Euthanasia. In a 100 pages or so, these Notes cover these problems well, and this section of the book makes it especially suitable for medical undergraduates.

The student can develop any interest stimulated by these Notes through the references provided at the end of each section. These are in general representative and up-to-date, but it is surprising to find no reference to the extensive literature on impotence, and one would not expect the readers of this book to have access to A Criação Portuguesa. There is a good index and system of cross-references so that information can be readily found. Inevitably perhaps, the style varies from 'brief notes' to belles lettres, and while this is legitimate in a text with such a varied authorship and content, it can be damaging when changes of style occur within a section—the novitiate will surely be misled by the section on dementia.

These Notes provide a good companion to the doctor's early contact with emotional problems and add to the variety of elementary texts aimed at the undergraduate. Although this is probably still an expanding market it must surely now be replete.

R. N. HERRINGTON


Dr. Critchley has an unequalled experience of word blindness and when Developmental Dyslexia was first published in 1964 it provided an authoritative review of the current ideas on this subject. For those who were particularly concerned with the educational problems of childhood, it was an outstanding guide and stimulus. An extended second edition, now called The Dyslexic Child, reflects the growing interest in this condition. The author's meticulous case records of 620 subjects referred to him with suspected word blindness form the basis for this monograph. His beguiling anecdotal style is unchanged. He gives a brief consideration to the wide-ranging theories of causation and is rightly sceptical of some of the attempts to quantify the defect. However, the true proportions of this problem can only be deduced from careful statistical surveys, based upon quantified accounts. The categorization of some educationalists as 'muddled and opinionated' seem to have made the author reject this most valuable source of material.

There is the risk of widening the gap between neurologists and educationalists for the cost of the child.

The Dyslexic Child remains an outstanding contribution to the field, and one anticipates further editions with an account of the current prospective studies of the incidence of reading difficulty.

IVAN T. DRAPER

BOOKS RECEIVED


CONSCIOUS IMMOBILITY. By G. de M. Rudolf. (Pp. 64; 12s.) John Wright: 1969 (paper backed).


CORRECTION

In the paper 'Early recognition of heterozygotes for the gene for dystrophia myotonica', by Sarah Bundey, C. O. Carter, and J. F. Soothill (June 1970), on p. 281 the last two columns of Table 1 (Results of investigations in 124 first degree relatives examined) should have appeared as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Clinically normal but not further investigated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Equivocal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>10*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probably normal</td>
<td>Doubtful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*One case with increased insertional activity on EMG and atypical lenticular opacities, two cases with increased insertional activity on EMG only, one case with cataract only (EMG not performed), and six cases with atypical lenticular opacities only.
THE DYSLEXIC CHILD

Ivan T. Draper

J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 1970 33: 722
doi: 10.1136/jnnp.33.5.722

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://jnnp.bmj.com/content/33/5/722.1.citation

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