

That a third edition of this book has been necessary so soon (the second edition was published in 1965) speaks for itself. There is no doubt that in the majority of European countries it is the most popular book on the subject.

The text has the great merit of being comprehensive. It covers a brief history of the subject and a short discourse on terminology before the main text begins, which is tidily divided into six parts.

The first part consists of a clear and well-illustrated exposition on relevant anatomy and physiology.

The second part deals with generalities about concomitant squint and heterophoria including the mechanism of abnormal retinal correspondence and amblyopia.

In the third part oculomotor paralysis is studied in depth, including the acquired as well as the congenital forms of this anomaly. Retraction syndromes and pseudostrabismus are also dealt with.

The fourth part is devoted to methods of examination and is extremely well written.

The fifth part is devoted to treatment and deals with general medical treatment, optical treatment including the use of prisms, the treatment of amblyopia, and orthoptic treatment.

The sixth part deals with surgical treatment and is well illustrated by drawings which in the majority of cases are so much easier for the student to understand than photographs. There is much useful information on the indications for operation in the various forms of strabismus including the indications for surgical treatment in cases of nystagmus associated with a compensatory head posture.

An unusual feature of the book is the appearance of the list and details of the contents at the end instead of at the beginning, which would be more usual and perhaps preferable. However, this arrangement means that the first thing to catch the eye of the reader on opening the book is a delightful article entitled "some aphorisms" which comprises many well-known statements and others less well-known but none the less true, such as that of Chavasse, who said "An orthoptic department must be diagnostic before it can pretend to be therapeutic".

There is no list of references, but in many ways this is a good idea since the book is based on broad general principles and any list of references might tend to be incomplete or else so long that it would take up too much room.

The authors are to be warmly congratulated on the third edition of their book and we look forward to its English edition shortly.

**Measurement of Ocular Muscle Imbalance** (Mesure des déséquilibres oculo-moteurs par la méthode des formes à choix). By J. B. WEISS. 1971. Pp. 92, figs, bibl. Doin, Paris.

The author has devised a test of muscle balance very similar to the Hess test. He has added a pattern of dots visible to each eye despite the red and green goggles, so that some stimulus to fusion exists. The test can be used without the dots (*forme libre*) or with the dots (*forme à choix multiple*) and the result is plotted on a chart similar to that used for the Hess test. The results of the two tests in phorias, tropias, nystagmus, refractive errors, and a few miscellaneous conditions are presented. In some cases the results are similar, in others dissimilar. The authors explain the disparity by the intervention of fusion or accommodative mechanisms. The significance of this is not explained and the advantages of this new technique are not made apparent.

**Practical Atlas of the Surgery of Strabismus. Operative Indications, Surgical Technique** (Atlas pratique de la chirurgie du strabisme. Indications opératoires. Technique chirurgicale). By F. HERVOUËT with the collaboration of A. MEGROZ. 1970. Pp. 418, figs, bibl. Masson, Paris. (Frs 200)

This is a beautifully illustrated book showing typical clinical examples of the various types of strabismus and oculomotor anomaly, outlining the clinical facts, the treatment carried out, the progress of each patient, the final result, and comments on management.