references. However, for a book of this price one would have thought the many misprints would have been corrected at the proof-reading stage.

JOHN MARSHALL

TECHNIQUES IN BLOOD GROUPING 2nd ed. Parts 1 and 2.

By I. Dunsford and C. C. Bowley. (Pp. xviii + 534; illustrated. £5 5s.) Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. 1967. Twelve years elapsed between the appearance of the first and second editions of this book. With the untimely and tragic death of one of the authors, the burden of preparing an up-to-date edition has fallen on the broad shoulders of Dr Bowley. Pathologists and technicians who have adopted 'Dunsford and Bowley' will be grateful to him for his tenacity in continuing the work. Many will receive the book as a continuing memorial to the remarkable Ivor Dunsford.

The first edition was a single volume of 250 pages expressly designed for use at the bench. The second edition has been extended to 534 pages and is wisely divided into two volumes so that those familiar with its use on the bench need only use volume 2.

Volume 1 is of particular value to those preparing for examinations and as a general reference book. A new section appears dealing with the theoretical aspects of each blood group system, and the useful glossary of serological terms has been greatly extended. Those responsible for the organization of teaching courses in serology will find the tailor-made schedules most helpful.

Volume 2 is what makes the work unique and can almost be described as serology by numbers. It now consists of 129 techniques offered in logical sequence from the preparation of glassware to the highly specialized investigation of platelet antibodies. The methods spring from practices evolved over many years in the Sheffield region and are well tried and reliable. However, other centres are now actively teaching in this field, and a technician may find that some of the methods advocated conflict with accepted practice in his own area. To use the book as intended, it would appear necessary to adopt the system in its entirety. For example, in carrying out technique 65, the reader is referred to techniques 21, 58, and 115.

With the greatly enlarged theoretical sections, the newly introduced index is essential, but it may be a mistake to have placed it in volume 2 as its main application will be in conjunction with volume 1.

Those who have adopted, or wish to adopt the Sheffield system will find this a greatly improved edition, its forthright and rather dogmatic presentation being of particular value to the trainee pathologist and technician.

W. J. JENKINS

GRADWOHL'S LEGAL MEDICINE 2nd ed. Edited by Francis E. Camps. (Pp. xxvii + 768; 340 illustrated. 175s.) Bristol: John Wright and Sons. 1968.

The second edition of Gradwohl's *Legal medicine* has been largely rewritten and has now an international character. Dr R. B. H. Gradwohl (1877-1959) was a distinguished American clinical pathologist who became interested in legal medicine and published his first important paper on this subject in 1910. He was largely

responsible for founding the American Academy of Forensic Sciences and became its first President in 1949. The book was first published in 1954 and Gradwohl himself invited Professor F. E. Camps to undertake the second edition. This he has done with the assistance of eight past and present members of the staff of the Department of Forensic Medicine at the London Hospital Medical School and 29 collaborators from Britain and America, contributing expert opinions on many facets of the subject. They do not put their names to their contributions and the editorship of the whole work is the responsibility of Professor Camps.

This is not an ordinary textbook of legal medicine. As Dr Moritz states in his foreword, it should 'achieve permanent and deserved popularity as a periodically revised, "multi-authored" encyclopaedic reference text on medico-legal problems'.

There are 47 chapters divided into seven sections designated (1) 'Historical and general law'; (2) 'Examination of the living and the dead'; (3) 'Identification of the living and the dead'; (4) 'Death, injury, and disease'; (5) 'Medicolegal aspects of medical treatment, including iatrogenic disease and industrial hazards'; (6) 'Mental disease and forensic psychiatry'; (7) 'The alcohols'; (8) 'Toxicology'.

Whether we look for the most recent work on forensic odontology or on the 'lie detector' we will find accurate, up-to-date information. As would be expected, designed for American as well as British readers, the medical issues in legal cases are described for both legal systems, and there is a comprehensive survey of medicolegal investigations into violent, sudden, and unexplained deaths in different countries.

The bibliographies at the end of each chapter cover world literature and there is a good index: an improvement for British readers would be an index of cases.

The book is splendidly produced and well illustrated and is a tribute to British legal medicine. Professor Camps has taken a comprehensive view of his subject, as would be expected from a founder and former President of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences. He can be well pleased with his achievement. This is an important book which should be well received.

G. STEWART SMITH

BOOKS RECEIVED

(Review in a later issue is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.)

UNTERSUCHUNGEN ZUR HUMORALEN REGULATION BEI REGENERATIVEM UND MALIGNEM WACHSTUM By H. Rabes. (Pp. viii + 125; 42 figures. DM 32.) Stuttgart: Gustav Fischer Verlag. 1967.

LEHRBUCH DER MENSCHLICHEN BLUT-UND SERUMGRUPPEN By O. Prokop and G. Uhlenbruck. (Pp. xiv + 924; illustrated. £6 13s. 7d.) Leipzig: Veb Georg Thieme. 1966.

SUR LE CONTROLE NERVEUX DE LA CIRCULATION SANGUINE REGIONALE DES CENTRES CEREBRAUX By L. Molnar. (Pp. 127; 41 figures. 35s.) Budapest: Akademiai Kiado. 1967.