

*Our Temperaments: their Study and their Teaching. A popular outline.* By ALEXANDER STEWART, F.R.C.S. With illustrations. London: Crosby, Lockwood, and Co. 1887.

In forming an estimate of this book, it must be continually borne in mind that it only professes to be a popular outline. If, instead of this, it be criticised as a scientific treatise, the medical reader will be disappointed.

An ingenious attempt is made to group the forms of faces under such classes as the square, the tapering, the oval (long and broad), the semi-oval, the oblong, and the melancholic face. Interesting illustrations are given from Lodge's Historical Portraits, and no doubt these forms may be made to comprise the various outlines of the human face. Whether, however, they are associated with a distinct mental characteristic is a much more difficult question. That facial forms mean something, and that the temperaments, when rightly understood, are correlated with very different tendencies of mind, may be allowed, but we fear we are yet far from the sanguine conclusion of the author that all will become familiar with their temperaments and their associated mental qualities, and that they will not only find guidance in forecasting the action of those they may have to deal with, but make themselves and others happier by greater tolerance of the different ways of those who differ from them in temperament (p. 389). Notwithstanding this hesitation, we commend Mr. Stewart's work as one containing much interesting information on a subject in regard to which medical psychologists ought to be well informed. Whatever can be brought together bearing upon the relation between the features and the character is valuable.

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*The Healing Art; or, Chapters upon Medicine, Diseases, Remedies, and Physicians, Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive.* Two Vols. London: Ward and Downey. 1887.

The anonymous author of this work has exercised not a little industry in its preparation, for it is a history of medicine from the time of Hippocrates to our own times. It will be found a very useful compilation, and medical men will do well to procure it for reference, even if their busy lives do not allow them to read it from cover to cover.

The information given respecting the apothecaries may be

taken as an illustration of the interesting matter which the work contains. In the 14th century they were incorporated with grocers. In 1543 the Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII., c. 8, which was intended as a remedy for the ignorance and greed of London surgeons, tolerates and protects the irregular practitioners afterwards known as apothecaries. It sets forth that the aforesaid surgeons had "sued, troubled, and vexed divers honest persons, as well men as women, whom God had endued with the knowledge of the nature, kind, and operation of certain herbs, roots, and waters, and the using and ministering of them to such as had been pained with customable diseases, as women's breasts being sore, a pin and the web in the eye, uncomes of hands, burnings, scaldings, sore mouths, the stone, strangury, saucelim, and morphew, and such other like diseases; and yet the said persons have not taken anything for their pains or cunning, but have ministered the same to poor people only, for neighbourhood and God's sake, and of pity and charity," and therefore it ordains "that at all time from henceforth it shall be lawful to every person being the King's subject, having knowledge and experience of the nature of herbs, roots, and waters, or of the operation of the same by speculation or practice, within any part of the realm of England, or within any other the King's dominions, to practice, use and minister in and to any outward sore, uncome, wound, apostemation, outward swelling, or disease, any herb or herbs, ointments, baths, pultess, and emplaisters, according to their cunning, experience, and knowledge, in any of the diseases, sores and maladies before-said, and all other like to the same, or drinks for the stone, strangury, or agues, without suit, vexation, trouble, penalty, or loss of their goods" (p. 71.)

The apothecary did not, however, attain a high position socially. He was not more than a druggist. The regulations laid down by William Bulleyn\* for his guidance are given by the author, and are of great interest. Among them are the following: The apothecary must first serve God, foresee the end, be cleanly, and pity the poor. His place of dwelling and shop must be cleanly, to please the senses withal. His garden must be at hand with plenty of herbs, seeds, and roots. He must read Dioscorides. He must have his mortars, stills, pots, filters, glasses, boxes, clean and sweet.

\* Born in the Isle of Ely early in the sixteenth century, and belonged to the same family as Anne Boleyn. He died in 1576, and was buried in St. Giles', Cripplegate, London.

He must have two places in his shop—one most clean for the physic, and the baser place for the chirurgic stuff. He is neither to decrease or diminish the physician's prescription; he is neither to buy or sell rotten drugs; he must be able to open well a vein, for to help pleurisy. He is to meddle only in his vocation, and to remember that his office is only to be the physician's cook. Lastly, he is to remember his end, and the judgment of God (p. 72-3).

James I. granted a charter in 1608 by which "all and singular the Freemen of the Mystery of Grocers and Apothecaries of the City of London" were constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name of "Warden and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London." Nine years afterwards another Royal Charter was issued, forming the apothecaries into a distinct company under the control of the College of Physicians. We need not follow the subsequent rise and prosperity of the Apothecaries' Company. If its days are now numbered, it has served a good purpose during its long career.

We have said enough to indicate the kind of information which can be gleaned from this work, the concluding chapter of which contains biographical notes of eminent contemporary practitioners, including Sir Henry Acland, Sir William Bowman, Sir George Burrows, Sir Andrew Clark, Sir Dominic John Corrigan, Mr. Erichsen, Sir William Gull, Sir William Jenner, Sir Joseph Lister, Sir James Paget, Sir Henry Thompson, Sir Spencer Wells, and others.

In conclusion, we may say that the author of these volumes has no occasion to conceal his name, as he has succeeded in producing a very useful and interesting work.

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*Gedenktage der Psychiatrie und ihrer Hilfsdisciplinen in allen Ländern.* Von Dr. HEINRICH LAEHR. Berlin, 1886.

English alienists who have visited Germany are well acquainted with Dr. Laehr's useful work on German asylums, the first edition of which was published about thirty-five years ago. From the same author proceeds the small book whose title appears above. The compiler has with infinite pains ascertained the dates of the most, and, indeed, in some instances the least, important events in the history of institutions for the care and treatment of the insane in various countries of the world. It constitutes a sort of almanack