and the gangrene extends rapidly, a cure is scarcely to be hoped for; but when even a single extremity is affected, death, it is to be remarked, very often ensues. In the several cases recorded by Schenk, Pirogoff, Aldis, Boeckle, Crisp, M'Cready, Macfarlane, and Spender, the life of the patients was happily saved.

In regard to the treatment of this affection, Pott was the first to advise large doses of opium and locally emollient applications. According to Cruveilhier also, the severe pain with which the gangrene is in general accompanied would appear to demand the free use of opium; and in nearly all the cases that have been referred to, evident relief followed the use of this drug. In Pirogoff's case, in which in seven weeks 532 grains of opium were administered, a complete cure, after spontaneous separation of the gangrenous parts, was effected. P. Franck saw an instance in which a complete recovery occurred from the use of two grains of opium and three of musk, twice in the day, notwithstanding fourteen grains of opium, continued for many days, had not exhibited the least effect. After the opium, the amputation of the affected limb appears to be the chief remedy, notwithstanding Dupuytren and Cruveilhier both object to it. It will, it is true, occasionally fail (Ducas, *Sécond—Gaz. Med. de Paris*, 1837—*Zeitschrift f. d. Gesamte Med.* Bd. 6.) Schenk, Macfarlane and Mott have seen the best results follow the operation. Sécond exarticulated at the shoulder joint the gangrenous arm of a patient, and is inclined to refer the unfavourable result in this case entirely to the disgust for life of the patient, and his obstinate refusal of all food and medicine.

In conformity with the doctrine which refers spontaneous gangrene to arteritis as its proximate cause, Dupuytren had recourse to blood-letting in place of tonics in its treatment, but without any beneficial result; nor was any more decided advantage derived from the employment of local blood-letting in the hands of Cruveilhier. M'Cready, however, succeeded in curing a case by the repeated application of leeches, after opium and cataplasms had been employed without effect. Boeckel, in a case which he referred to diminished nervous influence, arrested the gangrene and restored the patient to health by the employment of opium and bark internally and lotions to the deceased part of the chlorate of soda; and Spender employed with good effect a flannel bandage firmly applied above the gangrenous part, with internally bark, wine, and a nourishing diet, and, after the formation of a line of separation between the dead and living parts, emollient cataplasms to favour the separation of the former.

D. F. C.

ART. XVI. *Plates of the Arteries, with References, for the use of Students.*—By PAUL B. GODDARD, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, &c. &c. Philadelphia, J. G. Auner, 1839, pp. 49. 4to. plates. XII.

THE design of the author, in this work, is to place before the student "a series of plates, agreeing accurately with the standard anatomical descriptions of the day, containing every trunk of sufficient importance to merit description, placed in the exact anatomical relation to other parts." The plates are twelve in number, several of them original, the majority, however, taken either from the great work of Tiedemann, or the splendid one of M. M. Bourguery and Jacob. They are done on stone, and for perfect distinctness, they excel any lithographic plates of anatomical subjects yet executed in this country.

Dr. Goddard, by the publication of this work, has afforded to medical students, facilities for the acquisition of an accurate knowledge of a most important and difficult part of anatomy; and is entitled for it, to a large share of their gratitude.