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as to render the person hypermetropic; this form of hypermetropia seldom exceeds $\frac{1}{4}$. When a person has both hypermetropia and presbyopia, it is necessary for him to use a stronger pair of glasses for reading, &c., than for ordinary use. If a person for instance, wears a pair of 18 inch convex spectacles to correct a hypermetropia of $\frac{1}{15}$, and as age advances his "near" point recedes to 12 inches, even with the addition of his glasses, it will be necessary for him to wear, for reading, a pair of glasses having a focus of about $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Thus $\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{24} =$ presbyopia, this added to the lens to correct his hypermetropia, ($\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{10\frac{1}{2}}$ nearly) equals $10\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.

In the very aged, it is necessary to prescribe glasses, that will enable them to read at 5 or 7 inches from the eye, as their vision is usually somewhat impaired.

The following table constructed by Dr. Kitchener may give a general idea of the glasses required at different periods of life when the presbyopia is unaccompanied by hypermetropia or amblyopia.

At 40 years,—36 inch focus.				At 70 years,—12 inch focus.			
"	45	"	30	"	75	"	10
"	50	"	24	"	80	"	9
"	55	"	20	"	85	"	8
"	58	"	18	"	90	"	7
"	60	"	16	"	100	"	6
"	65	"	14	"		"	

Prof. Donders thinks that when there is no hypermetropia present we should generally advise those glasses to be worn that will enable the person to read distinctly No. 1 (smallest) test type at a distance of 12 inches.

There is an optical defect of the eye that is occasionally met with called astigmatism (from *a* and *στῆγμα*) in which horizontal and vertical lines are not brought to a focus at the same distance behind the crystalline lens. It is relieved by glasses specially ground for each case, these glasses are cylindrical. I have seen but one case of astigmatism.

A very comprehensive article on this subject appears in the Medical Times and Gazette, Nov., 1864, from the pen of J. Zachariah Laurence, M.B., of London.

The paralysis of the accommodation of the eye I have already referred to in a case on page 14.