

round with wadding, and covered with silk or other fancy material. These satchets will be found to be of lasting perfume and are much liked, as they do not give off any dust or powder.—*Deutsch. Amer. Apoth. Zeit., Phar. Jl.*

CATARRH BALMS.

- 1.—Vaselin..... 9 lb.
Thymol..... 1 oz.
Oil wintergreen..... 6 fl. dr.
Oil sassafras..... 2 fl. dr.
- 2.—Petrolatum 1 oz.
Thymol 3 grn.
Bismuth subcarbonate..... 15 grn.
Oil wintergreen..... 2 min.

CORYZA REMEDY.

A remedy for colds, catarrh, influenza, and hay fever, preventing their development, and speedily curing them in their advanced stages.

- Scotch snuff..... 30 oz.
Ammonium chloride..... 1 oz.
Menthol..... 3 oz.
Powd. boric acid..... 3 dr.
Oil Australian eucalyptus..... 1 fl. dr.

A pinch to be snuffed up the nostrils.
—*Merck's Report.*

Perfumery Specialties.

Glycerine Cream.—Almond oil, 500 parts; spermaceti, 200; white wax, 38; glycerine, 85; bergamot oil, 3 parts.

Crème à la Reine—Almond oil, 500 parts; spermaceti, 45; white wax, 40; Tolu balsam, 50, rose water, 125 parts

Lanolin Cream.—Lanolin, 250 parts, water, 200; zinc oxide, 50; almond oil, 250; flowers of sulphur, 180; extract violet, 120 parts.

Kalodont.—Soap powder, 1,000 parts; levigated chalk, 1,000; glycerine, 1,000; carmine, 2; peppermint oil, 100 parts.

Lip Cosmetic.—Ammonia, 60 parts; carmine, 35; rose-extract, 70; rose water, 2,000 parts. The finely powdered carmine is left to digest for a week in the ammonia, and the other materials added and shaken up at intervals during another week.

Honey Water.—(1) 35 parts of honey dissolved in 2,500 parts of rose water, and mixed with 500 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol, containing: Bergamot oil, 2; neroli oil, 1; and ambergris tincture, 1 part, in solution. 75 parts of saffron tincture are used for coloring the preparation. (2) 125 parts of honey dissolved in 2,000 parts of distilled water, and mixed with 500 parts of glycerine containing: Bergamot oil, 7; geranium oil, 1; and neroli oil, 1 part, in solution. Coloring as for No. 1.—“*Seifenfabrikant.*”—*Soap Maker and Perfumer.*

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Toronto.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries, it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; book-keeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{28}{8}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{28}{8}$
Z.E.V. $\frac{28}{8}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{28}{8}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

F. A. S.—I have a customer, 20 years old, a bookkeeper, who complains of pain in his eyes after using them for reading or any close work.

R V $\frac{28}{8}$ L V $\frac{28}{8}$, the weakest plus glass, blurs—indicating emmetropia. I then examined the muscles and found no heterophoria—and hence could not account for the pain and headache—but as an experiment gave him a +.75 for use when reading, &c., with perfect relief. Did I do right? And why?

Answer.—This is evidently a case of hyperopia where all the trouble is latent. We do find cases sometimes with considerable H. where no manifest is shown, the spasm of the ciliary being so intense that no relaxation whatever takes place under convex glasses. These cases, however, are rare and can only be definitely decided by the use of atropine or some other cycloplegic. The ophthalmoscope often shows the nature of the case, even without atropine, but it is well to remember some cases do occur where to act intelligently at all atropine is absolutely necessary. In this case our friend divined the right thing to do, but the next case presenting

the same symptoms might not result so satisfactory under similar treatment.

R. A. D.—I wish you would give a prescription for an eye water which could be used in all cases of inflamed eyes without any danger of doing any injury.

Answer.—This is the straw which opticians should guard against, viz.: encroaching at all upon the province of an oculist. When eyes require any medical treatment it is unwise on the part of the optician and dangerous on the part of the customer to use anything without the prescription of an oculist, as the symptoms of mild inflammation of the eyes and severe and perhaps disastrous affections are sometimes so much alike that only experts can determine the difference and suggest the proper line of treatment. The optician should be satisfied with the cases that require glasses only for their eye trouble, and goodness knows they are numerous enough without jeopardizing the sight of those who really require careful medical handling.

T. C. M.—I have a Hardy's ophthalmometer, and in a recent case of astigmatism found the axis ten degrees different from that chosen by the customer with the trial case and astigmatic chart. Which axis would you give?

Ans.—The crucial test in all cases is the one with the trial set no difference what instruments you use, but remember if the axis chosen by the astigmatic chart does not prove entirely satisfactory, that if you change the axis to that indicated by the ophthalmometer the results will be most happy. I have had a few such cases as the above, but very few—my experience being that the axis shown by the ophthalmometer is the one usually accepted in the final test.

T. A. C.—When is the next class in optics at the Optical Institute of Canada?

Ans.—Jan. 24th, 1898.

A NEW USE for spun glass is mentioned; it can be used for umbrellas, and while it will keep the wet out, it will enable a man to see where he is going, and so avoid lamps, wayfarers, etc.

AN EMINENT LONDON PHYSICIAN has obtained good results in dressing burns with milk. Bandages are soaked with milk and laid on the burn, to be removed night and morning.