## Reviews and Notices of Books.

A Manual of Anatomy. By IRVING S. HAYNES, Ph.B., M.D., Adjunct Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the New York University, etc., with 134 half-tone illustrations and 42 diagrams. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. 1896.

The number of dissecting manuals already on the market makes it imperative that any new work on the subject should furnish good evidence for its raison d'être.

Dr. Haynes prefaces his volume with the statement that "nothing new is presented in the text except a slight contribution touching the visceral (thoracic and abdominal) relations obtained by means of 'composite' photographs." A distinguishing feature of the work are the illustrations, which are reproductions of photographs of original dissections. the exception of those of the cerebral convolutions (which are excellent) these illustrations are unfortunately so indistinct as to be utterly useless to the student, and one wonders if they, too, are the result of "composite" photography. The same remarks will not apply to the diagrams which are mainly elever adaptations of well-known anatomical drawings. directions to the dissector are most meagre, and the information is arranged in that semi-tabular form which reminds one of the "Quiz Compend," while the great number of "cross references" will not facilitate the work of the student. The index is particularly full, and the letter press, of course, excellent; but taking the book as a whole, we cannot see that it will be of any service as a student's manual, and it does not profess to be more.

Researches into the Anatomy and Pathology of the Eye. By E. TREACHER COLLINS, F.R.C.S., Assistant Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfield; Hunterian Professor, Royal College of Surgeons, England. 1893-1894. With 10 plates and 28 figures in the text. London: H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower Street. 1896.

It is difficult in a work 'like this of Mr. Treacher Collins' to particularize on any special point distinct from others.

It is pre-eminently the thorough work of a good student.

In his position as pathologist to the Moorfields Ophthalmic Hospital, he has access to a great quantity of material, of which he has made good use.

The great point he lays stress on all through his book is the important factor that a knowledge of embryology is in helping to interpret the changes met with. In his own words: "Not only does embryology help to elucidate morbid processes, but I think I shall be able to show that