contacts which certain ocular disorders make with neurology. It is recommended to specialists in both these fields and will also be of interest to physicians and neuro-surgeons.

There is an extensive bibliography.


This monograph is concerned with normal and abnormal ocular motility. Heterophoria, concomitant squint, paralytic squint, conjugate palsies and nystagmus are discussed as separate entities of disturbed motility. The author stresses the importance of early treatment in concomitant squint and states that the best results are obtained before the sixth year and preferably before the age of four.

A chapter on orthoptic training gives the basic principles of this treatment and provides essential information so that the eye surgeon may guide the orthoptic technician.

The author has thought it desirable to introduce a chapter on nystagmus and in this he has had the collaboration of Dr. Gaskin, Professor of Neurology in the Graduate School of Medicine, Pennsylvania. The information set out will be of interest to ophthalmologists, neurologists, and otologists.

In the chapter on operative surgery, methods of suturing are discussed in detail and the author’s recession suture technique is fully described. He condemns free tenotomy as an obsolete and unsatisfactory operation liable to serious complications but then proceeds to describe it. Some notes on operations for ptosis are given and in these an operation for “shortening the superior rectus” is described, intending this for partial resection of the levator palpebrae superioris.

There are several proof corrections necessary for subsequent editions. Many of the illustrations, particularly the anatomical ones, are somewhat antique.

This book is an admirable contribution to ophthalmology, and is of value to post-graduate students and practitioners in ophthalmology. It is well produced.

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**CORRESPONDENCE**

To the Editors of The British Journal of Ophthalmology.

Dear Sirs,—The two articles in your Journal on heterophoria are a tribute to the author’s industry and no doubt constitute a brilliant piece of research, but I venture to suggest that their practical value to practising ophthalmologists is totally inadequate to justify the amount of the Journal’s space that they occupy. I am
not surprised to learn that the usual tests are wrong in theory and practice, as that is the usual outcome of new knowledge, but—they work! I find that I can still afford relief to my heterophoric patients after testing the balance with a Maddox rod and hand frame.

This letter is merely a plea for more clinical articles and less of these interminable, statistical monographs which I venture to say are passed over by most of us as being written to the research worker only.

Yours faithfully,

A. E. P. PARKER.

4, THE AVENUE,
LINTHORPE,
MIDDLESBROUGH.
May 19, 1941.

NOTES

MISS IDA MANN has been appointed Margaret Ogilvie Reader in Ophthalmology at the University of Oxford from October 1, 1941.

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THE Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Society has reached us. It bears the title “Eyes Right!” and is enriched with a frontispiece showing the late Dr. Park Lewis. Among subjects emphasised are the increase in eye hazards with the speed-up of industrial production, a subject of paramount importance at the present time, not only in Britain but also in America; the Society’s glaucoma exhibit at the convention of the American Medical Association; the evaluation of vision-testing procedures; the heavy toll continuing to be exacted by fire-works accidents; the enormous amount of preventable blindness due to venereal diseases; the advantage of including the subject of the conservation of sight in the education of nurses, together with a summary of the Society’s finances.

We have also received the supplement to the Sight-Saving Review, Vol. X, No. 4, December, 1940, entitled “The Heritage left by Dr. Park Lewis.” This is a brochure dealing with Dr. Park Lewis as an ophthalmologist, an internationalist, a founder of the lay movement for prevention of blindness, and as a friend of humanity. Each of these tributes is by an old friend of Dr. Park Lewis and the whole forms a very pleasant in memoriam of one of the great figures of American and, indeed, of international ophthalmology.