to have a narrow elongated skull and the father seemed to be a square-headed individual, but the head of the mother was obviously of the long, narrow type. The actual conditions are shown in the reduced X-ray positives and in the anthropometric figures. The girl's measurements are not very different from those of the youngest boy. The girl is to report next year for further examination. The photographs and X-rays prints were kindly prepared for us by Captain Barnard and Dr. Pillai of the Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras. Dr. Gravely of the Madras Museum has furnished me with the anthropometric measurements, and Drs. Vencatarangam Naidu and Vythinatha Iyer assisted in the collection of details necessary for this report.

RISEING FRONT BIFOCALS

BY

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THE ordinary form of bifocal glass possesses two disadvantages :—

1. That reading matter has to be held well below the horizontal plane in order to be clearly visible.

2. That the wearer is handicapped in going down steps and stairs, owing to the blurring and apparent displacement produced by looking at them through the reading portion of the glasses.

It occurred to me that these disadvantages might be overcome if an arrangement were provided by which the glasses could be lifted some 7 to 8 mm. above their ordinary position for then (1) the wearer could look almost straight ahead and yet be seeing through the reading portion of his glass, and (2) a space would be left below the glasses through which he could look down at steps and stairs and see them without the apparent displacement produced by looking obliquely through his presbyopic correction.

Various devices were tried and the most satisfactory and durable was found to be an adaptation of the "scholar's frame" type of bridge. This, as will be seen in Fig. 1, is attached to the spectacle frame by two sleeves in which it can slide up and down. The vertical members of the "scholar's bridge" are provided with a small nick which locks them in position when the glasses are in the high position. In actual practice though, the friction of the sleeves is sufficient to retain the spectacles in any desired position. With the glasses in the low position, they are indistinguishable in appearance from an ordinary pair, though when they are raised, the double bridge is, of course, apparent.

A second type of spectacle was made which rested on the bridge

of the nose (Fig. 2), the two different heights being obtained by revolving the bridge on a decentred axle. This also proved satisfactory, but the conspicuously thick nose piece is, perhaps, a disadvantage.

I am indebted to Messrs. Theodore Hamblin for their kindness and skill in making these spectacles, and for the illustrations of them.

FIG. 1.

Scholar's frame fitted with "rising front."

A. Frame in normal position. B. Frame raised, by depressing back bridge.

FIG. 2.

Tortoiseshell frame with "rising front."

A. Frame raised by rotating nose piece mounted on decentered axle.