

*Proceeding of Mayor.*—M. Mayor applies in Hare-lip a new kind of suture, called by the mattress-makers the quilt stitch, "*le point piqué*."

In this process the sutures pass through two little pellets of lint, about the size of a pea, and are tied over these; they, acting as the compressing agents in bringing together the lips of the wound, just as the upper and under parts of a carriage cushion or mattress are brought close to one another by the sutures that are passed through the buttons on the upper side of the cushion.

*Appreciation.*—The ordinary method perfectly accomplishes its end, so that there is little hope or fear that the method of Mayor will replace it. It is, in fact, nothing more than the quilted suture in a new form nicely modified, and applied in an operation for which it has been hitherto rejected. It will be recognized, especially in the second proceeding indicated by M. Mayor; and in each it appears with all its advantages, but also with its well-known inconvenience of causing the wound to gape at its external surface. The author's comparison of it with the "*point piqué*" of the mattress-makers fails, inasmuch as the "*point piqué*" serves to unite surfaces pierced and traversed perpendicularly, whilst in hair-lip it is employed to unite surfaces it does not traverse. The same holds good with regard to the bolts and rivets of locksmiths, also brought forward by M. Mayor. In all these cases, the intermediate band between the two heads or pellets describe a straight line; but in hair-lip M. Mayor causes it to describe a curved line; no comparison can be established.

2. *Of Double Hare-Lip.*—Your mode of action depends in a great measure on the size of the tubercle. If it is narrow and projects but slightly, it may be excised without inconvenience; if of considerable size, its preservation is indispensable. Its borders must be refreshed along with those of the lateral fissures; so that if it descends to the free edge of the lip, you have two V reversed incisions representing an M. The needles are then placed as usual, bringing perfectly in apposition the lateral edges with those of the middle flap, and traversing all three together. In this manner two parallel linear wounds are obtained; or a Y shaped wound, main-

tained by one range of needles; but if the parallel wounds, or even the branches of the Y, are too far apart, you can apply to each separate points of twisted suture (Gensoul.)

3 *Complicated Hare-lip.*—Some differences in the deformity should doubtless influence the operation, for instance, prominent teeth should be extracted; and the projection of the osseous tubercle in different directions also demands different means of reduction, when it is deemed fit to preserve it; but in general all of those proceedings may be reduced to three, which we shall describe. *Old proceeding*, with strong scissors, or resection forceps, all the projecting part of the osseous tubercle is removed; then, either immediately, or after some days, the operation is proceeded with as for simple hare-lip. This proceeding leaves a more or less considerable gap in the anterior part of the jaw, and deprives the patient of his incisor teeth. After some months another deformity, described by Desault, comes on. The maxillary bones approximate, and finish, by obliterating the cleft in the roof of the palate; but the diameter of the upper jaw diminished by the breadth of the osseous tubercle, no longer corresponds to that of the lower and the encasement (*l'emboitement*) of the upper in the lower jaw, which is seen in old people particularly, and is so inconvenient for mastication, follows. The consideration of this inconvenience, and the facility of the approximation of these bones, led Desault to the following proceeding:—

*Proceeding of Desault.*—He commenced by applying on the projecting portion a simple bandage, drawn tightly backwards, and fixed on each side. The compression exercised by this band, was continued until the parts were quite level; eighteen days sufficed in one case; then he proceeded as usual, to the reunion of the soft parts; more powerful means may be applied, a spring bandage, &c. In a child of thirteen, where the osseous tubercle presented its alveolar border forwards, Gensoul seized it with strong forceps, as if to break it and brought it by force to the perpendicular.

This bold experiment perfectly succeeded. But this proceeding has another very serious inconvenience, when the labial tubercle is inserted very near the point of the nose, its reunion to the lateral parts draws up the upper lip, and leaves exposed the teeth and gums; on the other hand