

HARDSHIP ENDURED BY ALASKAN TRAILERS

Alaskan Enumerators Work With Mercury Standing at 70 Below.

COUNT MADE IN MID-WINTER

In Worst Weather for Years, Men Faithfully Carry on Work—By Good Fortune None Die—Alaska Is Rich in Agriculture.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 26.—That the Census Service lost none of its men by freezing to death, and that every man returned safely, is a matter of congratulation and good fortune, says Special Agent William A. McKenzie, in his general report on the gathering of the census in the Fourth or Fairbanks District of Alaska.

"There were in this part of Alaska," he adds, "more deaths from the weather the past winter than in all past years, and the persons who met such deaths did not begin to go through the sacrifice and privation suffered by these agents of our service. No men who travel in this part of the country ever consider that there is any hardship unless there is loss of life, and they take their work as a matter of course, naturally, though they drop in their tracks at the end of the day."

The Census Bureau has not yet compiled the returns from the Alaska enumerations. In fact, complete returns are not yet in, but this preliminary report from Special Agent McKenzie contained so much of interest that the general features were made public. His is the first report to come to hand.

Other special agents, later to report, are Andrew N. Thompson of the Juneau District; Joseph H. Romig, of the Seward District, and William T. Lopp, of the Nome District, the latter extending to the most northern part of Alaska, the most difficult of all to cover.

Many Hardships Endured. In his preliminary report, Special Agent McKenzie tells of the completion of the enumeration of his district and declares that it would have been a physical impossibility to have taken the census there at any other time than in midwinter. He modestly records, also, the hardships and hardships endured in his special agents during the severest winter ever known in the section of Alaska under his supervision.

During December and January, he says, the sun shone only from one to two hours a day. The temperature ranged between 30 and 70 degrees, averaging 40 degrees below zero, and the fine, salt-like snow lay from 3 to 20 feet in depth. The special agents used dogs and sleds in covering the recording districts, and assigned to them, many of their dogs were frozen to death; some agents suffered from frozen faces and hands; one was found dead, and another, after a long illness, died of pneumonia.

Director Durand followed McKenzie to take the census of Alaska during the winter. Instead of beginning April 15, as in the United States, he was advised that the enumeration of Alaska could be made in midwinter with less difficulty and danger to the enumerators, and with more accuracy as to the actual count, than at any other time of the year.

McKenzie is a native of Providence, R. I., and for several years has been connected with the Census Bureau as an expert capacity, especially on the subject of Alaska. His district comprises about 100 square miles.

Director Durand followed McKenzie to take the census of Alaska during the winter. Instead of beginning April 15, as in the United States, he was advised that the enumeration of Alaska could be made in midwinter with less difficulty and danger to the enumerators, and with more accuracy as to the actual count, than at any other time of the year.

McKenzie is a native of Providence, R. I., and for several years has been connected with the Census Bureau as an expert capacity, especially on the subject of Alaska. His district comprises about 100 square miles.

Director Durand followed McKenzie to take the census of Alaska during the winter. Instead of beginning April 15, as in the United States, he was advised that the enumeration of Alaska could be made in midwinter with less difficulty and danger to the enumerators, and with more accuracy as to the actual count, than at any other time of the year.

McKenzie is a native of Providence, R. I., and for several years has been connected with the Census Bureau as an expert capacity, especially on the subject of Alaska. His district comprises about 100 square miles.

Director Durand followed McKenzie to take the census of Alaska during the winter. Instead of beginning April 15, as in the United States, he was advised that the enumeration of Alaska could be made in midwinter with less difficulty and danger to the enumerators, and with more accuracy as to the actual count, than at any other time of the year.

McKenzie is a native of Providence, R. I., and for several years has been connected with the Census Bureau as an expert capacity, especially on the subject of Alaska. His district comprises about 100 square miles.

Director Durand followed McKenzie to take the census of Alaska during the winter. Instead of beginning April 15, as in the United States, he was advised that the enumeration of Alaska could be made in midwinter with less difficulty and danger to the enumerators, and with more accuracy as to the actual count, than at any other time of the year.

McKenzie is a native of Providence, R. I., and for several years has been connected with the Census Bureau as an expert capacity, especially on the subject of Alaska. His district comprises about 100 square miles.

Director Durand followed McKenzie to take the census of Alaska during the winter. Instead of beginning April 15, as in the United States, he was advised that the enumeration of Alaska could be made in midwinter with less difficulty and danger to the enumerators, and with more accuracy as to the actual count, than at any other time of the year.

McKenzie is a native of Providence, R. I., and for several years has been connected with the Census Bureau as an expert capacity, especially on the subject of Alaska. His district comprises about 100 square miles.

Director Durand followed McKenzie to take the census of Alaska during the winter. Instead of beginning April 15, as in the United States, he was advised that the enumeration of Alaska could be made in midwinter with less difficulty and danger to the enumerators, and with more accuracy as to the actual count, than at any other time of the year.

McKenzie is a native of Providence, R. I., and for several years has been connected with the Census Bureau as an expert capacity, especially on the subject of Alaska. His district comprises about 100 square miles.

dollars, blueberries and cranberries grow wild in profusion, the two latter in such quantities as to warrant every family's having a plentiful supply for the long winter months at practically no effort beyond the gathering. No pretense is made to cultivate the growth of these berries. Some experiments with strawberry plants have been made, but so far with little success, and the lessons learned will this coming season warrant a good growth in this district.

Reindeer Has Limitations. "Other experiments with winter wheat are being carried on by individuals and at the Government Experiment Station, and so far have been favorably reported on, although none of the grains, excepting possibly the growth of hay from oats, has reached a marketable value as yet.

"It should be noted that the value of horses in this part of the country is not reported in comparison with dogs, because the cost of keeping a horse is very great and its value as an asset very small.

"Dogs, on the other hand, are the real beasts of burden, and are often valued at \$100 to \$125 each for good leader dogs, and an average of \$25 to \$50 for all other kinds of dogs.

"Reindeer have not become beasts of burden, except as they are used by the natives at the reindeer station at Fort Gibbon in bringing down the killed meat to the Indian village. This herd in charge of the Government is a source of fresh meat to the natives in the vicinity.

"The reindeer as a beast of burden has its limitations and so far has not proved a substitute for the dog. If the reindeer wants to work he will do so, but if he is inclined not to he will quit, wherever he may be, and all the driving in the world will not get anything out of him.

Sickness Is Unknown. "Horses are a success where there are Government roads, and where the trails are good, but the dog will travel anywhere, while horses cannot work below 50 degrees.

"Sickness in this country is almost unknown, except the few minor ailments that do not act as a rule incapacitate from work. Fevers are seldom, if ever, heard of, and the physicians are occupied more with colds, pneumonia, rheumatism and accidents.

A vast part of the Indians in this section of Alaska, and in fact a good part of the whole territory, are afflicted with tuberculosis and chronic diseases, but will not admit such sickness, since it does not incapacitate entirely."

THOMAS DAWSON BURIED

VICTIM OF LOG-JAM ACCIDENT VERY POPULAR.

Fatal Injury Occurs When Young Man Does Dangerous Work for Married Companions.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 26.—(Special.)—Thomas Dawson, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Dawson, of this city, who met his death on Thursday while working with a lumber crew at Wrights, Kiklokat County, was buried Monday in the Mountain View Cemetery. The services were conducted at the family home, and Rev. T. F. Bowen, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, officiated. The pallbearers were Orel and Ray Welsh, Pearl Selvy, Roy Conklin, Ernest Binkley and George Ott.

Dawson had been employed in the lumber mills at Wrights for almost two years, and was always considered a careful workman. On Thursday morning, several large logs had been dumped near the landing on a side hill, on the tramroad, causing a jam. Two workmen had started to clear away the jam, after hooks had been used and found to be unsuccessful in moving them, Dawson told them that it was dangerous and that he replace them saying that the other men had families. He had gone but a short distance when the logs commenced moving. One of the logs, which was nearly four feet thick and 50 feet long, struck young Dawson, causing internal injuries. A physician was immediately sent for, but the distance was 28 miles, and the young man died before the doctor's arrival. After Dawson was struck by the log, he lived one hour and 50 minutes, being conscious and able to recognize his fellow workmen, C. Day, who left here in April, was with his brother when he died. He is employed at Dawson was very popular among the mill men where he was employed. He

was of a jolly disposition, and only a few minutes before his death still retained this trait of character. He was buried at Sheboygan, Wis., March 26, 1889. He went from Sheboygan to La Grande, Or., with his parents and lived there 15 years. He came to Oregon City a year ago last February. He made many friends in this city.

He leaves besides his parents, five brothers: Carl, Kenneth, Howard and a baby brother of this city, and one sister, Arthur Dawson, of Sheboygan, and five sisters: Miss Edna Bernice, Rhoda, Mable and Alice Dawson.

Ties Loaded at Ridgefield. RIDGEFIELD, Wash., July 26.—(Special.)—The tie-loading plant started today. Eighteen hundred feet of track has been built on a spur to the Oregon & Washington Railroad. The company has orders for 500,000 ties and more orders are being received daily.

Previous to this time materials have been towed to the mouth of the Lewis River, loaded on scows and sent to the Albina incline for loading.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 26.—Fire which destroyed the plants of the Durand Lumber Company and the Thomas Brass & Tool Company here early today caused a loss estimated at \$50,000.

REGULARS WIN ON TESTS IN THE NORTH

Margin Is Wide in Selection of Chairman of Committee on Platform.

MINORITY REPORT LIKELY

Senator Burton Elected Permanent Chairman—Nominations Will Be Made Today—Longworth Sees Flaw in Harmon Armor.

COLUMBUS, O., July 26.—The first trial of strength between the "regulars" and "progressives" in the Republican state convention here today resulted in a victory for the "regulars" by a wide margin. Representative Howland, of Cleveland, who has charge of the "progressive" platform, was defeated by Senator Dick for the chairmanship of the resolutions committee by a vote of 15 to 3.

Immediately prior to the vote Mr. Howland announced that while he would not quibble over phrasing, if the platform were in substance unsatisfactory to the "progressives," he would bring a minority report to the floor of the convention tomorrow.

Tariff Supporters on Committee. Nine of Ohio's Republican Representatives are members of the resolutions committee, and all of the nine, including Representatives Howland and Cassidy, supported the "regular" platform, which is one of the issues in the convention. General Warren Kelfer, member from the seventh district, has since maintained that the schedules were not high enough.

As soon as the committee had gone into session word was sent to James R. Garfield, leader of the "progressives" here, that he would be heard.

Senator T. F. Burton was tonight selected as permanent chairman of the convention. This would give him chairmanship of the big Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) delegation in the hands of Maurice Maschke, the vice-chairman, resident of Representatives' headquarters.

The delegation, however, is split over the Governorship and the unit rule will not obtain as far as its 36 votes are concerned.

Governorship Fight Opens. It was generally understood by those who conferred with the leaders that nothing would be done tonight toward uniting upon a candidate for Governor. Senator Burton adhered to his statement of last night that he would be settled upon the floor of the convention tomorrow and not before.

Walter F. Brown, of Toledo, was unanimously elected to his third term as chairman of the state central committee tonight.

Nicholas Longworth was elected temporary chairman of the convention this morning. He said that in Judge Harmon the Democrats had nominated a strong man—a man keen and resourceful as an attorney, and a man of the highest integrity, which he stood meant the ruination of the country. But, he added:

Leaving all other questions aside, there is one thing in Judge Harmon's career that disqualifies him for the Presidency. No man who has spent the active years of his professional life as an advocate of the interests of corporate wealth can bring to the Presidency that single-minded devotion to interests of the people which is essential to the success of any such candidate.

The speaker declared Mr. Harmon, while Governor, had not only failed to appear in the courts in advocacy of the interests of his private clients, "is this," the speaker asked, "proper in an aspirant for the Presidency?"

Tariff Not to Be Dodged. Speaking of the tariff, he said: "The principal issue upon which we, the Republican party in Ohio, will appear to the people in this campaign, is whether we can honestly and bravely recognize the tariff as a principle which we could not dodge if we would; we ought not to, if we could. We are responsible for it in the fullest sense, and we must be more courageous to attempt to shirk our responsibility."

The general progressive platform outlined last night by James R. Garfield himself in connection with a statement issued by Mr. Garfield, it comprises a draft of the state planks which the "progressives" will bring before the resolutions committee in the morning. It was said, that the progressives will be satisfied with.

While Mr. Garfield declined to discuss himself in connection with the Governorship, it was understood that unless these planks were incorporated in the platform substantially as drawn, he would decline to be considered as a candidate for Governor.

The plank demands "actions and measures that will immediately check and ultimately prevent the sinister influence now exerted by public officials and political activities by special interests."

Garfield Makes Demands. The means suggested are a public utilities commission; a general corporation commission; full bank supervision; responsible for corporate actions; enforcement of penalties for the use of corporate funds for political purposes.

Cox, of Cincinnati, claims the nomination of Judge Oren Britt Brown, of Dayton.

Senator T. E. Burton, on whom other leaders—Senator Dick, State Chairman Wadley H. Ellis, Walter Brown, of Toledo, and the rest—have frequently called, but who has called on none of them, describes the field as composed of Warren Harding, ex-Lieutenant-Governor, and Carmel Thompson, Secretary of State, stating that Garfield will have many votes.

WOODMEN FIGHT TODAY (Continued From First Page.)

agreed Snodgrass should be supported for head banker.

John P. Foley is the man behind the Southern California agitation, it is said. Foley edits a paper known as "The Ax."

In this paper he has severely criticized the order's board of management. From this criticism the bitter opposition that is apparent among the Californians has arisen.

There is every prospect that P. E. Snodgrass, of Eugene, head banker, will be re-elected. It is understood Mr. Snodgrass controls a large number of votes of Warren Harding, ex-Lieutenant-Governor, and Carmel Thompson, Secretary of State, and A. E. Sunderland, of Fresno.

With the successful swinging of the Snodgrass support, the members of the board plan to throw their weight in favor of Snodgrass and with that weight

there seems to be little question but that he will be re-elected by a heavy majority.

Others Without Opposition. With the exception of opposition on the part of the head banker and the board of management, the other officers will be elected unopposed. Should, however, the managers gain any success they will attempt next year, it is said, the office of head counsel and will put up a candidate for his position.

The Southern Californians and Oregon delegates control between them 24 votes, and even with the addition of scattering votes members of the regulars fail to show they can stampede the convention.

Whether the Oregon delegation, itself, will not turn about face at the last moment is a far from settled question. That the Californians were "playing politics" a little hard and endeavoring to make because of trouble in Oregon was what one of the Oregon delegation declared and said he did not like.

A secret caucus was called by the Oregon interests at midnight last night, following the Oregon caucus on the two held sessions continuing until an early hour this morning and the result was that the "regulars" platform was adopted while the members are on Council Street this morning.

However, a confidential announcement last night had it that with all possible opposition lined up the present officers would hold their positions.

The morning session was devoted to hearing reports from the different head officers. The reports were made in the order of the order for three years, ending July 10, 1910. Head Physician F. A. Hughes, of Denver, in his report gave interesting information about the public health in the nine Pacific States of the jurisdiction of the head camp.

Dr. Hughes has been serving as chief physician for 20 years, and says his present report is the most encouraging one he ever gave.

For the last calendar year the report shows a falling off in percentage of deaths compared with either of the two previous years. The number of deaths from consumption, heart disease and typhoid fever has decreased perceptibly, especially from consumption. The increase in both pneumonia and suicide was so slight as to be hardly noticeable.

Dr. Hughes said that of all the ailments he had specifically noted, the only noteworthy increase was in cancer. Bright's disease and kidney troubles. Diseases of the liver showed a slight increase, while there was a falling off in the number of appendicitis cases.

Order Enjoys Fine Growth. The report of Head Clerk C. V. Benson was important in that it showed a healthy growth of the order for the past three years, 42,352 certificates for new members having been issued during the term. A resume of the report is as follows: Number of death claims paid, \$29,811,975.50; average payment in account of each death claim, \$1,737.

The report of Head Auditor Frank P. Reynolds, following the report of the special items: Amount paid out for monuments, \$207,200; amount invested in bonds, \$74,385,611; average membership of the year, 3,000, 185; average per cent of death, 7.63 per year for the term of three years; total amount of disbursements, \$4,931,305.64.

The committee's report on the office of head manager was read by W. C. Hawley, and was a recapitulation of the following: The report of the important extracts from the report follow:

On the first day of July, 1910, we had a total investment fund of \$2,200,000. The annual income from these investments is \$100,000. The interest earning capacity being 4.70 per cent.

The total investments for the term covered by this report earn 4.98 per cent per annum. The interest earning capacity being 4.83 per cent.

The total investments for the term covered by this report earn 4.98 per cent per annum. The interest earning capacity being 4.83 per cent.

While the head camp is in session, Peter F. Gilroy, head organizer for the Pacific jurisdiction, is conducting a school for field men. Matters relating to the work of the organizers are being discussed, and a general plan of campaign is being formulated.

MULTNOMAH CAMP TO BE HOST EAST Side Hall to Welcome Attend-ants to Convention.

Multnomah Camp, Woodmen of the World hall, on East Sixth, near East Washington street, is being prepared for the reception of the uniform rank of Portland to the uniform companies attending the general convention, which will be given tonight at the big initiation Friday night. Tonight all Portland uniform rank members will participate in the reception and the court officers for the state will be present. Refreshments will be served.

Friday night 300 new candidates will be initiated and will be given the extent of the work of the state camp. These candidates are the result of the contest for new members which started last March, and the team will all be given the work of the state camp.

The other witnesses simply testified regarding the circumstances following the alleged attack, and in so doing formed a chain of evidence which the prosecuting attorney believes cannot be shattered. The defendant refused to testify.

At the end of the hearing Attorney L. H. Dawley (colored), of Portland, representing the defendant, remarked to friends that he believed his client guilty and for that reason withdrew from the case.

The Pullman Company had a special detective at the trial today, and it is generally whispered that Mr. Moss intends to file a suit for damages against that company. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney George M. Brown.

ROSEBURG, Or., July 26.—(Special.)—The preliminary hearing of S. M. Reynolds, the negro porter who was recently arrested on a Southern Pacific passenger train, accused of an attempted attack on Josephine Moss, the 14-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moss, of Grants Pass, was held this afternoon. Reynolds was held for the grand jury with bail fixed at \$5000.

Among the state's witnesses were Josephine Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moss, of Grants Pass, and Sheriff Pen-ton, of Roseburg. Although somewhat frightened, Little Josephine Moss made an excellent witness for the state.

The manner in which she related the story of her experience in the sleeping car on the night of the alleged crime astonished the court officers.

The other witnesses simply testified regarding the circumstances following the alleged attack, and in so doing formed a chain of evidence which the prosecuting attorney believes cannot be shattered. The defendant refused to testify.

At the end of the hearing Attorney L. H. Dawley (colored), of Portland, representing the defendant, remarked to friends that he believed his client guilty and for that reason withdrew from the case.

The Pullman Company had a special detective at the trial today, and it is generally whispered that Mr. Moss intends to file a suit for damages against that company. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney George M. Brown.

THOUSANDS SEE LODGE MEMBERS PERFORM EVOLUTIONS ON STREETS.

Headed by a band of picked musicians, 12 teams of the uniform rank of the Woodmen of the World participated in a dress parade last evening.

The parade formed at Woodmen hall, at Eleventh and Washington streets, and proceeded through the city, the business streets of the city. The long line made a creditable showing and was viewed by thousands of people. Colonel W. E. Reid, of Weefoot Camp No. 65, was in charge.

The parade formed at Woodmen hall, at Eleventh and Washington streets, and proceeded through the city, the business streets of the city. The long line made a creditable showing and was viewed by thousands of people. Colonel W. E. Reid, of Weefoot Camp No. 65, was in charge.

The parade formed at Woodmen hall, at Eleventh and Washington streets, and proceeded through the city, the business streets of the city. The long line made a creditable showing and was viewed by thousands of people. Colonel W. E. Reid, of Weefoot Camp No. 65, was in charge.

The parade formed at Woodmen hall, at Eleventh and Washington streets, and proceeded through the city, the business streets of the city. The long line made a creditable showing and was viewed by thousands of people. Colonel W. E. Reid, of Weefoot Camp No. 65, was in charge.

The parade formed at Woodmen hall, at Eleventh and Washington streets, and proceeded through the city, the business streets of the city. The long line made a creditable showing and was viewed by thousands of people. Colonel W. E. Reid, of Weefoot Camp No. 65, was in charge.

The parade formed at Woodmen hall, at Eleventh and Washington streets, and proceeded through the city, the business streets of the city. The long line made a creditable showing and was viewed by thousands of people. Colonel W. E. Reid, of Weefoot Camp No. 65, was in charge.

The parade formed at Woodmen hall, at Eleventh and Washington streets, and proceeded through the city, the business streets of the city. The long line made a creditable showing and was viewed by thousands of people. Colonel W. E. Reid, of Weefoot Camp No. 65, was in charge.

SHIRT SALE

Manhattan, Cluett and Star Shirts at SALE PRICES

\$1.50 SHIRTS NOW \$1.15

\$2.00 SHIRTS NOW \$1.35

\$2.50 SHIRTS NOW \$1.75

\$3.00 SHIRTS NOW \$1.95

BEN SELLING

LEADING CLOTHIER

GIRL TELLS STORY

Little Josephine Moss Testifies Against Negro.

MAN HELD TO HIGHER COURT

Colored Porter's Attorney, Believing That He Is Guilty, Drops Case. Father May Sue Pullman Company for Damages.

MULTNOMAH CAMP TO BE HOST

EAST Side Hall to Welcome Attend-ants to Convention.

THOUSANDS SEE LODGE MEMBERS PERFORM EVOLUTIONS ON STREETS.

Headed by a band of picked musicians, 12 teams of the uniform rank of the Woodmen of the World participated in a dress parade last evening.

SECOND CHAUTAUQUA, PLAN

Albany Association Will Hold Another Session, Next Summer.

MOTHERS FRIEND

A LINIMENT FOR EXTERNAL USE.

Not only is Mother's Friend a safe and simple remedy, but the comfort and healthful condition its use produces makes it of inestimable value to every expectant mother.

Mother's Friend relieves the pain and discomfort caused by the strain on the different ligaments, overcomes nausea by counter action, prevents backache and numbness of limbs, soothes the inflammation of the breast glands and in every way aids in preserving the health and comfort of prospective mothers.

Mother's Friend is a liniment for external massage, which by lubricating and expanding the different muscles and membranes, thoroughly prepares the system for baby's coming without danger to the mother.

Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for our free book containing valuable information for expectant mothers.

THE BRADFIELD CO., ATLANTA, GA.



Philadelphia at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, and Clerk Garrity are under arrest, and the entire paymaster's corps is confined to quarters pending an investigation of the loss of \$229 from the ship's safe. The loss was discovered late Saturday night, and since that time the officers of the ship have been conducting a quiet investigation. All telephone wires connecting the receiving ship with the shore have been cut and details of the disappearance of the money have not been given out.

HORSES GET BIG BEQUEST

Seattle Suicide Gives \$15,000 to Humane Society.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 26.—The will of George E. Hall, the pioneer who blew his head off with dynamite last week, bequeaths \$15,000 to the Seattle Humane Society to better the condition of working horses.

Hall's estate, once said to be worth \$250,000, was greatly run down by mismanagement since the old man was robbed and beaten by thugs last year, but is still valuable.

THRESHING IS UNDER WAY.

ALBANY, Or., July 26.—(Special.)—Threshing has commenced in this part of the state. A few machines began work in this vicinity today and before the end of the week several threshing outfits will be at work in the fields of the western part of Linn County. The machines have begun work in barley and fall wheat, in both of which good yields are expected generally throughout this part of the valley.

RED MEN MEET AT ASTORIA.

ASTORIA, Or., July 26.—(Special.)—The great council of Oregon Improved Order of Redmen convened here today with about 80 delegates present. The session will continue for two days. The reports of the officers showed that the order is in a healthy condition, eight new lodges having been instituted during the past year, making 38 in the state. The next session of the great council will be held in Portland.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

It is an undoubted fact that people in general pay much more attention to the care of the eyes than was formerly the case, and it is well that this is so. A great deal more is demanded of the human eye today than in former times, even if one goes back only a very little way. It is not only the increasing strain in education, but in many ways the strain here is lessened, owing to better methods, bigger windows, clearer print, and growing knowledge of the limitations of the eye; but it is impossible to move without being impressed with the continuous and everlasting invitations to the eye to overwork itself unnecessarily.

Every boat and train and trolley is lined with printed matter, and the eyes have to be jerked away like an unwilling child from a window of toys. If one flees to the real country, one finds every barn and fence plastered with admonition and advice. So that in a sense all have become involuntary and obligatory readers, even the least literate. The only way out of it all is to travel with shut eyes.

The worst danger, however, is not in the daytime. It is, in all great cities at least, after dark that the greatest risk is incurred. When the healing, peaceful night descends, then comes the assault of light, and many are beginning to realize that it is from dusk to bedtime that the eyes are put to their greatest strain.

It has always been recognized that excessive light can cause injury to the eye. Snow-blindness is a conspicuous instance of this, as is also what is called eclipse blindness, meaning symptoms which follow an attempt to watch an eclipse of the sun. The same symptoms can be produced by watching any very bright light without protecting the eyes. The glare from the sand and waves brings with about the same discomfort in susceptible eyes as that from snow, although mountain climbers are said to suffer more severely because the light on high mountains is richer in the ultra-violet rays than the light in valleys.

These violet rays, which cause the trouble, may be offset by the wearing

OF AMBER-TINTED GLASSES, WHICH WILL SPLIT UP THESE RAYS BEFORE THEY REACH THE RETINA.

Now that lightning by electricity is becoming so general a fashion, it is advisable that people should learn how to protect their eyes from its glare; its light should always be arranged not to shine directly on the eyes, the bulb should always be made of ground glass, and several lamps of moderate power are better than one extremely powerful one.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

It is an undoubted fact that people in general pay much more attention to the care of the eyes than was formerly the case, and it is well that this is so. A great deal more is demanded of the human eye today than in former times, even if one goes back only a very little way. It is not only the increasing strain in education, but in many ways the strain here is lessened, owing to better methods, bigger windows, clearer print, and growing knowledge of the limitations of the eye; but it is impossible to move without being impressed with the continuous and