

Die Zerebrale Angiographie. By H. KRAYENBÜTH and H. R. RICHTER. (Pp. VIII+213; 100 illustrations. D.M. 597.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1952.

One has no hesitation in commending this book to all interested in the central nervous system. It is fully illustrated with excellent reproductions of cerebral arteriograms, nearly all accompanied by line drawings with the principal vessels identified and the abnormalities clearly indicated.

A quick perusal of the illustrations would soon convince one of the value of cerebral angiography as a diagnostic procedure. In the years that have passed since Moniz performed the first carotid arteriogram (1927) many of the possibilities of the examination have been realized, as this volume shows. In particular much of the authors' recent work on the normal and pathological anatomy of the deep cerebral veins is included. It used to be believed that cerebral angiography was of no value in the localization of central tumours when pathological vessels were not demonstrable. However, now that the radiological anatomy of the deep veins has been described, it is possible to localize these tumours by the manner in which they dislocate veins even when the cerebral arteriogram is substantially normal. It is not reasonable, however, to expect more accuracy than is obtained by pneumography.

As a neuroradiologist I would like to have seen more of the lateral arteriograms accompanied by antero-posterior projections, but this could only have been done at the cost of reducing the number of cases reported.

The bibliography is comprehensive.

Residential Speech Therapy. Edited by C. WORSTER-DROUGHT. (Pp. 150; illustrated. 15s.) London: Wm. Heinemann Medical Books Ltd. 1952.

Some children with defective speech, due to a variety of causes, need more observation and treatment than can be provided in one or two weekly attendances at an out-patient clinic. Moor House School was opened in 1947 for such patients, and this book is an account of its first two years' work and of the first 36 children who were accepted as residents. It is often difficult for outsiders to know what goes on in new and specialized institutions, hence the value of this account. It is truly original, for it describes what was observed without attempting any detailed survey of the work of others in the field of speech therapy, and those who have to deal with serious cases of this type will find the book interesting and useful. The literary style is clear, technical and unadorned: there are illustrations, tables, appendices and an index.

Corrections

The Editors regret that in the title of the paper by A. M. G. Campbell, Joan Guy and W. Grey Walter published in the December, 1952, issue of the *Archives of Disease in Childhood* (27, 507), the word "cytomegalic" was inserted. The correct title should be "Two Cases of Inclusion Encephalitis".

In the paper "Vomiting of Uncertain Origin in Young Infants," *Archives of Disease in Childhood*, 27,

562, the legend to Fig. 1 should read: "Comparison of average growth curves in persistent and non-persistent vomiting of uncertain origin."

The vertical lines (Max.) indicate the maximum deviation from the normal weight, which occurs at very different ages in the two groups.

The first four words of line 15, column 2, page 563 should be deleted.