

not recollect to have seen any observations in British journals. We should welcome any communications on the penetration of eyelashes as a war injury.

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### Records of Visual Acuity

The Deputy Commissioner of the New York Department of Labour, part of whose work it is to determine the amount of compensation to be paid to claimants for losses in vision, writes to the *American Journal of Ophthalmology* pointing out that the scale he adopts is based 'upon such and such a percentage of loss.' If figures reach him as 20/20 he takes it that the man has 100 per cent. of vision; if 20/40 that he has 50 per cent. of vision; and so on. He often receives reports from oculists, however, who do not work at a distance of twenty feet, and he then finds it most confusing to determine compensation on a percentage basis. He requests oculists in filling up the reports always to state specifically the percentage of loss of vision. In a note appended to the Deputy Commissioner's letter the Editor points out that the percentage scale has come into almost universal use in statistical studies. As applied to records of visual acuity it is easier to read and to print, and is indeed superior in all ways except that we are not accustomed to the method. "If the change made necessary the renumbering of our test-cards it would be an advantage, for they would be numbered more accurately."

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### Eye Risks in Industrial Occupations

In 1916, a survey of some seventy representative industries in the City of Buffalo was undertaken by the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness (130, East Twenty-second Street, New York), and a book on "Eye Hazards in Industrial Occupations" has grown out of that inspection. An attempt has been made in the book to cover the entire field of risks to the eyes incurred in occupations in the United States, and a most interesting compilation is the result. The work bears the name as author of Gordon L. Berry, field secretary of the National Committee. Lieut. Thomas P. Bradshaw, U.S. Army, formerly technical assistant to the Director of the American Museum of Safety, has co-operated with Mr. Berry. In the Buffalo examinations professional assistance was given by Drs. Ellice M. Alger (New York), Nelson M. Black (Milwaukee), Colman W. Cutler (New York), Francis E. Fronczek (Buffalo), Harold Gifford (Omaha), Franklin C. Gram (Buffalo), and F. Park Lewis (Buffalo). The contents of the book are extremely