

Mr. Dickson has found. Some of the parents write to inquire if their papers will be corrected if they send them in to their children's school teachers.

EARS GET TIRED AFTER HARD DAY, SAY SCIENTISTS

Nobody has proposed an eight hour day or a forty-eight hour week for weary ears--so far. Nevertheless, ears do suffer from fatigue, and when they are tired they don't work so efficiently, according to experiments being conducted at the University of Wisconsin by Drs. G. A. Goldsmith, L. S. Luenzman, L. Sammons, and B. W. Zimmerman.

Using as their apparatus a watch mounted on a moving carriage, they confirmed a belief that keenness of hearing is less at night and at the end of the week.

Mental work always causes a decrease in keenness of hearing, the scientists find. Severe exercise has the same effect. Moderate exercises may sharpen hearing but this depends upon the amount of exercise and the condition of the subject.

The ears are a rather delicate barometer of physical fitness, the tests indicate. Diminished power of hearing may give warning of approaching bodily or mental fatigue some hours before the individual is aware of any change in his condition.

SCHOOL ROOMS BADLY LIGHTED, SAYS EXPERT

The lighting of school rooms in the United States, especially the provision made for artificial lighting, is far below the standards considered economical by up-to-date business establishments, according to E. J. Dailey, Jr., illumination expert of New York, who is attending the National Education Association meeting.

"Wisconsin is one of the very few states that has a lighting code controlling the standard of lighting for school buildings," said Mr. Dailey today. "If more states would enact a similar code many of the present evils would be eliminated."

"Investigations have shown that healthy eyes, under normal conditions, use up from 10 to 15 per cent. of the whole nerve force generated by the body, but the eyes may use up as much as 50 per cent. of this force if subjected to undue strain. Other studies have shown that at least one-fourth of our school children have defective vision, and much of the trouble can be traced to improper lighting either in the school or in the home."

Young children, especially, require the best lighting conditions, said Mr. Dailey, as it takes them longer to become acquainted with unfamiliar pictures and characters.

"Most of their early training consists of impressing on their minds--through their eyes--mental pictures," he explained. "The speed with which they can absorb these pictures and the clarity of the impression on their minds have considerable bearings on the intellectual progress they make."
