

rapidly through his mind to suggest the one with the right letter. Fortunately the deep interest soon excited in this game stimulates the application necessary to play it successfully, and the effect on those who engage in it, and those who witness it, is necessarily beneficial. A knowledge of capes, the salient points of lands, is especially important.

After capes have been exhausted rivers, mountains, lakes, bays and gulfs, &c., may be substituted, but the wide field is in towns. It is important that the name and location be written together. In a similar way the names of battles or historical persons or places may be made into an attractive and profitable game. What more pleasant for social games?

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## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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### THE SCHOLAR'S EYE.

#### I.

*What is Normal Vision?*

*What is Defective Vision?*

*How Vision is Measured.*

(i). *for Distance.*

(ii). *for Near Objects.*

Every tutor has pupils whose vision is manifestly more or less defective. What may be the percentage of such, and what may be the nature of the principal defects producing it, we shall enquire farther on. For the present arises the question: What constitutes defective Vision? The trouble with the old metaphysics is that terms used are not defined with sufficient precision. We must have a clear knowledge of what constitutes defective vision. We must also have a standard by which we can measure the amount of vision, and hence infer how far it is defective. This must be as precise as the subject admits. Matters pertaining to the human frame are seldom as precise as mathematics—seldom as precise as even

general physics. Yet very much is precise. The wideawake physician collects much accurate information from the human frame by means of precise instruments of diagnosis. He deserves greater public confidence than he gets. Of no one is this more true than of the competent oculist. We are going to take the look of a bystander into the work of such, in a part of his field which equally concerns him (the oculist), and the educator. We must conform to scientific precision in this or we shall not make much progress. Looseness in the foundation on which we reason must not be tolerated any more than laxity in the reasoning itself. Plato had written over his door: "Whoso knows not Geometry let him not enter here." Was, then, the ability to repeat by rote, as most pupils do, the propositions of Euclid a sufficient passport to the presence of the philosopher. Nonsense. The inscription meant: If your reasoning be not precise and clear, away with you. It must be like Euclid's, each part, like the link of a chain, fast to the prece-