

annually and systematically performed by school teachers, and that any scholar found to be defective should be furnished with what the writer calls a "card of warning," which is to be handed to the parent. This card simply notifies the parent that his child is believed to have some eye or ear disease which impedes his progress in school. The parent is urged to consult his family physician, or some eye or ear surgeon, either at his office or free dispensary. The card does not *insist* upon such a consultation, and leaves it entirely open as to which physician shall be consulted. In this way, no physician sees the child until the parent voluntarily escorts the patient to some medical man of his own choice; this, of course, does away entirely with any professional friction, or any suspicion of collusion or favoritism. In order that the presence of a disease may be detected by the teacher, the writer has arranged a series of nine questions, absolutely plain and simple in their character, for which the teacher is to obtain the answers. They are, for instance, such questions as these: "Does the pupil habitually suffer from inflamed lids or eyes?" "Does the pupil fail to read a majority of the letters in the number XX line of Snellen's test types with either eye?" "Does matter or a foul odor proceed from either ear?" "Is the pupil an habitual mouth-breather," etc. It will be observed that these questions are so primitive in their character that any teacher worthy of the name can easily furnish answers to them, and yet the nine questions are so comprehensive in their significance that when correctly answered they will disclose the existence of 90 per cent. of serious eye, ear, nose and throat diseases. The teacher, however, should not feel that she is expected to furnish a diagnosis of the child's disease; she is only expected to know that some abnormal condition exists. The diagnosis and treatment are left for the physician. These tests should be made as soon as possible after the opening of the Fall term, as this is not only the most convenient time for the work, but it will also give the teachers a long opportunity of following up the tests and watching the effect of medical treatment. The tests should be made by the room teachers, as they are more familiar with their scholars' infirmities, and such a subdivision of labor imposes no hardship upon anyone. A school-room can easily be examined in one day, which means, of course, that every public school child in any city can be examined in a day, provided each teacher does her own examining, or, if it is preferred, a few pupils could be kept after school each day, and the entire work accomplished easily in one week. The extra work thus