In every case which I have had an opportunity of examining, at an interval of a few months after a lost nose has been restored, I have been much disappointed with the appearance of the new member. In place of a full, round, prominent organ, plump and vigorous in its aspect and functions, I have only found a skinny, shrivelled appendage, out of all proportion small, in comparison with the other parts of the face, into which it had been engrafted, covering an opening occasioned by the ravages of disease, no doubt disagreeable to look at, but really in itself presenting a perfect eyesore, scarcely sufficient to compensate one for the amount of sharp suffering which has to be endured in passing through the various stages of the rhinoplastic operation. The best I ever saw, was one restored by Mr Liston, but even it was not above half the size of what nature would have planted on a field of such extent as this man's face presented.

In proceeding to operate in the case,—the history of which I here annex,—I resolved to obviate the above objection, conceiving that the stinted growth and shrivelled state of the new nose was owing to the very inadequate nourishment which it received through the vessels that innosculated in the cicatrix all round, these affording the only channel of communication between the circulating system and the new organ. It occurred to me, that a far more vigorous supply of blood could be permanently secured, by allowing the connecting slip between the nose-flap and the forehead to remain undivided: the vessels of this slip sufficing to keep the flap alive, until union of parts, and innosulation of vessels takes place, will assuredly form a far more ready inlet for after nourishment, than will these feeble newly formed vessels, if left to their own unaided powers. Supplied from both sources, I concluded that the nose might have some chance of keeping pace with its neighbours.

It will be seen, that there was no difficulty in obviating the very
Dr. Keith's Case of Restoration of lost Nose.

Appearance of Donald MacKenzie's face previous to operation
(The effect of Lupus)

Front view of face at this date.
March 12, 1841.

Side view of the same.
evident objection, that a loose slip between the eye-brows would be an ugly appendage,—the skin at the root of the nose and the under surface of the slip, where they were opposed to each other, having been rawed by a strip of cantharides plaster, adhered very readily, and the usual after-contraction in the cicatrix flattened down the slip, till it was little visible.

Donald M'Kenzie, weaver, aged 17, admitted October 1, 1840, has lost his nose completely, from the destructive ravages of lupus. The edges at both sides are rounded and healed, but the process of ulceration is still going on above the centre of the upper lip, where the columna nasi had once been inserted; the tongue is much loaded; the general health is not much complained of. He states that the disease in his nose first began when he was twelve years of age, and that it has never been whole since. He was ordered a three-grain calomel pill every second night, and a senna draught every alternate morning. The chloride of zinc paste to be applied to the parts at present in a state of ulceration for four hours, and bread poultice subsequently, until the slough shall have been thrown off.

October 12. Tongue clean; the sore left by the chloride of zinc contracting and skinning over. To take five grains of blue pill, and the same of compound rhubarb pill, every second night.

October 25. The ulceration entirely cicatrized.

October 27. Pared the edge of the nasal opening; raised a large flap previously marked out, and very much of the shape of the ace of spades, from the forehead, leaving the point attached at the root of the nose, by a thick strip fully one-third of an inch in breadth. Having waited until all bleeding had ceased, the flap was brought down by twisting the connecting strip, and secured by two stitches of the interrupted suture on each side, to the edges of the cheeks. Supporting the alæ by dossils of lint dipped in oil, made the edges of the void left in the forehead to approximate in some degree by the help of one stitch, and covered the whole with warm water dressing and oiled silk. The temperature of the closet to be kept at 72° of Fahr. Thick gruel to drink as his only food.

October 28, 8 A.M. He has passed a good night; very little oozing from the wounds; temperature of the flap almost natural; colour bluish; pulse 72; tongue clean and moist; bowels slow. 8 P.M. Complains of general uneasiness; pulse 84, hard; tongue dry.

R. Chloridi hydrargyri, gr. v; pulveris opii, gr. j; confectionis aromaticæ, q. s. m³ ft. pilula statim sumenda.

R. Misturae salinæ, ʒx; vini ipecacuanhæ, ʒij; solutionis morphiæ, ʒss. m³ ft. mistura. Capiat cochleare magnum omni hora.

R. Olei ricini, ʒvj; aquæ cassie, ʒj. m⅔ ft. haustus, cras mane sumendus.

October 29, 12 noon. He slept comfortably, perspired freely, and
has had a copious evacuation of his bowels; pulse 80, softer; tongue clean, and more moist; nose still bluish, but warm. 8 p.m. Feels quite easy now; pulse 76, and soft; tongue moist; bowels twice moved since noon; nose quite warm, and nearly of the same colour as the face.

October 30, 12 noon. He passed the night comfortably; pulse 76; tongue rather dry, but no urgent thirst; bowels moved sparingly this morning; the new nose looking very natural, and preserving its temperature; removed the plugs from the opening into the nose; withdrew all the stitches; found adhesion of the nose perfect throughout; it maintained its firmness and prominence without the aid of a plug; the wound in the forehead much contracted, and filled with effused lymph, almost to the level of the surrounding skin; slight erythema on one cheek. The cheek to be smeared with white oxide of zinc ointment, as the exciting cause seems to be the purulent discharge dropping on it from the wound in the forehead. 8 p.m. Cool and comfortable; pulse 72; bowels have moved twice; the eruption on the face already gone.

October 31. Was restless last night; pulse 72; skin soft; tongue rather dry; bowels open, but stool dark-coloured. To have a blue and a rhubarb pill at bed-time.

November 1, 10 a.m. In the early part of the night, the right flap of the nose became detached, which circumstance made him nervous, and has hindered him from getting sleep; he feels well however; pulse 60; bowels freely opened; the circulation seems very languid in the nose to-day; it comes out on inquiry that the fire had gone out, and the night being intensely cold, had so chilled the nose, that it has not even yet recovered its heat. Hot water dressing to be diligently applied. Two ounces of wine allowed. 8 p.m. The temperature of the body has been quite natural through the afternoon, as also the colour and temperature of the new nose; pulse 72; rawed the edge of the right ala and corresponding cheek, and took a fresh stitch of them to each other.

November 2, 12 noon. He has passed a good night; nose warm, and of a healthy colour; pulse 72; bowels open; feels well. Repeat the wine.

November 4. Going on well; pulse 60; wound on the forehead granulating vigorously. Three ounces of port-wine allowed daily.

November 6. Two-thirds of the whole extent of the new nose firmly adherent to the parts adjacent, so as to bear pulling with impunity, but the right ala still unattached; the opposing edges are, however, suppurating kindly, and beginning to granulate; the granulations on the forehead quite prominent. The wound to be dressed with sulphate of zinc lotion. Wine continued, and full diet allowed.

November 8. Removed the stitch from the right side of the nose which was inserted on the 1st current, and found that union had taken place.
November 16. The nose was firmly adherent to the face; and the wound on the forehead was entirely skinned over.

November 19. Proceeded to establish a columna nasi. Took a slip a quarter of an inch broad from the centre line of the upper lip, and through all its thickness, rawed the lower end, and also the inside of the tip of the new nose, and having turned up the slip into the line of the column, there fixed it by a lady's sewing needle passed through the point of the nose. The upper lip was then treated as is usual in hare-lip; the edges, neatly approximated, were kept in situ by two fine needles and the twisted suture. Union took place speedily in both the nose and the lip. The appearance of the mouth being much improved by the upper lip—previously too long—having been shortened, and the column at first looking rather bulky, contracted to a very suitable size as the cicatrized surfaces firmed. A small extent of the twisted slip of the flap between the eye-brows remained detached from the subjacent surface, but a few days' dressing with blistering ointment, brought both surfaces into a granulating state, after which entire union speedily took place. He soon after left the hospital sound and well. His appearance previous to the operation, and at the period of his dismission, is given in an accompanying sketch. I have seen him within these four weeks. The nose is still as prominent as the sketch represents it; it is full and plump, and appears more likely to grow larger than to become smaller. The only annoyance he feels, is from a disposition in the cicatrized edge of each nostril to contract, so as to threaten the closure of both apertures. The twisted slip which I wish in future to see spared, lies flat, and quite incorporated with the skin between the eye-brows.

In conclusion, I would suggest the propriety of performing such operations in summer, when less risk would be incurred from variations of temperature; the frost on the night of the 1st of November proved all but fatal to the nose in the above case.

257 Union Street, Aberdeen,
3d January 1844.

Article VII.—Notes on the Treatment of Burns; and on Haemorrhage after the Extraction of Teeth. By Hugh Macbean, Esq., Surgeon, Elgin.

Happening the other day to take up an old edition of Culpepper's London Dispensatory, by Dr Cole, published in 1661, I was not a little surprised on reading the following paragraph at page 33, "Gum Arabic being dissolved in the white of an eg, well beaten, it helps burnings, and keeps the place from blistering." Solomon says, "Is there any thing whereof it may be said, See this is new: It hath been already of old time. There is no remembrance of former