

# Formulary.

27. What line of the clock face does one with simple astigmatism see distinctly?

28. What is the cause of regular astigmatism?

29. How is it corrected?

30. When convex cylinders are used their axes are usually vertical or thereabouts, and when concave cylinders are required their axes are usually horizontal or thereabouts. Why?

31. What is meant by the axis of a cylinder, and how do you find it?

32. What is the difference between a spherical and cylinder glass?

33. Upon what does the strength of a glass depend?

34. What is the principal focus of a glass?

35. What is the principal focus of an eye?

36. How does the photographic camera resemble an eye?

37. If divergent rays are passed through a convex glass will the focus be nearer or farther away than the principal focus?

38. Explain fully the construction of Snellen's test types.

39. What is the visual angle?

40. What is the acuteness of vision, how do you find it, and how express it on paper?

41. What does a vision of 20/20 or 6/6 indicate?

42. How do you tell the difference between them?

43. How do you detect myopia?

44. Explain the numbering of glasses by the Dioptric system?

45. How find the focus in inches of any given glass marked in dioptries?

46. What do you mean by neutralization?

47. How do you tell a convex glass from a concave glass?

48. What is asthenopia?

49. What are the necessary points to look after in fitting a frame properly?

50. If the vertical meridian requires a plus 2.00, and the horizontal plus 3.50, write a prescription for these.

51. If the vertical requires a plus 1.00, and the horizontal a minus 2.00, write a prescription for these.

52. If the vertical requires a plus 1.00, and the horizontal plus .50, write a prescription for these.

53. How does a spherical glass before the stenopaic act?

54. If a presbyope fifty years old is myopic 2.00D in the vertical meridian, what glass will he likely require for reading?

## ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER.

Myrh.....	1.00.
Sodium chlorate.....	1.00.
Soap.....	0.50.
Calcium carb. precipitated.....	50.00.
Rose oil.....	.....

## CHAMELION TOOTH POWDER.

The *Seifen, Oel und Fett Industrie* gives the following formula for a tooth powder, which is white when dry, but on being moistened turns a lively red:

	Parts.
Prepared tartar (potassium bitartrate).....	100
Magnesium bicarbonate.....	20
Precipitated chalk.....	60
Cochineal.....	3
Alum (ammonia).....	6
Attar of rose, q.s., to perfume, or 10 drops to 6 ozs.....	.....

Reduce the ingredients to the finest powder, and mix thoroughly—*Nat. Druggist*.

## LOTIONS FOR FRECKLES, LIVER SPOTS, ETC.

For freckles, sunburn, liver-spots, etc., *The Munchener Medicinischer Wochenschrift* recommends the following:

Corrosive sublimate.....	3½ grains.
White sugar.....	22 drams.
Egg albumen.....	4 drams.

Rub together thoroughly, and add:

Lemon juice.....	4 ozs.
Water to make.....	38 ozs.

Put into suitable bottles, and label as follows: Directions—Apply in the morning, and let dry on the skin.

## ANOTHER.

The same journal is responsible for the following:

	Parts.
Chloral hydrate.....	10
Carbolic acid.....	5
Tincture of iodine.....	5

Mix. Directions: Touch the spots very lightly with the mixture, using a soft camel's hair pencil. Repeat the touching every other morning until the scurf skin peels off, leaving a sound surface, free from discoloration.—*Nat. Druggist*.

Other formulæ are:

## MILK WASH FOR REMOVING SUNBURN AND FRECKLES.

Buttermilk (or sour milk).....	4 ozs.
Flowers of sulphur.....	2 drs.
Oat meal.....	1½ ozs.

Make into a thin paste.

## FRECKLE BANISHER.

Chloride of ammonium.....	1 oz.
Hydrochloric acid, c.p.....	1 oz.
Glycerin.....	4 ozs.
Elder flower water, q.s., to make	½ gal.

Mix and filter.

## SKIN FOOD.

Any of the cold creams may be sold under the name of "Skin Food"; the following is said to be the formula of one that has some sale:

Petrolatum, white.....	8 av. oz.
Paraffin wax.....	1 av. oz.
Lanolin.....	2 av. oz.
Water.....	2 fl. oz.
Oil of Geranium.....	20 drops.

Melt the paraffin, add the petrolatum and lanolin, pour into a warm mortar, and with constant stirring incorporate the water and the perfume.

If the preparation is to be tinted red use alkanet root, and an amber-colored petrolatum may be employed instead of the white.

## WITCH HAZEL CREAM.

White petrolatum.....	54 parts.
Yellow wax.....	9 parts.
Spermaceti.....	9 parts.
Spirit hamamelis.....	14 parts.
Perfume.....	to suit.

Melt the first three ingredients together, allow to cool slightly, add the witch-hazel extract, and stir; when nearly cold, add the perfume and stir vigorously.

## FLOOR WAX.

Spermaceti.....	4 av. ozs.
Paraffin.....	4 av. ozs.
French chalk, in fine powder.....	8 av. ozs.

Shave the spermaceti and paraffin quite fine, mix with the chalk, and pass through a No. 10 sieve—sprinkle on the floor and rub in with a stiff brush.

## IMPROVED FLOOR WAX.

Paraffin.....	2 av. ozs.
Talcum.....	14 av. ozs.

Melt the paraffin in capacious vessel and add the talcum with stirring until thoroughly incorporated with the paraffin, and the product when cooled is reduced to a granular powder that will pass through a 10 mesh sieve. This can be put up in perforated round paper shells holding about a pound, with directions to sprinkle on the floor, thereby fitting it for immediate use for dancing. No dust arises; a fine wax coating is produced which is very lasting.—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist*.

## COD-LIVER OIL PLASTER.

The *Revue de Pharmacie* gives the following:

Litharge plaster.....	300 parts.
Yellow wax.....	125 parts.
Cod-liver oil.....	125 parts.

Mix.