

just how the eyes differ. In order to answer the above question we require five things: (1) Distance test-types; (2) near test-types; (3) an astigmatic chart; (4) trial frames; (5) a box of lenses. These can be purchased at any wholesale opticians.

The Distance Test-types.—This is a large card, with the letters printed smaller on successive lines, as we proceed downwards. It is to be hung where a good light can be thrown upon it, and where the patient can be at six meters distance (nearly twenty feet) from it. If the office is not long enough to give twenty feet, the diagonal direction of the room may give it. If the figures are not already above each line, they should be marked in the following manner. Above the largest letter at the top is to be marked $\frac{60}{60}$, above the next $\frac{30}{30}$, then $\frac{24}{24}$, $\frac{18}{18}$, $\frac{12}{12}$, $\frac{6}{6}$ and $\frac{3}{3}$.

The numerator of the fraction means the distance the patient is from the letters (six meters), while the denominator shows the distance that a normal eye can read the letters. Thus, $\frac{60}{60}$ means that the patient is six meters away from the letter, but that he could read that letter at sixty meters distance. These figures are convenient for recording the vision. If an eye can read the $\frac{6}{6}$ line, vision is normal. This may be recorded as $\frac{6}{6}$, or simply as 1. If the eye can only read $\frac{6}{12}$, then the vision is only one-half of normal, and it may be so recorded.

The Near-Vision Types.—These are known as Jagers types. These are numbered, No. 1 being the smallest, No. 14 the largest. In using these, one eye is covered (as in using the distance test) and the patient is asked to read No. 1 at the distance where he can best and most clearly do so. The normal eye reads No. 1 at a distance of thirteen inches. It is convenient to have a tape and measure the distance. If he reads at thirteen inches, it is noted, "1 at thirteen inches."

The Astigmatic Chart.—This resembles the face of a clock; but having upon it certain lines. These lines are vertical, running from 12 down to 6; horizontal, running from 3 to 9; oblique, running from 1 to 7, 2 to 8, etc.

The Box of Lenses.—In this, besides the lenses, there should be a trial frame and an opaque disc—the latter for the purpose of blocking one eye, for all tests should be made of one eye only.

The lenses are in two sets of four each, the first set contains convex or plus glasses of the following strengths: +0.50D, +1.0D, +2.0D, +3.0D. There should also be four concave lenses, viz.: -0.50D, -1.0D, -2.0D, -3.0D. (The marks + and - are to be seen on the lenses.)

We are now prepared to test our patient. Seating him six meters away from the distance test-types, the frame being in