thirds of the latter are detached from their insertions and attached to the insertion of the paretic muscle by mattress sutures passed from the deep surface so that the detached portions of the vertical recti slip under it. Both eyes are bandaged for seven days, and then covered with a shield which has a small hole for the other eye, so that no attempt to move the eye in the direction of action of the paralysed muscle shall be made for at least ten days.

F. A. W.-N.

(2) Berens, C. (New York).—The diagnosis and treatment of non-paralytic strabismus *New York State Jl. of Med.*, June 1, 1929.

(2) In this paper Berens reviews the types of strabismus and gives a full account of the measures for treatment. The various forms of orthoptic treatment are described but little is given of the results of such treatment, though the earlier and fuller the treatment, the better is the prognosis for vision in the deviating eye. He considers that there is no one definite time for all cases when operation should be performed. The recession operation is advocated as giving the best results of any single operative procedure. An analysis of a series of cases where various forms of exercise of the eyes were given subsequent to operation, shows the value of the exercising treatment.

R. C. Davenport.

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BOOK NOTICE


The Editorial Committee of the International Congress of Ophthalmology, held last year in Holland, are to be congratulated on the prompt appearance of the transactions, which contain the proceedings. Three volumes are bound, while the fourth comprises, *inter alia*, the world’s ophthalmic register, a book which was badly needed, and which fills the gap admirably; Greeff’s *Katalog einer Bilderausstellung zur Geschichte der Brille*, and the catalogue of trade exhibits. This fourth volume is provided with a loose cover to match the others. The first and second volumes give the text of the papers read and the discussions which followed. These volumes are liberally illustrated. Volume III contains the reports of the set discussions.

The whole reflects the greatest credit on the management in Holland. We hope to notice the contents more at large in later issues.