

education. Savages are all far-sighted. As people begin constantly to look at near and small objects, near-sightedness is produced. This is greatly obviated by not allowing the child the use of books too young; and, when reading is allowed, only for a limited period each day. Hyperopia, or far-sightedness, is the natural condition of the eye. Savages are all far-sighted. When a person with this condition is put into an office, and begins close work on books, eye-strain soon follows. Headaches, pain about the eyes, a languid feeling, are prominent symptoms. Suitable glasses must be obtained in these cases, though the person be quite young. Adults employed much at reading, etching, engraving, book-keeping, type-writing, etc., should take special care over their eyes. The nature of their occupation is sedentary. There is usually insufficient daylight in most offices. This is supplanted by artificial light. A pure white light is not good. In many cases a reflector is used. This focuses the light on the white paper, whence it is reflected into the eye. This causes contraction of the iris and constant eye-strain. The reflector should be removed from the light, and a shade worn over the eyes. Gas light diffuses round a room better than electric light. Reading in railway and street cars is hard on the eyes. Owing to the swaying motion, the paper is held too close to the eyes; this keeps up much eye-strain. When book-keepers are adding up columns of figures, they should place behind the sheet a tin plate colored green, blue or black; this color penetrates the white paper, and they are then working on a neutral tint: when this cannot be done, glasses of some tint, such as the arundel. Blank walls should be decorated with scenery paper, or pictures on which the eyes will rest when raised from the white paper of a ledger.

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### Book Notices.

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*Essentials of Diseases of the Skin.* Including Syphilodermata arranged in the form of questions and answers, prepared especially for students of medicine. By HENRY W. STELWAGON, M.D., Ph.D., Clinical Professor of Dermatology in the Jefferson Medical College. Third edition, revised and enlarged, with seventy-one letter-press cuts and fifteen half-tone illustrations. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 925 Walnut Street. 1894.

The very flattering reception given to the first edition of this compend when it appeared three years ago, was the best indication of its worth. That a third edition has been called for so soon, shows that it is still popular, and rightly so, with both students and practitioners.