

give it an odor, by using the ashes of richly perfumed roses that he had burnt.

A scientist once imitated a grain of wheat so perfectly that the eye could not tell the difference between the imitation and the genuine; but when he tried to make it grow, there was something lacking. In both cases there was an absence of the life principle; both efforts were failures. These facts, with many others of a like character, show that all mankind can do is to imitate; we cannot originate anything; we cannot make anything different from what we see, or think of new and different forms of life other than what we find around us.

The eyes are so formed that they are intended to last us during the period of our natural lives. Who has ever seen an Indian using spectacles to help him to see? He has lived without having over-taxed the organs of sight.

The white races of mankind are influenced by other aims and objects, and cannot pass through life without looking into and examining the wonders of nature that surround them; for this reason their eyes fail sooner than the races who never look beyond their daily needs, and care but little for "sermons in stones, and books in running brooks."

Without attempting to enter into a minute study of the different parts and uses of the eye, I may say in brief that it is a scientific lens or combination, receiving the images presented, and transmitting them to the brain, by the optic nerve. In the lens used by photographers, the images are transmitted in the same manner, as we make an arrangement artificially that serves the same purpose.

As the brain is placed behind the eye, so is the sensitive plate behind the lens. In the last case, only one object can be imprinted on the same plate; but in the case of the brain, it can receive and contain the impressions of a lifetime.

We can expand the iris of the eye so as to allow more light to enter the pupil, and close it to exclude an excess. We imitate the same arrangement by the use of diaphragms in the lens, but it is all a poor copy of the wonderful original.

The vultures and eagles that soar aloft, have the power of seeing objects at a great distance; their eyes are controlled by the will, and enable them to expand and dilate the iris, so as to enjoy long and short sight as their needs demand.

In early life our eyes are round and full—we have no trouble in reading objects close to the eye. As age creeps on, we push our newspaper farther and farther from us. Why? Because our eyes flatten; and just in proportion as we grow old, so we see distant objects with more distinctness.

As long as we can read at from eight inches to a foot from the face, we are all right; but when we cannot see easily at that distance, we should obtain glasses of slight convexity, which will restore the sight, and enable us to read with our book just where we want it. But glasses should not affect the eye. We should read easier for using them; if they strain the eyes, they are too round.

We should not put off the use of glasses too late. When reading, always let the light come over your shoulder. Shield your eyes from direct light immediately in front of you. Take this rule: When the book you are reading begins to blur and look confused, lay it down and let your eyes rest. Never force them beyond this. Place the proper estimate upon the "windows of the soul," and try and imagine what the world would be to you without your sight. A man who was born blind, when asked what conception he had of light, replied by saying he thought it was "something he could feel."

Near-sighted persons are those whose eyes are very full and convex. Old age improves their eyesight in the proportion that the eyes flatten.

If children are allowed to read too much by artificial light, they will become near-sighted, which proves a very inconvenient trouble; for the reason that, being unable to see objects at a distance, they are excluded from enjoying views of distant objects. Of course artificial aid can be obtained in the use of glasses that restore the natural roundness of the eye.

There are too many young persons now wearing glasses to remedy this defect. Too much study is the cause. To fully enjoy our eyesight, we must preserve our health. The greatest of all our earthly happiness is the possession of this the greatest of all blessings. The rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes are very magnetic.

The Duchess of Sutherland was remarkable for possessing eyes of surpassing brilliancy. She was once asked who paid her the finest com-

pliment as to the beauty of her eyes. She replied, a Scotch ferryman, who, while rowing her across a river, caught sight of her shining orbs, and was so captivated that he asked her to allow him to "light his pipe by the light of her eyes." All these considerations deal with the uses of our eyes, from a utilitarian standpoint; but many have "eyes and see not."

Thousands of people travel and see but little. Like the gentleman who visited Mount Vesuvius, who said he went to Naples, saw nothing in it; visited the burning mountain; looked into the crater; "nothing in it."

I have asked dozens of persons who have visited wonderful places and have been disgusted to learn how few could tell the truth about scenes of wonder. Ask them how high the mountains were, how deep the canyon, was it well wooded, what was the color of the rocks, and general characteristics. "Couldn't remember," was the general reply.

The reason for this failure to use our eyes, is the disposition to slur over matters. We look, but we do not see; the images are not imprinted on the brain. When we look at anything worth our time, we should learn all we can about it; for we can seldom forget those images that circumstances have printed on the brain.

We can learn faster by the right use of our eyes than by our ears. The power to distinguish fine shades of color, is enjoyed by very few persons. The ability to tell when anything is straight, is rare. Scores never see when a picture is hung crooked.

How many are there who can guess lengths in inches, quickly, and yet we can see? How many of us can tell the number of different kinds of grasses that may be found in our lots, or name the varieties of trees to be found in our city?

The writer once asked a gentleman from London, to gather some walnut leaves for a certain purpose. He replied, that he could not tell a walnut tree from any other; yet this man was of mature age. He had looked at, but had never seen the objects of beauty around him.

We can find out more about the rocks that compose the crust of our earth, through our eyes, than we can by reading books. Printed descriptions fail to convey to the brain the sensations of pleasure we glean through the use of the eyes. The leaves, the weeds, the flowers, the