

ing ; when this is properly hardened, it may be removed. The part of compound which came in contact with the wound should now be removed, leaving only a sufficient quantity to serve as a division between the jaws.

Take a quantity of plaster of Paris, and mix it to the proper consistency, using alum water for the purpose. It is necessary to hasten in doing this, as the plaster when mixed in this manner hardens quickly. Fill the cavity recently formed in the compound and place again on the jaw, requesting the patient to close as before, and then having bandage ready pass it under the chin, allowing the two ends to meet over the head, where they are securely fastened. In this manner the jaws are caused to remain in a fixed position.

In any treatment it is well to leave local applications, such as pellets of cotton, compress, etc., in position until there is not the least danger of a recurrence of bleeding. Some even go as far as to allow the pellets to remain in until they are thrown off by nature.

While the object of this paper has been to try and throw out a few ideas for use in any case of severe hemorrhage, if you will permit, I will spend a few minutes in the general treatment after every case of extraction.

I consider it best to syringe out the wound until a sufficient quantity of acid has flowed from wound, and endeavor as far as possible to carry this out. It will be found that if a slow stream of cold water is poured upon the bleeding tissue with the aid of a syringe, the blood will almost immediately cease flowing.

While the treatment may be somewhat heroic in general practice for winter, it might be more agreeable to patient to dispense with the above. As a substitute take carbolic acid and glycerine in proportion of one to four, and in about a quarter glass of tepid water ; drop from six to ten drops. This will be found to be equally as effectual as the other.

Some patients are given to what may be called continuous sucking of the wound immediately after a tooth has been removed. Others keep up a constant spitting. Blood is found to clot more quickly when allowed to flow of its own free will, so that either or both of the above actions are a great hindrance to *nature's* method.