

action on account of one of its exponent parts, namely, the serum becoming greater in proportion, displacing the organic matter. If none of these methods are successful, the stronger styptics must be resorted to.

The following are classed among the more powerful styptics for local application : Nitrate of silver, tannic acid, subsulphate of iron, perchloride of iron, persulphate of iron, gallic acid, tincture of ergot. Care must be taken so that no agent is employed as a styptic which will in any way destroy the tissue.

Nitrate of silver may prove successful in some cases, but it causes destruction of the tissues with which it comes in contact, and also forms a clot which is soluble in blood. Perchloride of iron acts in much the same manner.

Persulphate of iron is the best of the iron compounds. It acts readily, does not destroy tissue, and after action presents a clean looking wound.

Tannic acid is an excellent styptic, and answers well in connection with a compress of lint or cotton. Also gallic acid. The clot formed by these is not soluble in blood.

Powdered subsulphate of iron used on pellets of cotton saturated with sandarac varnish, followed by the use of the compress so adjusted as to act directly upon the mouth of the bleeding vessel. This is generally effective in alveolar hemorrhage.

Tincture of ergot is also good, but must be used hypodermically in about the proportion of one part ergot to two parts water. It is found that when the tissue has been punctured by the needle it presents a dark, swollen and unsightly appearance. During the time that operation is going on, it is well to see that the patient rests, and is in the horizontal position, having the head and shoulders raised. It is well in severe cases to treat other ways than locally. Arterial sedatives should be administered, such as opium one grain, and acetate of lead two-third grains. Opium should not be administered in this quantity more frequently than once every three hours, and then as few times as possible.

If it is found necessary to resort to other means, the following might be of use : Take a piece of compound, and having heated it place it upon the jaw directly opposite the wound. Have patient close jaw, and in order that they do not meet closely, it is advisable to place two little blocks of wood in the compound before insert-