Goodglass and Kaplan's *Assessment of Aphasia and Related Disorders* provides standardized test material and a method of scoring the results. It is improbable that this would make it easier for the novice to reach a diagnosis but it would enable comparisons to be made on different test occasions and it would allow a speech profile to be constructed. This might form a basis for a programme of treatment and its assessment.

Like other test material its application requires skill but in experienced hands it should prove to be invaluable.

I. T. DRAPER

CEREBRAL CONTROL OF EYE MOVEMENTS AND MOTION PERCEPTION Edited by Johannes Dichgans and Emilio Bizzi. (Pp. 395; illustrated; £14.15.) Karger: Basel.

This symposium, held in July 1971 in Freiburg, was mainly about the physiology of eye movements; only four or five of the 58 contributors mention the perception of motion. The book that reports the symposium sustains a high standard of competence, but not much in it is very exciting.

G. S. BRINDLEY

SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS OF NEUROLOGY Edited by M. Critchley, J. L. O'Leary, and Bryan Jennett. (Pp. 502; illustrated; £11.) Heinemann: London. 1972.

In recent years advances in clinical neurology and neurosurgery have depended on the interactions of many different scientific disciplines, in particular neurophysiology, psychology, neurochemistry, radiological and isotope techniques. In this book the aim has been to describe selected aspects of the neurological sciences and review their clinical applications, and a number of special methods of investigation have been described in detail.

The first section deals with the physiology of the nervous system with particular emphasis on the motor system and disorders of movement. Much of the section on sensation is devoted to the study of pain and its treatment. Chapters on higher cortical function discuss disturbances of consciousness, memory, speech, and the surgical treatment of mental illness. Further chapters deal with epilepsy, the cerebral circulation, and the CSF and with methods of investigation including electroencephalography, electromyography, isotope techniques, and brain biopsy but neuroradiology has not been included. A final part deals with a number of clinical problems of current interest such as slow virus infection and spinal dysraphism.

The editors have been successful in gathering a distinguished team of contributors and many of the chapters contain the authoritative views of a distinguished worker in a particular field. There is, however, considerable variation in style between the different chapters, some of which are high level review articles whereas others deal with the material at a more elementary level in a relatively didactic style, and in future editions the editors might aim to achieve a more uniform level of presentation. The book as a whole contains a vast amount of information, much of it not readily accessible elsewhere, and some of the chapters provide unusually interesting reading. This is a major contribution and likely to become one of the classics of neurology. The production is of a high standard and the cost, although high, is not excessive for what is offered.

J. A. R. LENMAN

TOXICOLOGIE D'URGENCE: choix de techniques analytiques By J. Meunier. (Pp. 223; 102.5 F.) L'Expansion Scientifique Française: Paris. 1972.

This book in French suffers from the fact that it is not what the title suggests. The major fault lies in the presentation of analytical methods without a critical assessment of their respective values. Little fault can be found in the analytical methods advocated but they are all already available in the larger standard works.

To British readers information on the various treatment centres in Paris and France, together with a route map of Paris, with the trade names of drugs in French make little appeal.

When the author strays from analytical methods to clinical application he betrays unawareness of the true role of the laboratory in support of physical treatment.

It is unlikely that this book would be a valuable addition to toxicological laboratories in Britain. Should this assessment be wrong the cardboard cover and page binding will require early reinforcement.

HENRY MATTHEW

THE PROJECTIVE USE OF THE BENDER GESTALT By Edna Albers Lerner. (Pp. 86; illustrated; \$10.75 (cloth), \$5.95 (paperback).) Thomas: Illinois. 1972.

Now that the dust has settled it is apparent that the use of psychological tests for the diagnosis of neuropsychiatric conditions has patently failed to justify most of the claims made on their behalf. Nonetheless, a few tests continue to induce a flickering interest among clinical psychologists, often on empirical rather than theoretical grounds. The Bender-Gestalt Test, which consists essentially in the copying and reproduction of nine simple designs is such a procedure. Introduced originally on the