and mill hands are in the country west of the Mississippi, and their yearly earnings aggregate $32,773,414.—Edward Rosewater's Omaha Address.

Entirely Too Reckless.

Agent—Very sorry, sir, but we cannot accept your application for life insurance. You are too great a risk.

Mr. Jolly—Eh? Eh?

Agent—Yes, sir. You were caught the other day playing "Follow My Leader" with your little boy, and you let your boy be the leader.—Coal News.

Dr. Schliemann found bits of glass in his excavations at Mycenae, though Homer does not mention it as a substance known in his time.

PLANT THE BEST VARIETIES.

The Great Profit of the Crop Depends Mainly Upon the Seed Used.

There is a wonderful difference in the different varieties of all farm crops. Some varieties of wheat kick long, plump, solid grains, while others have small inferior grains. A basket of some varieties of wheat will "overrun" the alloted weight of sixty pounds to the bushel two or three pounds and more, while other varieties will fall a pound of pounds per bushel. The same is true of oats. If the best profitable varieties were used by every farmer, millions of bushels more wheat and oats would be grown. There is a great want among farmers in this regard.

Again we look at the corn crop, and here we find still greater differences in varieties. Take the small ear, Pride of the North, which is only intended for extreme northern localities, where large ears will not mature, and we find thousands of farmers "monkeying" with this small ear variety every spring, when other varieties would produce twice as much.

Take the Mastodon variety, a large yellow ear corn. It will grow about double as much as the little Pride of the North. The ears are nearly twice as large and the grains much larger and deeper. Other varieties of large ear corn have the same advantage over the small ear kinds, but this is enough. Let us take potatoes, and here there is still a greater difference in varieties. Some kinds will not yield over one-fourth as much as other kinds, because the potato is instructed in growing to a greater extent than almost any other farm crop. Many varieties have "run out," and this by bad treatment. Few suppose a "run out" sort is used for seed alongside of a fresh, vigorous variety, but it is true, and by bad treatment. Few suppose a "run out" sort is used for seed alongside of a fresh, vigorous variety, but it is true, and they do. Why, almost every one has seen two or four times the amount of gold from the hill so that obtained from the "run out" kinds.

You cannot be too particular about varieties. The close profit of the crop depends upon the kind of seed used. "It is no use to talk." Every body knows that the best seed must be used to get the best crop. Why then violate this rule known in this universal, this unerring principle in the vain hope of securing a good crop? It is true that poor seed grown on good soil with best corn and culture may produce as well as good seed on poor soil with poor corn and culture, and even this is a risk. But the only sensible course left is to plant the best seed of the best varieties on the best soil you have or can have, giving the best care in plowing, cultivating, planting and cultivation. This is the only sure road to success, says Western Plowman, after making the above recommendations.

Hubbard Squash and the Borer.

The great difficulty in raising the best kinds of squashes is in dealing with the squash borer. A correspondent of The Country Gentleman, who had tried paris green without avail, has had success with the following plan in raising Hubbard squashes: "The moth that lays the eggs that produce the borers appears about June 20. The eggs are deposited at that time and for a month later, on the vine or near the ground, and they hatch in about ten days, and the borers at once begin to eat into the vine and pierce their hidden way along the center of the vine, growing as they eat, and when the vine has grown several feet in length and has set fruit in abundance the leaves begin to wilt, signs of death appear, and all one's labor goes for naught.

"The remedy is, as soon as the eggs are first deposited, and once a week thereafter, visit every vine, carefully lift it and rub the part from the ground upward three or four inches with the fingers, and all the eggs will be easily crushed. This can be done very rapidly, and if done with care it is a sure remedy. Sometimes later in the season, till near the end of July, eggs may be deposited at the joints of the vine. These should be looked after. The ground for squashes should be very rich as far as one expects the vines to run, and should be kept free from weeds as long as it can be done without disturbing the vines. If this is done weeds will strike down at every joint and send out an abundance of fibrous roots that will support the plant when it has been entirely cut off at the surface where the seed was planted. Last season I raised twenty good, ripe squashes from a single vine."

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ARRIVE.

From all Eastern points ..... 3:00 a m
From Ogden, Portland and the Pacific coast ..... 7:00 a m
Park City and Cache Valley ..... 10:15 a m
From all Eastern points ..... 10:30 a m
From Cache Valley and Ogden ..... 7:00 p m
(From Milford and intermediate points) ..... 3:00 a m
From Park and Eureka ..... 8:45 p m
*From Tintic and intermediate points ..... 4:00 p m

DEPART.

For all eastern points ..... 6:30 a m
For Ogden and intermediate points ..... 7:00 a m
For Butte, Portland and Pacific coast ..... 10:00 a m
For Cache Valley ..... 9:30 a m
For Cache Valley and Park City ..... 6:00 p m
For all Eastern points and San Francisco ..... 6:30 p m
(For Park, Eureka and Milford ..... 3:00 p m
For Park and intermediate points ..... 6:30 p m
*For Eureka and Tintic ..... 7:45 a m

*Daily. Sundays excepted.

(Trains between Park and Milford do not run Sundays.)

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No. 4—For Provo, Salina, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 8:45 p.m.
No. 6—For Provo, Salina, Grand Junction and Denver ..... 8:45 p.m.
No. 8—For Provo ..... 7:15 a.m.
No. 10—For Provo ..... 7:15 a.m.
No. 12—For Provo and Way ..... 3:15 p.m.
No. 14—For Provo and Way ..... 6:00 p.m.
No. 16—For Provo and Mid Special ..... 8:00 p.m.

WESTERN SALT LAKE.

No. 1—From Provo, Salina, Grand Junction and the East ..... 11:00 a.m.
No. 3—From Provo, Salina, Grand Junction and the East ..... 11:40 p.m.
No. 5—From Provo, Salina, Grand Junction and the East ..... 3:40 p.m.
No. 7—From Provo, Payson and Eureka ..... 10:20 a.m.
No. 9—From Nephi ..... 7:00 p.m.
No. 11—From Ft. Douglas and Ogden ..... 9:00 a.m.
No. 13—From Ogden and the West ..... 7:30 a.m.
No. 15—From Ogden and the West ..... 3:30 p.m.

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200 CHILDREN'S KNEE PANTS, ages 4 to 12, go for 10c., worth 25c.
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