## **British Now Pushing Ahead on** the Road to Bloemfontein.

## BULLER TO REMAIN IN NATAL.

Gen. White Goes to Stormberg and Gen. Hunter for Tenth Division.

Kruger Addresses Free State Burghers-Many Boers Found Killed by the Fumes of Lyddite---- Great Fear That Mafeking Will Have to Surrender Two Canadians Seriously III With Fever-Boer Commanders for Natal - Pretoria Boer Women to Form Home Guard - Canadians and Highlanders Capture a Krupp Gun.

Poplar Grove, March 7, 2.30 p.m.,

The troops began to move Tuesday Gen. French re-crossed the river in the afternoon and bivouacked in front of Osfontein. At three o'clock Wed-

nesday morning the troops moved south, and marched for four miles

where they rested until it was day-light. Then the march was resumed, the force moving eastward.

The Boars, from their south posi-tion on a group of kopjes called the Seven Sisters, delivered an ineffective

shrapnel fire, the cavalry turning further south over a grassy ridge to Kalkfontein. From this place they moved three miles east, and then wheeled north behind the Boers.

wheeled north behind the Boers.
Meanwhile, in response to the shelling from the kopjes, the artillery dropped a few common shells into the Boer laager at a range of 7,300 yards. The laager was located among the Seven Sisters, and the British fire brought

and threatened to become a second Faardeberg. The occupants hastened

seven miles east under a rear guard fight. At midday the 12th Lancers tried to charge, but their horses were not equal to the task.

Gen. French had gone twenty miles south. He swept the snipers and occasionally a gun before him, but there was never a stand up resistance.

The British are noising from Top-lar Grove almost as far east as Abraham's kraal. The Guard's Bri-gade, with Gen. Roberts, occupies the centre position, where there is a great force of mounted infantry, including

the colonial and volunteer contingents. These did smart work in drawing the koples before the general advance. In the Boer retreat a Cape cart containing the Russian and Dutch military attaches to the Boer army broke down. The attaches are now in the

down. The attaches are now in the British camp. The British losses were probably under 50.

An examination of Forr flepiti and gun embrasures shows that it was intended to make a great defence with a large force. The works, however, remained practically unused daylight.

mained practically unused, daylight showing the Boers that those intended

for frontal resistance were useless in view of the position of the British

cavary.

Gen. Delarey commanded the Boers.

Gens. Potha and De Wet, with their

commands, were unable to join him.

The half-heartedness of the resistance

the Orange Free State Boers is un

The Ninth Division, including the Canadians, captured a Krupp gun on top of a kopje.

Cavalry Moved Too Quick.

London, March 9.—The significance of General Roberte' flanking movement is not yet evident, and it is not known whether or where the Boers

ment is not yet evident, and it is not known whether or where the Boers reconcentrated.

The Moraing Standard's correspondent at Poplar Grove says that the movements of the mounted troops were too repid for the supporting infantry, and, consequently, the Boer position was turned before the main body could strike effectively.

The Boers' fleeing extended to the southeast. They checked the cavalry's advance with a heavy rifle fire, delivered at a range of 800 yards. Gen. French, accordingly, moved further south and again outflanked the enemy, but the Boers repeated their

south and again outfinked the en-emy, but the Boers repeated their former tactics and escaped. Gen. French pursued them, driving them back fifteen miles:

As mean's subsequent events nothing is nown beyond what is con-tained in Gen. Roberts' despatch by

was never a stand up resistance. The British are holding from Pop

London, March 10.—While the of-ctal and semi-official telegrams at his ineffectual attempt; to rally the ficial and semi-official telegrams from Pretoria speak emphatically of the stiffening of the Boer resistance in face of reverses, and the prevalence of a spirit of desperate resoive, several English correspondents continue to declare that not only are the Free State Boers demoralized and anxious for peace, but the Transvaalthe Free State Boers demoralized and anxious for peace, but the Transvallers are wavering and seeking a settlement by which they may escape a prolongation of the exhausting struggle. President Kruger and President Steyn are credited with approaching the British Government with a proposal of the terms on which they are prepared to negotiate for peace.

The Daily Mail's Pretoria correspondent, in a despatch dated March 8th, and sent by way of Lorenzo Marques, the message being prefaced by the words, "Censored by the Boer Government," says:

'Conversations I have had with the highest State officers show that the Boers consider that the time has now

Conversations I have that with the highest State officers show that the Boers consider that the time has now arrived for clearing up the misunderarrived for clearing up the misunderstan lings and misrepresentations from
which they believe the war emanated.
They deny the existence of any Dutch
conspiracy. They assert that they occupied extra-territorial positions merely on strategic grounds, while the abstimence of the colonial Dutch from
participation in the hostilities demonstrates their unshaken loyalty. If
Emgland is waging a war of conquest
the Republics will fight to a finish,
otherwise they believe that a plain
statement of the British intentious
will reveal a basis for negotiations,
now that England's prestige is repaired. Fresidents Kruger and Steyn
conferred at Bloemfontein on Monday
on the incorporation of the above reon the incorporation of the above re-presentations in a telegram to Lord Salisbury. The preservation of the independence of the two Republics is

The vast bulk of opinion in Great The vast bulk of opinion in Great Britain continues to be wholly opposed to peace on any terms except the unconditional surrender of the two Republics, and that is the same view that is held by the Government. Though this fact hardly needs assertion, it is shown in the following note, which is prominently printed this morning in the Morning Standard, a Ministerial organ:

"We have reason to believe that an authoritative announcement will,

an authoritative announcement will, shortly be made by Her Majesty's. Government, reaffirming the impossibility of conceding any terms of peace to the two South African Republics which would involve the perpetuation of the political and military, independence that has led to the present costly and sanguinary conflict."

ary conflict."

Rumors have been current in the lobbies of Parliament for two days that the Republics have made representations looking for peace, but that these are inadmissible. Members who are acquainted with the Orange Free State express confidence that, in any State express confidence that, in any case the Free State will shortly break away from the Transvaal and make in arrangement on its own account. In addition to the foregoing rum-

ors, the English correspondents in South Africa report that President Kruger's personal influence with the Transvaal Boers is wanding. Old po-Transvaal Boers is waning. Old political animosities against him and Commandant-General Joubert, who is also Vice-President of the Transvaal, are cropping out again. One story, that is supposed to have reached Berlin from Johannesburg, declares that these differences have culminated in Gen. Joubert resigning his command, and in a decision by President Kruger to assume the active leadership of the burgher forces in the field. All this comes from interested sources, which obfrom interested sources, which ob-viously discounts it, but it is the feature in a section of to-day's Lon-

don newspapers.
The correspondent of the Daily The correspondent of the Daly News, telegraphing from Poplar Grove, says the Boers were seized with a panic, thus spoiling the whole plan, which had been heautifully calculated to destroy them utterly. As the sixth division emerged from a hidden position and appeared on the crest with the mounted infantry in skirmishing order, the Boers thought the whole earth covered with soldiers in their front and

ered with soldiers in their front and rear and on their flanks. They not wait to verify their supposition, but fled, seized, apparently, with a dread that they might share the

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, in the Morning Post, dealing with the disappointment expressed by the war correspondent respecting the Poplar Grove battle, says:

Doubtless it was not a great victory, since the enemy was not pure

tory, sincee the enemy was not punished, and no great strategic advantage was gained. It cannot be denied that the Boers have pursued a wise course in defiance of very lad tactical and strategical advisor. and strategical advice of and strategical advice of Pre ident Kruger and President Steyn. From the British view polititis a pity that the advice was not followed, for in that case Lord Roberts would probably have captured the whole force.

All the special despitches for Forciar Grove confirm the special of the party of the party

pan'e of the Boers.
The Motning Post's e

98 Boers Killed by Lyddite. Durban, Natal, March 7. — Lieut. Anderton, who commanded a section of the Natal Naval Volunteers at Ladysmith, has arrived here. In the course of—an interview he said that towards the close of the Pieter's hill engagement the naval guns threw lyddite shells on a kople 2,500 yards distant. When the place was evacuated by the Boers he visited the trenches and counted therein 98 Boers who had been killed by the concustion of the lyddite, not one of them having a wound of any kind. Lieut. Anderton declared that the fumes of the lyddite turned the hair and beards of the dead, men to a peullar greenish hue, while the color of the skin was a strange yellow.

color of the skin was a strange yel-low.

Fifty-two Boers were captured in one of the trenches. They were un-able to flee, having been paralyzed by their fear of the lyddite shells.

Kruger Couldn't Stop It. London, March 9.—Both Presidents have been very active during the past few days in encouraging the burghers. President Kruger only returned to Pretoria from Natal on March 3rd. He then hastened to Bloemfontein, from which city he proceeded with President Steyn to hearten the fighting line facing Gen. Roberts.

A correspondent at Fonlar Grove.

Ing line facing Gen. Roberts.

A correspondent at Foplar Grove telegraphs that President Kruger was far in the rear on March 7th. He tried to arrest the flight of the burghers, but the retreaters refused to stay. The Bloemfoutein police also valued the stop the retreat:

The correspondents continue to state the state of the stat

Boers, who were completely paralyzed by Lord Roberts' masterly tactics. They were too demoralized to heed his expostulations, and declared that the British cannon were everywhere." tried to stop the retreat.

The correspondents continue to state that the Free State Boers are tired of the war, and that they are hostile to President Steyn.

A despatch from Poplar Grove camp to-day says that Gen. French is still pursuing the Boers. He is now near Abraham's kraal and only twenty miles from Blocianontein.

Three Years for a Spy. London, March 9 .- An elderly Rus slau Jew named Benjamin Silpent, who is alleged to be a naturalized American citizen, has been sentenced at Kimberley to three years' imprisonment at hard labor for signalling to the Boers from a housetop of the siege. His plea of insanity rejected.

The Situation in Natal.

London, March 9 .- A despatch to the as it was planned, and it has resulted in the British taking over eighteen miles of Orange Free State territory with small casualties. The splendid weather had improved the roads, and this helped the success of the movement. Dailly News from Ladysmith, dated March 7th, reports that Gen. Buller's force is now ready to advance after

force is now ready to advance after h much-needed rest, but its future employment is unknown.

Some readjustment of the commands is being arranged, and, according to the Standard's correspondent, General White is going to Stormberg, while Gen. Hunter will be given command of the tenth division. Gen. White and Gen. Hunter, oy the way, were unable to attend the reception to the Governor of Natal owing to indisposition.

Col. Ward, whom Gen. White the other day described as the best commissariat officer since Moses, will join Gen. Roberts.

The naval brigade, with the guns that saved Ladysmith, has gone south.

south.

Repairs to the railway as far as Colenso are nearly completed. It is expected that passenger traffic will be resumed on Saturday, but it will take some time to complete the temporary bridge across the Tugela river.

is announced from the Boer side that the Biggarsberg mountains are strongly entrenched, indicating that the apex of the Natalian triangle north of Dundee and Glencoe is still

Sisters, and the British fire brought out a score of wagons and some hundred horsemen helter-skelter northward across the ridge.

The navy guns at 5.50 a.m. had given the signal for the infantry to advance. The ninth division, including the Canadians, under Gen. Sir H. E. Colville, moyed along the north bank of the river, and the seventh division, under Gen. Tucker, moved along the south bank, both marching in parallel lines. The Boers retreated before the artillery fire.

The sixth division had worked south on Gen. French's rear flank. The en-The navy guns at 5.50 a.m. had given the signal for the infantry to advance. The ninth division, including the Canadians, under Gen. Sir H. E. Colville, moyed along the north bank of the river, and the seventh division, under Gen. Tucker, moved along the south bank, both marching in parallel lines. The Boers retreated before the artillery fire.

The sixth division had worked south on Gen. French's rear flank. The entire Boer position became untenable and threatened to become a second and threatened to become a second and threatened to become a second secon that a large part of the army remains to guard the southern mountain bar-rier to the Transvaal. A British report states that the Boers are at ro ly massed at Nelson's kop behind the Drakensberg mountains.

De Wet's Appeal.

Lorenzo Marquez, Marcii 8.—The Pretoria newspapers state that Commandant De Wet's report announcing the surrender of Gen. Cronje recommended the burghers not to upbraid him, but to remain silent before the Lori in this the hour of their trial. He added: "Let us trust that God will strengthen our officers and burghers and give them a better conceptor. ers and give them a better conception of their duty to Him and the

Pretoria, S. A. R., March 6, noon Presona, S. A. R., March 6, noon, via Lorenzo Marquez.—A very hopeful view of the situation is entertained here. Notwithstanding the reports of Boer reverses, the patriotic spirit of the people shows no diminution, and everyone is willing to give his services to aid the Government.

A number of Boer reverse here of A number of Boer women have of-fered to form a home guard in order to enable the burghers who are now performing that duty to proceed to the front.

Will Mateking Surrender?

London. March 9.-The situation London. March 9.—The situation at Mafeking is causing extreme anxiety here. There is no detailed news from the garrison later than Feb. 19th. and that is of the most depressing character, while despatches from Pretoria. though brief, are written in language indicating that the Boers have strong hopes of capturing the town. One of these, dated March 7th, stated that the burghers have captured all the cut. turing the town. One of these, dated March 7th, stated that the burghers have captured all the outside forts except one. There is little to encourage the British people. Except the hope that the garrison will be speedly relieved. The latest accounts show that Col. Plumer's force is held in check by the enemy seventy miles north of Mafeking, and nothing is known of the march of the supposed relieving column from Kimberley. The despatch from the correspondent at Pretoria, reporting that firing had been heard from Bloemhof, possibly indicates that the Kimberley column has advanced, and engaged the Boers between Kimberley that the Boers between Kimberley and the Boers between Kimberley column has advanced. vanced, and engaged the Boers tween Kimberley and the Vaal

place was relieved, and is now well on its way to Mateking. Falling this, the dire straits to which the garrison is known to have been re-duced three weeks ago, by lack of food must apparently grow worse, until famine renders the defenders helpless.

Kruger's Fervid Appeal. Bloemfontein, Natal, March 6, 1 p. m., via Lorenzo Marquez.—Among the Boer artillery officers who were killed while fighting under General Cronje was Lieut. von Deurtz, a German, who

was stremely popular,
I resident Kruger, of the Transval,
was given a most enthusiastic reception upon his arrival here. He made
a rousing speech to the burghers, who
cheered him again and again. He
said:

cheered him again and again. He said:

Although God is testing our people, my personal opinion is that the limit of the test is nearly reached. If the people are sustained by faith in the time of adversity God will soon again turn the tide in our favor. If we have strong faith in God He will surely deliver us. The God of deliverance of the olden time is the same God now.

The speech of the venerable President brought tears to the eyes of men and women alike. The Free State volksiled (National Anthem) was then sung. The visit of President Kruger has cheered the despondents.

President Kruger, more recently, has been visiting the commandoes

has been visiting the commandoes touth of Bloemfontein.

Much satisfaction is expressed in all circles at the courtesies extended to Gen. Cronje by the British.

Presidents Want Peace. Rome, March 8.—The Agenzia Libera nnounces that the Italian Consulat Pretoria has telegraphed to his Government that President Kruger and President Steyn are prepared to accept peace on the basis of the status quo ante-bellum, and that they request the intervention of the powers.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM NATAL are going to Lord Roberts. Gen. War-ten's division and some artillery have already been ordered to join the com-mander-in-chief, who is preparing for all eventualities, including possible des-perate opposition to his crossing the Vaal River and the necessity of the



LORD DUNDONALD. Corps to Ladysmith.

siege of Pretorial Thousands of natives are reported to be employed at the Transvaal capital in the construction of defensive works, concerning which such secrecy is maintained that no one is allowed to walk or drive on the outskirts of the town.

Kruger Seeks Delay.

quost the intervention of the powers to bring about that end.

Two Canadians III.

Ottawa, March 8.—A cable has been received stating that Corporal Grant, of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, is seriously ill at Wynberg of enteric fever. Private F. B. Irwin, of the

prior to the assuing of the artest timatum. Official circles here re-garded the propositions as merely a ruse of the Boers to gain time and did not consider that President Kru-ger was yet ready to consider the sweeping demands which Great Bri-tain would make as reimbursement the loss of life and great expendi-

have said that no such attempt

to retain the independence of the Transvaal could be considered for a moment by the British Government.

A WARM WELCOME

Given Ladysmith's Naval Defenders at Durban.

Durban, March 8 .- The naval bri

defence of Ladysmith marched down the street headed by the band and flags of the Terrible, and carrying the tattered Union Jack from the H. M. S. Powerful, which had flown throughout the siege of Ladysmith,

mense proportions.

Lunch was prepared and served in a shed adjacent to the railway station, and the men ate heartily. The majority of them looked well, but

majority of them looked well, but showed signs of the rough work and fatigue they had undergone. Their uniforms bore many tokens of wear and tear. After lunch, headed by Captain Percy Scott, the naval commandant at Durban, the men marched to the place of embarkation for Simonstown.

Kruger and Steyn Falled.

London, March 9.—The War Office has received the following from Lord-Roberts: Poplar Grove, Friday morning.—Presidents Kruger and Steyn were both present at the fight of March 7th, and did all in their power to rally the troops. The rout, however, was complete, the men declaring that they would not stand against the British artillery and such midable force of eavalry.

midable force of cavalry

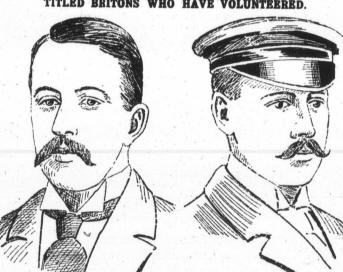
Leyds Denounces

Berlin, Marel

bogus

the cheering was tumultuous. crowd which assembled was of

TITLED BRITONS WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED.



VICTOR CAVENDISH, M. P., Son of the Duke of Devonshire. LORD WOLVERTON.

8th Batt., Quebec, is also reported to be seriously ill of fever. Celebration at Ladysmith.

practically nothing more than what the Transvaal Government offered prior to the ksuing of the British ul-timatum. Official circles here re-London, March 9.—The Times has the following special to-day:
Ladysmith, March 7.—The Governor of Natal to-day addressed the inhabitants and read the Queen's message, thanking them for their loyalty and the splendid defence of the town. Gen. Buller was present, and a salute was fired. The Powerful's contingent left to-day for Durban. The hardness of the fighting from the 14th to the 28th Feb. is shown by the list of casualties, showing 110 officers, infor the loss of life and great expendi-ture. It was understood that Presi-dent Kruger's advances had met with an emphatic rejection at the hands of Lord Salisbury, who was believed casualties, showing 110 officers, in-cluding six battalion commanders, and 1,500 men killed and wounded. London, March 9.—From various quarters come signs of the possibilquarters come signs of the possibility of peace in South Africa being shortly within the bounds of practical politics. All the despatches from Lord Roberts' headquarters, including those of the commander-inchief himself, indicate the lack of a guiding spirit among the Boers and individual demoralization, portending disintegration unless specific disintegration unless

INGLORIOUS FLIGHT.

The flight of the burghers from Pop The flight of the burghers from Poplar Grove, according to all accounts, was wholly inglorious. A Times despatch from Poplar Grove, under yesterday's date, goes so far as to assert that the Boers' rout was so complete that the submission of the Free State is being demanded by the burghers from their unwilling Prosident, and it is said their submission will be made within a week.

"Probably the Boers' wisest course

will be made within a week.

"Probably the Boers' wisest course was flight, but it was most undignified, and it is certain to produce consternation at Bloomfontein. There is a growing outery against any further identification of the Free State with the Transvan's interests." KRUGER'S GUFF.

KRUGER'S GUFF.

Despatches from the Boer camp at Glencoe, via Lorenzo Marquez, depict President Kruger as donning a bandoller, selzing a rifle and inviting volunteers to accompany him as he wished to have a shot at the enemy himself.

President Kruger is quoted as having ing declared in his address to the troops that he "did not know whether arbitration or intervention, would end the struggle, but that it would end quickly, within the next month, he strongly believed."

MOVING FORWARD.

In the meanwhile, the British are In the meanwhile, the British are not staying their advance. Lord Roberts has moved ten miles nearer Bloemfontein, evidently with the view of seizing and utilizing the railway. With this he could reach the Free State capital in three or four days and begin repairing the railroad southward to meet the British advance from Cape Colony, which is expected to be hastened as soon as Gen. White takes control.

The British occupied Jamestown

Gen. White takes control.

The British occupied Jamestown unopposed on Thursday, March Sth, and the Boers are reported to be retreating beyond Aliwal North, so Cape Colony is practically clear of armed

## MINE DISASTER

Explosion in the Red Ash Mines in Virginia.

FIFTY DEAD BODIES TAKEN OUT.

Fire Creek, Va., despatch : The most disastrous mine explosion ever known in the New River district occurred at the Red Ash mines shortly after the miners went to work this morning. Although the most heroic work of the rescuing party has been going on inrescuing party has been going on incessantly all day, it is impossible tonight to estimate the full extent of
the loss of life and property. More
than 50 dead bodies have already been
taken out, and the number of the
dead may reach 75 or more. It is
thought to-night that at least 45
miners are yet entombed in the
wrecked mine.

The Red ash mine is a large drift,
and the explosion occurred near the

wrecked mine.

The Red Ash mine is a large drift, and the explosion occurred near the entrance, which was thus closed by the falling state, entombing a large number of miners. The scene of the disaster is between this place and Thurmond, on the south branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and every assistance possible was rendered by the railway company and by the adjoining mining towns. Relief parties from great distances arrived as soon as possible. State Mine Inspector Pinckney, with a corps of experts and many workmen, has been on the ground during the day rendering all assistance possible and devoting his attention more toward relief than to an official investigation as to the cause of the disaster. J. Fred Effinger, of Staunton, Va., the principal owner of the mines, spared no efforts in the work of rescue and relief, and his manager, Ferdinand Howell, had all the men available at work in trying to clear away the debris and rescue the entombed men.

away the debris and rescue the entombed men.

The managers and bosses of all the mines in this district came to the scene as soon as possible and joined in the work of rescue. It is impossible to describe the amount of work done by this concentrated army of men, but they were greatly impeded because of the extent of the enormous blockade at the entrance to the drift. The large heavy side tires of the entrance were blown out to some distance, together with a lot of heavy timbers. Even mules were blown out some distance. The force of the explosion caused an immense falling of the slate and other debris, so that the entrance was filled up for a great distance, and the difficulties in digging through it caused delay in the work of rescue. As many men as could work at one time were digging away with all their might and were relieved in short relays by other men.

The first successful strike of the tombed men.

men.
The first successful strike of the rescuers was about 10 a. m., when ten bodies were recovered. Seven of them were already dead, and the other three men were dying. As the miners were located at different places in the drift and the explosion caused the falling slate to blockade the rooms in different parts of the mine, the work of rescue met with one great obstruction after another.

At the mouth of the mine the

one great obstruction after another.

At the mouth of the mine the scene was beyond description. The wives and children, the neighbors of those who were known to be entombed, were there in full force, and their anxiety and distress were most intense. While they were all seeking to help and to get the mine reopened, yet these bereaved people were for the most part in the way of the rescuers, and had to be held back from the entrance.

The mine is one of the largest in West Virginia, and was very heavily timbered in the different drifts. It was for this reason it was feared that those who had not been killed by falling debris at the time of the explosion would be pinloned by these connected timbers and suffer death from suffocation. Air was forced into the mine by engines on the surface, which were kept working after the explosion but it was n the surface, which were kept workon the surface, which were kept working after the explosion, but it was found that air could be pumped into the drift for only a short distance, as the coal, stone and earth shut off all possibility of reaching the interior. The pumps and all other machinery in the mine were developed. in the mine were demolished, so that everything had to be done through

The Prince of Wales this morning inspected Paget's horse and Dunraven's sharpshooters, attached to the Imperial Yeomanry, prior to their departure for South Africa. temporary arrangements After the men got under headway in the work of rescue they reached the first party in less than an hour, but they met greater difficulties after that time. It was then that telegrams were sent to Montgomery, Charleston. and other places for physicians, nurses and caskets, but during the greater part of the day there was use only for the caskets.

Had the accident occurred an hour later many more would have been expense. gade from Ladysmith arrived to-day in command of Captain Lambton, They number about two hundred and were enthusiastically received. The railway station was lined with men from H. M. S. Terrible, and the meeting of comrades caused many touching scenes. When the gunners who played such an important part in the defence of Ladysmith merched down

Had the accident occurred an hour later many more would have been entombed in the mine. The estimates of the number in the mine when the explosion occurred are based on the number who entered at 7 o'clock.

The population of this mining village is only 500. All are miners, and the calamity will reach almost every little house in the mining town.

Visual Fatigue.

Visual Fatigue.

The fact seems to be abundantly proved by Professor Cattell, and by others, that facility of reading is affected by size and quality of type, by "leading," by the intensity and quality of the illumination and by the quality of the illumination and by the quality of the paper. But the result to which all this class of inquiries comes is that the size of the type is the all-important condition of visual fatigue;" that no type less than 1.5 mm. in height, eleventh point, should ever be used, the fatigue increasing rapidly even the fatigue increasing rapidly even before the size becomes so small as this. The intensity of illumination is found to be of little consequence within the limits of daylight in welllighted rooms, and experience shows that few intensities less than three to ten candle metres—a candle metre-being the light of a standard can-dle at a perpendicular distance of one are sources of even greater and small type, 100 candle considered a type limt. Into were made with tertainly to establish accuracy of the re-

> overnment in lan for road provide for abo-

s all over elps is believe