his bowels became very costive so as to require the administration of very active aperients. In about a week from the date of the occurrence he felt severe pain in the right hypochondrium, about the situation of the pylorus, which became more severe every day, extending up the right side towards the shoulder. Subsequently he had some degree of nausea and vertigo, and complained of a very peculiar distressing sensation, which he described as resembling a sudden and violent raising upwards of the right side of the body, from the point in which he felt the pain to the top of the head. This feeling recurred frequently and distressed him very much. When this state had lasted a few days, he suddenly discharged a large quantity of blood by the bowels, and very soon after a quantity of clotted blood by vomiting.

The ordinary remedies were had recourse to, but the hemorrhage continued until the patient expired, about four-and-twenty hours from the first discharge of blood. The apothecary who was in attendance, stated that, immediately after death, he distinctly felt the coin in the part where it was suspected to have been impacted, namely, in the pylorus, but an opportunity was denied of testing the correctness of this opinion by a post-mortem examination.

Dr. O'Connor considered the novelty of the occurrence of death from such a cause a sufficient reason for bringing the case under the notice of the Society, more particularly as in books there is more generally found a recital of the extraordinary substances that have been swallowed and passed through the alimentary canal without producing much injury, than of the exceptional cases in which death has been produced by swallowing objects apparently less calculated to cause danger.—*lb.*

FORMATION OF A SUBSTITUTE LOWER LIP.

BY JAMES SYME, ESQ., PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL SURGERY, EDINBURGH.

THE operation formerly in use for restoring the lower lip was one of the most unsatisfactory in the practice of surgery—so much so, indeed, that few practitioners felt inclined to try it more than once, if they did so at all. The principle of its performance was to obtain integuments sufficient for the purpose by dissecting a flap from below the chin, and turning it round, so as to occupy the vacant space. The ordinary result of this proceeding was sloughing of the transplanted part, which, in the event of escaping that danger, constituted a most unseemly and uncomfortable substitute for the absent part—presenting no resemblance of the natural lip—affording no protection against the dribbling of saliva—and being a constant source of annoyance, from the beard causing irritation by growing in a wrong direction. Some years ago I proposed another method of proceeding, which simply, easily and effectually accomplished the object. The following case, when taken in addition to those already published, may tend to increase the confidence which has been placed in this operation.

W. M., aged 58, from Perthshire, was admitted on the 27th of May,

on account of a malignant-looking sore of the lower lip, which was in great part destroyed, and thoroughly diseased throughout the portion that remained. The disease had appeared about fifteen months before, and been subjected to operation in a provincial hospital, but subsequently returned.

The patient having been placed under the influence of chloroform, I removed the diseased parts, and made the dissection requisite for constructing a new lip, precisely as described in my original account of the operation, and with the same satisfactory result hitherto experienced. The patient was able to permit the manipulations of the barber within a week, and was not only relieved from the disease, but provided with a lip quite similar to the natural feature, and perfectly efficient for all its duties in articulation, mastication and closure of the mouth.—*Edin. Monthly Journal of Medical Science.*

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1850.

Abuses of Bathing.—In a previous number of the Journal, we took occasion to express an opinion respecting the abuses of water in bathing. As the article has disturbed the sensibilities of a few of our readers, and others, who perhaps may, for fashion's sake, have indulged too freely in the bath, and as they are disposed to receive our sentiments as authority, we beg leave to qualify one or two expressions in the article alluded to. We were made to say that once a week was often enough to bathe the whole body, either for the purpose of cleanliness or luxury, and beyond that was considered injurious. Although in some cases this remark might be applicable, yet we should rather say, that from once to three times a week is often enough to bathe the whole body, and in many cases to use it beyond that number of times is injurious. As to the other parts of our article, which some of the daily journals seem to think are heterodox in principle, we do not see any good reason for changing our opinion. Water, as a prophylactic, luxury, or remedy in disease, when used in extremes, can be as *baneful* as the most potent and subtle of other natural or artificial remedies. We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we do not disapprove of its discriminate use; and that it was our intention, in the previous remarks, to state the danger of the extremes which people are likely to fall into, when making use of any fashionable prophylactic or therapeutic remedy.

Cleveland Medical College.—The annual announcement of lectures in the Cleveland Medical College, for the session of 1850–51, has been sent us. It is gratifying to be furnished with such evidence of the success of the institution since its first organization. It appears that seven courses of lectures have been given since it was founded, commencing with sixty-seven students, and the last course exhibiting a class of two hundred and fifty-six—an increase of one hundred and eighty-nine.