

esting and valuable to our readers; but our space being limited, forbids our doing so. The main object of the work is diagnosis; but in many cases the author has added the prognosis; and where it could be done without interfering with the plan of the book, a summary of treatment. This gives increased value to it as a practical work. Having said so much in praise, we feel that there are one or two faults we must not omit to mention. We think that some chapters bear evidence of being somewhat hastily written; and throughout there is not that attention to punctuation which we would like to have seen. As a whole, however, we consider it a valuable addition to medical literature, and advise our readers to obtain a copy of the work. It is entirely different in its arrangement to Barclay's Medical Diagnosis, which is more properly a guide as to the method to be followed in investigating individual cases of disease,—this book being, as its name implies, a true diagnostic work, or an analysis of the various symptoms of disease,—assigning to each its true place. The work is beautifully printed, and forms a handsome volume of almost seven hundred pages.

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*The British Pharmacopœia.* Published under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, pursuant to the Medical Act, 1858. Printed for the General Medical Council; By Spottiswoode & Co., New Street Square, E. C., London, octavo, pp. 444, 1864.

The British Pharmacopœia, issued by the General Council, has failed to give satisfaction to the profession. It has certainly received unsparing criticism at the hands of the Medical press in all sections of the country. It does appear strange that the Medical Council, composed as it is of twenty-five members, who are the first authorities in the United Kingdom on the subject of pharmacy, should have issued so meagre a work.

We are aware that it is not a dispensatory, nor is it expected to be. Nevertheless a somewhat more complete work, devoid of actual blunders, might have been looked for. The Medical Council are endowed with extraordinary powers, which, notwithstanding the imperial act of 1858, have in a great measure fallen through. The British Pharmacopœia is not adopted by the profession, nor will it be until it has received such alteration and modification as are in the premises abundantly called for.

If the Medical Council possess the authority of legislating for the entire kingdom and colonies, it would be well had they exhibited greater care and diligence in the performance of this part of their duty. As