

The "Facts to be Ascertained" have been so worded that an affirmative answer to any of them will indicate that the pupil needs a warning card to take to the parent.

One important matter should be remembered in these tests, viz.: They are not conducted solely for the purpose of detecting ocular conditions *requiring the use of glasses*. Many seem to have the idea that they simply detect errors of refraction, but such is not the case, as they will, if properly carried out, detect the existence of almost all serious ocular diseases. Of course, the teacher does not know what disease may be found under an oculist's examination, but she will know that *something is wrong*, which is sufficient. The sole idea of the tests is to separate those children having good eyes and ears from those having defective eyes and ears. Those passing the tests successfully are returned to school and not re-examined for one year, when they should undergo another examination, as morbid conditions may have developed meanwhile. Those having defective eyes and ears are simply given a card of warning which they hand to the parent. This card merely states that some eye or ear disease is believed to exist, and the consulting of a physician, therefore, is advised. The matter is not compulsory, as the parent may do as he thinks best; he may consult any physician or dispensary he chooses. In this way the duty is thrown upon the shoulders of the parent, where it belongs, but, if compliance with the advice is observed, the teacher may from time to time urge the matter with tact and delicacy, but nothing should be said to make parents regard the request as an arbitrary command.

It is urged that records of the tests should be kept on file in the various schools and that the tests should be made of *all pupils every October*.

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