SCHOOL MAGAZINE.

分

MARCH, 1881.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Editor . A. Hamilton, M. A., M. D., Port Hope, Ont.

THE SCHOLAR'S EYE.

V11.

THE SQUINT.

OUINT is the in-turning or outturning of one or both eyeballs. for the most part has its beginning childhood. The squinting eye has ninished vision invariably where it lasted for any length of time. The ount of its squint is a rough proximation to the amount of ninution of vision. In old cases considerable degree there may be useful vision left in that eve en it is considered singly; the other too is, as a rule, diminished in on, but not to the same extent less both squint and that to an equal ree. The child's vision will pracilly be that of its best eye; with this "fixes"—a technical term, denoting the axis of the eye is by an effort olition directed to the object seen while the other eye is wholly unused, that quite as much as when we one hand only, the other being left His best eye then may e vision of two-thirds or less. The

method of measuring vision was explained in the first article of this series on the scholar's eye. He will likewise suffer in getting up his lessons, as he works at a disadvantage. His complaint will be very similar to that of the oversighted pupil already explained. Oversightedness is itself the most common single cause of squint. Where an eye has squinted for a considerable length of time, its cure without surgical operation is not practicable. operation the vision almost invariably improves. It seldom rises quite to the My experience would go to show that it approximates more nearly to normal if the squint has not been of long standing and where it is of minor degree.

MENTAL TENSION.

For what length of time can children keep the mind intent on a specified subject?

Mr. Chadwick, our best authority, (says the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*) concludes that a child from the age of five to seven can attend to one subject for fifteen minutes; from seven