future are outlined, such as the *conversion of our national forests into game preserves.* It is encouraging to know that there are already three endowments devoted to animal protection, one of $340,000, a second for $51,000 and a third of $5,000. Of course these funds should be greatly increased as the period of relatively easy conquest is now over and the opposition is organized with powerful financial support. This contest is a permanent obligation.

The two concluding chapters of the volume are contributed by F. C. Wolcott. One is a valuable summary of the present status of private game preserves, and the other is a very useful bibliography on preserves, protection and the propagation of game.

With this volume and Hornaday's "Our Vanishing Wild Life" (1913) any intelligent person can become informed upon the present status of this phase of conservation.

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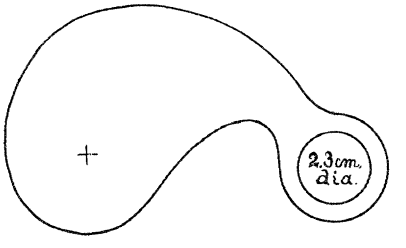
An Eye Screen for Use with the Microscope

Most beginners, as well as many practised observers, usually close one eye when using the microscope. This practise of "squinting" when one is using the microscope for any length of time causes a decided eyestrain. The other alternative of keeping both eyes open requires first of all considerable practise, and if it does not tend to strain the muscles of the eyes, it does give rise to a mental strain, if it may be so expressed; *i. e.,* one has to concentrate his attention constantly on what is seen with the one eye through the microscope, otherwise the objects seen with the other eye will prove very distracting.

The writer, after having tried many different shapes and kinds of eye screens, has worked out one that seems to be the most efficient. It does away with the eyestrain of both types described above, and is very simple and inexpensive.

The accompanying sketch shows the outline of the screen. The material from which it is made is a composition called "vulcanized fiber board," 1.5 mm. in thickness and black in color. This composition board is very tough and durable. It may be obtained from the Diamond State Fiber Company, Ellesmere, N. J. The screen is cut from this board with a knife or with heavy shears. A hole 2.3 mm.



in diameter (a hair larger than the outside diameter of the standard eyepiece) is bored by means of an extension bit at one end of the screen. The distance from the center of this hole to the middle point of the broad wing of the screen is 8 cm. The extreme length and width of the screen is 12.5 cm. by 7.5 cm.

If the composition board is not available, aluminum 1 mm. thick, painted black or dark green on both sides, will be found a good substitute.

The eyepiece of the microscope is slipped through the hole in the screen. The sketch shows the eye screen in position for use with the right eye, and to change to the left eye it is a matter of only a few seconds to take the screen from the eyepiece and invert it.

It will be found that the black surface of the screen is very restful to the eye not in use, and when one alternately uses the right and left eye, it is possible to use the microscope for a much longer period before the eyes become tired than without the eye screen.

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Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society

To the Editor of Science: The Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain is holding its sixtieth annual exhibition in August and September of this year. This is the most representative exhibition of photographic work