



OPTICIANS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING

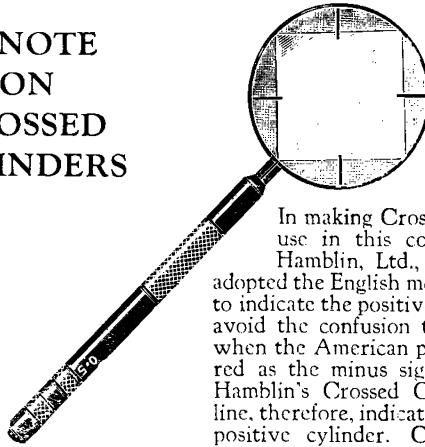
THEODORE HAMBLIN LTD LONDON, W.1.



OPTICIANS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

MAKERS OF SPECTACLES TO
SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS ONLY.

A NOTE ON CROSSED CYLINDERS



0.25, 0.5 and
0.75 Dioptres
Price 13/6 each

In making Crossed Cylinders for use in this country, Theodore Hamblin, Ltd., have invariably adopted the English method of using red to indicate the positive cylinder, so as to avoid the confusion that is inevitable when the American procedure of using red as the minus sign is adopted. In Hamblin's Crossed Cylinders the red line, therefore, indicates the *axis* of the positive cylinder. Crossed Cylinders are not placed in the cells of the Trial Frame, but are held in front of it with the axis of one cylinder in line with the axis of that already in the Frame. A mere twist of the handle between the thumb and finger instantly reverses the signs,

substituting a negative for a positive addition. As there exists some confusion in the minds of many as to the effect of Crossed Cylinders, an example may be of use. In a case where a positive cylinder is already in the Trial Frame and the positive element in a 0.50D Crossed Cylinder is held up in front of it with axes coincident, the effect of the Cylinder is enhanced by 0.50D and that of the sphere diminished by 0.25D. The net effect is to increase the correction in one meridian by 0.25D and to diminish it in the other meridian by the same amount. In the second position (*i.e.*, when the Crossed Cylinder is reversed) the effect of the cylinder is diminished by 0.50D and the sphere increased by 0.25D. The special advantages of the Crossed Cylinder are two; one is the facility for exact reversal and comparison of opposites; the other is that it is more explicit, since a patient with a purely spherical defect would not accept one position of the Crossed Cylinder in preference to the other.

15, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.1.
AND AT
MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, SHEFFIELD, LEEDS, EDINBURGH,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, BOURNEMOUTH, WINDSOR, KINGS LYNN.

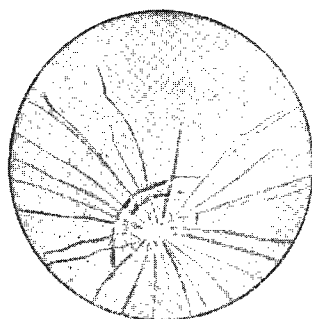
Curry & Paxton, Ltd.

DISPENSING OPTICIANS

195 - 199, G^T PORTLAND ST^E and
22, WIGMORE ST^E LONDON, W.1

Telephones :
Welbeck 0123
Langham 2873.

Telegrams :
"Optician, Wesdo London"



"Curpax"

Improved Splinterless Glass.

AS the result of continued experiments we are now in a position to supply lenses in a splinterless glass that *will not discolour* after prolonged use.

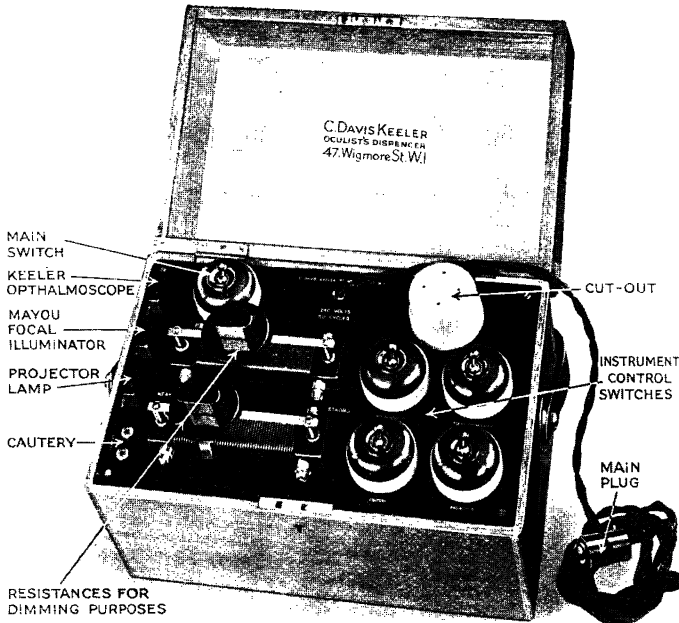
They possess the advantages of being hardly any thicker than ordinary lenses, and of being made in toric and tinted forms, and also in graduated tints. No edge sealing is required.

The particular lamination employed which prevents the discoloration found in the majority of forms of splinterless glass, actually tends to bleach under prolonged use.

When discoloration occurs in the older forms and a lens needs to be replaced one cannot match the discoloration and a pair of lenses have to be fitted.

Curpax improved Splinterless Glass overcomes this difficulty.

A Keeler Portable Resistance Equipment



THE illustration presents the new equipment for supplying the instrument as enumerated above from high voltage house supply.

For further particulars apply to

C. DAVIS KEELER,

*Oculists' Dispenser and Scientific Instrument
Manufacturer,*

47, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.1

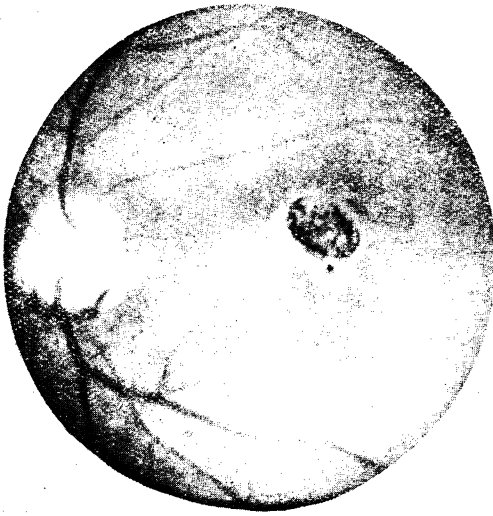
BRANCHES—PLYMOUTH, TRURO and PENZANCE.

CLEMENT CLARKE, LTD.,

Dispensing Opticians.

16, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.1

FINCHAM STEREO-FIXATION APPARATUS USED WITH BJERRUM SCREEN



Reversed and inverted photograph of an old case of macular atrophy for comparison with campimetry record.

White spot at centre is due to reflex in instrument.

(Photograph by courtesy of Messrs. Curry & Paxton.)

The irregular white line is the map of a scotoma which was recently recorded on the Fincham apparatus in the above case. The small spot below the central area is caused by a spot of pigment immediately above the macula. The test object employed was a 1mm. disc at a distance of one metre. The radii of the circles of the chart subtend at the eye the angles of 1, 2, 4 and 6 degrees respectively.

