membership. It is essentially practical and as such fills a gap and will be much appreciated by paediatric staff and general practitioners.

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The British Paediatric Association 1928-1988. By J O Forfar, A D M Jackson, and B M Laurence. Pp 228, hardback. British Paediatric Association, 1989. (Copies can be obtained from the BPA, price £5.)

The authors deserve sincere congratulations for the enormous amount of work that they have put in to the preparation of what is, and for many generations will remain, a historical document about the origins, aims, considerable achievements, and plans for the further development of the British Paediatric Association.

The book is an impressively comprehensive factual account of the BPA, from its origin in 1928 when six doctors met to discuss its foundation, to 1988, when there are over 2000 members. It is illustrated and enlivened by 54 photographs of members, with other illustrations, and by 78 profiles and biographies of past and present members.

Subjects discussed include the organisation of the BPA, the work of the Council and academic board, the surveillance unit, the numerous specialist groups, and the many diverse committees on all aspects of child health at home and overseas.

Other subjects include accounts of previous annual scientific meetings (Windermere, Scarborough, Aviemore, Lancaster, Harrogate, and York), the establishment of the Diploma in Child Health and the *Archives of Disease in Childhood*, and the various medals and awards, including the valuable Heinz Fellowship for doctors in developing countries.

There are extensive sections on the hoped for integration of the child health services (Court and Brotherston reports), and on the thorny question of the future of the BPA in relation to the Royal Colleges, perhaps as a College or Faculty of Paediatrics.

The book is a major and important contribution to the whole subject of paediatrics.

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Interstitial Lung Diseases in Children. Vol I, II, and III. Edited by Lourdes R Laraya-Cuasay, Walter T Hughes. Pp 583: £221-50 hardback. CRC Press Inc, 1988. ISBN 0-8493-4300-3.

Three slim volumes successfully review many respiratory diseases where standard texts provide little more than a paragraph or two. Forty three authors have written on a miscellany of topics where knowledge is still growing, as is evident by the conciseness of many chapters. This text therefore allows rapid reference for many of the more unusual respiratory conditions in childhood. It would be even more rapid if a single complete index appeared at the back of each volume. Lung diseases may not always be easily compartmentalised, for example, into either airway or interstitial disease. Thus differential diagnoses are often discussed within general chapters on pulmonary function, immunology, radiology, and the roles of lung biopsy and bronchoalveolar lavage.

There are 17 chapters covering the vast range of pathogens causing pneumonia or pneumonitis, or both, including pneumonitis in AIDS and bone marrow transplant recipients. Neonatal and viral pneumonias have relatively less prominence, but these are well covered in other textbooks. Other chapters include lung diseases caused by physical and chemical agents, drugs, lymphoproliferative and vascular disorders, renal, rheumatoid, neurocutaneous, and neoplastic diseases. Pulmonary sarcoid, haemosiderosis, and an array of other rarities complete the collection. All subjects are extensively referenced and numerous radiographs and histopathological slides, albeit in black and white, very adequately illustrate the text.

These books will be most suited to the paediatric respiratory centre, which will need to consider whether a reference text that may soon need to be updated is worth the price. However, I do not foresee a cheaper or British equivalent in the near future.

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Paediatric Radiology. By Christopher O'Callaghan. Pp 189: £19-50 hardback, Wolfe Medical Publications Ltd, 1989. ISBN 0-7234-0978-1.

I received this book initially with some mystification—what could I say about a

paediatric radiology text? Looking more closely I discovered it to be compiled by a paediatrician and aimed at general paediatricians and radiologists. However, its format—illustrations accompanied by questions with answers and explanations overleaf—makes it clear that its chief market will be with candidates for membership. That stage in my life is mercifully over and leafing through the book served to remind me what a relief that was. On offering it to those of my colleagues still on the wrong side of the membership hurdle, however, they fell on it with ravening enthusiasm and passed it among themselves jealously. There is no doubt that it fills a yawning gap in the examination aids market. The comparatively recent establishment of 'paediatric part II' means that almost any paediatric self assessment text will be in demand, with preparation for the slide section in particularly short supply.

This book fills the gap admirably. The reproductions were generally good—though some chest films reproduced poorly. The range of subject is broad and appropriately general, avoiding the obscurities so beloved of examination candidates, but much less evident in the real examination and almost absent in clinical practice. It would therefore be churlish to complain that more rarified imaging is covered only briefly, with even ultrasound covered only thinly. As such, though very suitable as a basic post-graduate text, it would not really serve as a reference volume, despite a helpful index.

My colleagues so approved of this book that it was only with difficulty that I retrieved it to write this review. With over 200 illustrations the price is very reasonable, though it would still make a substantial dent in an individual's book budget. It would, however, be a modest purchase for any library and I would highly recommend it.

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The Embryology of Behavior. By Arnold Gesell. Pp 274: £20 hardback. Blackwell Scientific Publications, 1989. ISBN 0-632-02314-7.

The Yale Psycho-Clinic opened in 1911 for the assessment and treatment of children who had problems at school. It is principally associated with the name of Arnold Gesell who was responsible for a long series of