

This peculiarity of the hydrate places it in a position between narcotics and anesthetics. Its somniferous principle has readily classed it with the hypnotics. The dividing line between anesthetics and narcotics has hitherto been sufficiently clear, but this drug calls attention to a new position, in some degree like both, but distinct from each.

I would state in conclusion, thus far I have observed no ill effects upon the pulps of teeth treated in the manner described.—*Missouri Dental Journal*.

### CLEFT PALATE, STAPHYLOPLASTY—URANOPLASTY.

BY J. HENRY CARSTENS.

(Continued from page 243.)

I can, in the present state of my experience, think of no form of congenital cleft palate in which either one or the other of the above described procedures would not suffice. In acquired defects of the palate, however, other proceedings may be necessary, and we may be required to transplant from one of the palatine or the alveolar processes.

The hemorrhage, during the operation of uranoplasty, is in most cases considerable, sometimes even so strong and sudden as to frighten the operator. The art. palatinae which ramifies in the periosteum, and must be cut in the incisions before described, is of such size that we have often seen streams of blood the thickness of a quill. As we are, however, always able to control the bleeding by ice water injections, I have never seen great prostration follow the operation. The use of ice water injections cannot be too much recommended; we now use a large 16-ounce syringe, with a nozzle turned at right angle, at the club-formed end of which are several openings. Styptics, as liquor ferri sesquichloridi, which prevent union by first intention, we have never used.\*

In the majority of cases we found the reaction following uranoplasty less than that of staphyloraphy; yet in one instance no change of the pulse was perceptible from the operation to complete

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\*Liquor ferri sesquichloridi is, of all haemostatics, the most known and used. But it must be used with care, on account of the free hydrochloric acid which the commercial article always contains. It prevents union by first intention, and often causes inflammation and gangrene.