

field is limited and the margins hazy. This is the effect of the flat lens. The center of the image is clear and in proportion, but that is all.

For years persons with defective eyes had to contend with just such difficulties. No one knew any better.

**Discovery
of Remedy**

Then the scientists began to discover things. They found out that by making the lenses of a deep curved form (Fig. 2) instead of flat, so that the line of vision from the eye was nearly perpendicular to the margin as well as the center, these defects could be almost entirely removed.

This discovery led to the production of deep curved lenses—the technical men call them **Meniscus**, if made with only one curve; **Toric**, if they have two curves. Both have revolutionized the possibilities of the optician.

Figure 4 shows you this plainer than words. It is the same image as that in Fig. 3, but viewed by the camera through a deep curved lens instead of the flat. The field is larger; the lines are practically parallel and in proportion to the very edges.

**Normal
Vision**

In other words, the margins of the image are for all practical purposes as distinct and accurate as the central portion. The vision of the eye, if properly fitted, is thus rendered as nearly normal as is possible.

Previous to this our forefathers were obliged to abuse their eyes and lessen their