

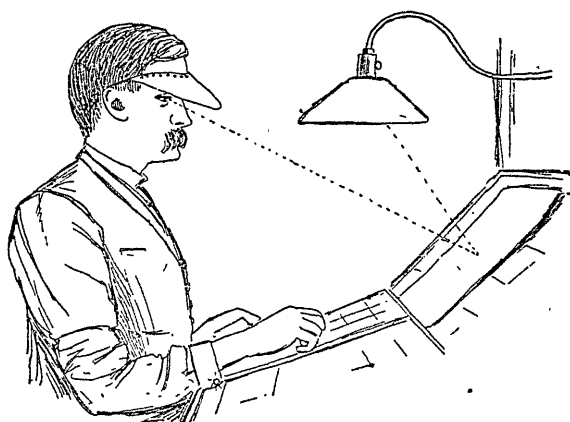


FIG. 6.

able to the preservation of sight. It makes his powers of accommodation less effective, and soon induces eye-strain with all its evil consequences. Myopia is perhaps not so hurtful to the printer, but as it, too, is often associated with astigmatism, it is frequently a great source of annoyance. When young myopes persist in using their eyes in a printing house, their original shortsightedness is often increased thereby. This is especially likely to be the case when the lights are insufficient or badly placed. Myopia is often associated with structural disease of the interior of the eye, and although the myopic eye does not need convex glasses to see close at hand as soon as the emmetropic and hyperopic organ, yet this advantage is largely counterbalanced by its constant liability to serious choroidal, vitreous and retinal disease.

At about forty or forty-five the emmetrope's (earlier for the hyperope) accommodative power fails, and the individual needs glasses to see distinctly at 10-14 inches. It may be, however, that he can distinguish the type in the upper case long after his lower case has become dim and misty, and it often requires all the oculist's care to fit him with glasses that will give him a sufficient "range" of accommodation so that the contents of both cases are fairly distinct. After fifty-five most compositors feel this difficulty

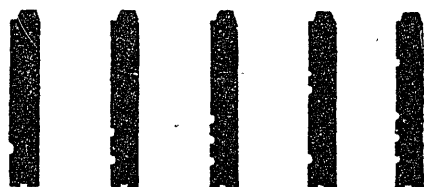


FIG. 7.