

Question Drawer.

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Q.—38. May abnormal conditions of the eye result from dental practice?

A.—1. Yes.

L.D.S.

2. Yes.

W. B.

3. Yes, eye-strain.

J. E. OVERHOLT.

4. Yes, astigmatism and derangement of the ocular balance very frequently.

A. A. SMITH, Cornwall.

5. No, certainly not, if the eyes are normal to begin with and proper light is maintained. But if any pathological condition exists it may readily become aggravated or lead to the development of a more serious trouble simply as a result of the continued close work.

DR. J. C. CONNELL, Kingston, Ont.

Prof. Eye, Ear and Throat, Med. Dept. Queen's Univ.

Q.—39. Does an operator use both eyes at once? If not, which one?

A.—1. Yes, if he has two good ones. If one is crossed he does not use it. But one cannot measure distance properly with one eye, as may be easily proved by trying to pick up a pin with with one eye closed. The field of vision of both eyes is not the same when working at the chair, owing to the oblique position of the head.

A. A. SMITH, Cornwall, Ont.

2. If there is no astigmatism. Yes, that depends upon which eye is affected and whether far or near sighted astigmatism.

J. E. OVERHOLT, Hamilton, Ont.

3. Both eyes.

W. B.

4. In operating on the posterior teeth, as a rule one eye is used at a time; first the one and then the other, just as the possibility of keeping the head out of the light, or occupying a more seemly position to the patient may require. The longer the sight the more frequently are both eyes used at once. When the operation is on the anterior and more accessible teeth, both eyes are more frequently used.

OPINION.

5. It is taken for granted that the refraction of the operator's eyes is normal. If it is not so he should have the best possible advice in order to work under the most favorable conditions to