

Washington's horseback feats. For Washington sometimes averaged upward of 35 miles a day for more than a week, and on one occasion rode 560 miles in 16 days.

By consulting thousands of manuscripts and musty records in scores of court houses, were located places of importance in Washington's day whose very names had been lost to history. One of these was Logstown in the vicinity of the meeting place of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers where Pittsburgh now stands. The accepted solution was that the old town had been on Big Beaver Creek, but it was found to be miles up the Ohio from Big Beaver, at the site of the present Legionville.

One of the most arduous pieces of work in connection with the creation of the map was to locate a chain of forts established by Washington to protect the frontier from Indian depredations, forts which played an important part in the French and Indian War. The area investigated covered 15,000 square miles, or more than Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Delaware combined. The work resulted in the correction of several errors that had been made in the past by the confusion of names, and places several of the key forts on modern maps for the first time. The chain of forts is shown in a special sketch map on a large scale. Other similar maps in great detail which accompany the article show the travels in southwestern Pennsylvania and in Maryland and West Virginia. Another is a reproduction of a map drawn by Washington.

EVERY TEACHER must assume full responsibility for her place in society . . . She is not only teaching school; she is one of the educated members of society who must help meet all social and economic problems.—*Willard E. Givens, in Sierra Educational News.*

SQUINT

PARENTS may be assured that all cases of cross-eyes can be corrected, but it requires their heartiest co-operation and a willingness to put aside their prejudice and their lay ideas. As the treatment of the case is a purely technical matter which calls for the highest degree of medical skill, the treatment should be prescribed and outlined by a physician who is specially trained in the treatment of the eyes. The family doctor should first be consulted and he, in turn, can guide the patient into the proper medical channels."

To correct cross-eyes, treatment should begin before the sixth year, and preferably before the third year, according to Dr. Luther C. Peter, of Philadelphia, international authority on squint—which is the ophthalmological term for cross-eyes. "The great factor in the cure," he says, "is the early institution of treatment, in contrast with the popular conception, 'to give the child a chance to grow out of his squint.' In fact, such measures are responsible for the imperfect cures in the past; unfortunately, measures to correct this condition were instituted, as a rule, too late to accomplish the results which can now be obtained.

"The several steps necessary to bring about perfect results and to place a squinting child on an equal footing with other children are as follows: Testing of vision; fitting of glasses; preventing lowering of vision in weak eye; awakening of the fusion faculty; and finally, when necessary, operation.

"The layman is not entirely to blame for his misconceptions as to the cause of cross-eyes. Until recent years, the exact sequence of events which lead up to squint was not thoroughly grasped by the average physician. And perhaps the same lack of unity on the part of medical advisers as to the best method of correcting the deformity may be responsible in part for the popular

prejudice against the prescribing of glasses for young children and against operating upon the young child when such procedure is indicated.

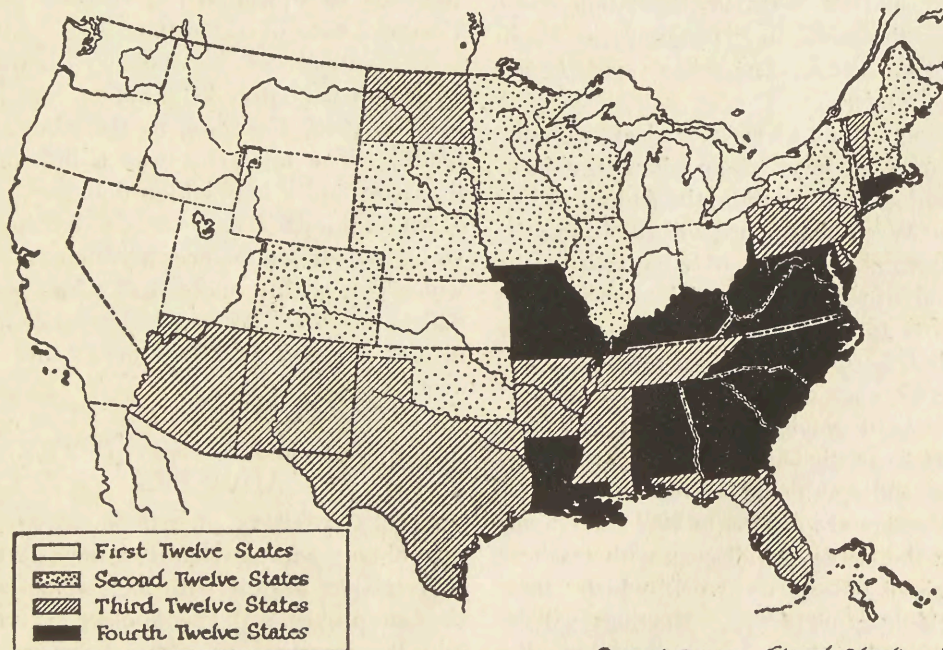
"To laymen, cross-eyes are the direct result of some sudden fright, shock, strong emotion, convulsions, whooping-cough or some other disease of childhood. Hereditary influences seem to be unimportant to them, or possibly it seems only a coincidence that the mother or father, a brother or sister, was similarly afflicted in early childhood. It is but natural, therefore, that another child in the same family may become a victim following one of the causes mentioned.

"In this fight against skepticism and prejudice we need the co-operation of the family physician whose good fortune it is to start children into the proper channels for correcting their defects and freeing them from a handicap which will leave a determining effect upon them throughout life.

We need the support of social workers, nurses, and teachers, who can help to break down the prejudice against glasses and operative procedures, and can help to re-educate parents in the light of the newer conception of squint and its treatment."

WE MUST INFORM all patriotic and public-spirited citizens of the facts and must appeal to their sense of loyalty, justice, and fair play . . . The parents of our pupils should be enlisted in a campaign to save the schools. We must prove to them that the schools are worth all they cost, and more, and that this cost is not large as compared with the cost of crime and ignorance, or even the cost of tobacco, cosmetics, movie shows, automobiles and gasoline for joy riding, and other luxuries.—*The Illinois Teacher.*

HOLDING POWER OF SCHOOLS - 1930



Research Division, National Education Ass'n.

Based on number of children 14 to 17 years of age who attended school, according to figures of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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