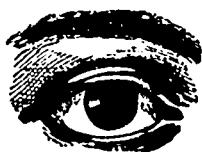


Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMIL, 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. $\frac{2}{3}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{2}{3}$
 Z.E.V. $\frac{1}{3}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{2}{3}$

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

A.C.D.—I fitted a pair of bifocals to a hyperopic presbyope, the upper and lower pair worn separately for a few days in eye glass frames, proving entirely satisfactory, but when put up as bifocal the patient could not tolerate them. What can you suggest as the cause of the difficulty?

Ans.—The points to remember in fitting bifocals is to have the pupillary distances correct, the lower pair being about one quarter of an inch narrower than the upper for the evident reason that the eyes converge about that much more in near vision than in distant vision, and the visual axes should look through the optical centre of the glasses always. Another important factor to success is to have the lower segment as small as possible. They are usually altogether too large, and thus diminish the field of vision. Bifocals, when satisfactory, are a great comfort to the wearer, and in most cases they can be made perfect by attention and care to details, in fact, it is the nice adjustment of the frames which tells in these cases. It is hardly necessary to add that spectacle frames (not eye-glass) should always be used to maintain the position desired once it is obtained. Many cases of asthenopia in hyperopic presbyopes does

not disappear although they have proper correction for both distant and near—the reason usually being due to the fact that half the time, or perhaps more, the distant glasses are neglected and forgotten; hence eye strain is more or less continued; with bifocals this is overcome, as they are worn constantly once they are comfortable. It is necessary in ordering bifocals to give very accurate measurements of the frame to the manufacturer, because they are simply mechanics and know little about optics practically, and simply make the glasses to order: the same as a tailoress would make a coat from the measurements of the tailor, not knowing or realizing the why or wherefore of this or that, and if you neglect to specify that you want the P D of the glasses different, it will be your own fault if the upper and lower pair have the same P D. Many a manufacturing optician has made thousands of bifocals and yet never fitted one to the face. How can they then know what you want unless you say so?

R.A.J.—Where a lady customer has a flat nose and long eye lashes, yet insists upon having eye glasses instead of spectacles is there any way to do this without the eye lashes rubbing against the glasses.

Ans.—R.A.J. did not receive his optical education at the Optical Institute of Canada, or he would know how to overcome this difficulty, as frame adjustment and face measurements are there taught thoroughly, so that any one who has any nose at all can obtain eye glasses if he prefer them. Eye glasses with off set guards can be set as far forward as desired simply by regulating the length of the off set. For eye glasses to obtain sufficient grip of the nose to hold them securely, most opticians imagine the spring at the top must do the work. This is a mistake. The all important thing is to have the off sets equally touch the nose in all parts so that no part acts as a fulcrum, and then very little tension in the upper spring does the rest—equal pressure is more important than great pressure.

WATER-SOLUBLE PETROLEUM.—What is termed a "water-soluble petroleum oil" has been placed upon the market. It is stated to be petroleum containing a small proportion of ammonium oleate, which causes an emulsion to form with water.

DRYING AGENT.—A mixture of dried chlorid of calcium and quicklime is recommended as being superior to either alone as a drying agent in desiccators, etc.



The above singular heading practically tells its own story.

No article of popular consumption has been offered in recent years that has met with the extraordinary success of the article mentioning a Soap that Washes and Dyes. In reality, it is the latest scientific discovery in Household Dyes, and the inventors struck a happy combination when producing this article.

With Maypole Soap the trouble, mess and general inconvenience accompanying the use of the universal Powder Dyes is entirely overcome.

The Soap is simply dissolved in hot water, the article dipped into the same, and at one operation the necessary cleansing and dyeing are completed.

Instead of hands rendered unsightly for days they need not be stained at all if rinsed promptly with cold water.

The Maypole Co. have enlarged their Factory four times already, and are now working with a million dollar capital, and not only selling millions of packages in Great Britain, but exporting great quantities to the Continent, Australia, the United States, etc.

Maypole Soap pays a good margin and can be supplied at quite as low a price to consumers as the old style dye powders.

The Canadian Managers (W. Tippet & Co., Montreal), are fitting up premises to enable them to more rapidly attend to shipping, and they inform us that the demand is growing wonderfully, although they were only just prepared to supply buyers.

The Maypole Co., Limited, are an English concern, whose head office is situated on High Holborn, London.

Drop Lawson & Jones a card re Calendars. See Ad.

FORMALDEHYDE FOR BURNS.—The application of a compress saturated with a ten per cent. solution of formaldehyde has been found to relieve all pain and prevent scars resulting from scalds and burns.