

With regard to the incision, there was in this case no room to choose, the large amount of callus rendering the **H** unavoidable. By the straight incision it would have been impossible to expose the parts sufficiently. In the great majority of cases, however, the straight incision will be found preferable.

On this subject Prof. Syme (to whom we are indebted for having in modern times, revived this most valuable operation) says, "the integuments may be divided, either by a single longitudinal incision—as Mr. Park originally proposed—or in the more complicated form adopted by M. Moreau, which was like the letter **H**, the transverse cut being from side to side along the upper edge of the olecranon. The latter method is that which, until lately, I have employed and performed hundreds of times with the most satisfactory result.

It certainly is the easiest mode of procedure, but the former plan has a decided advantage in regard to the after treatment, from not being exposed to the inconvenience which attends the transverse incision if it does not heal by the first intention and allow the edges to separate.

If therefore the circumstances permit its performance the simple longitudinal incision should be preferred, especially in cases of ankylosis, where there is a great tendency to secondary hemorrhage and, consequently, much risk of primary union being prevented."

At least three opportunities have occurred of dissecting, *post mortem*, the parts involved in resection of the elbow joint in cases where the operation had been successful.

The subject is a most interesting and instructive one, but we cannot attempt its consideration at present.

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## REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS.

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*Shræder Van Der Kolk on the Pathology and Therapeutics of Insanity.* Translated by JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D., Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, C. W. (Reprinted from the American Journal of Insanity.) 8vo. pamphlet, pp. 91.

Those of our readers who have had the opportunity of perusing Van Der Kolk's works, cannot but be impressed with their practical and high scientific value. The work before us is posthumous, being a compilation of materials left in the hands of two of the pupils of the illustrious author, Drs. F. A. Hartsen and P. Templeman Van Der Hoeven, who con-