tains, taken from dental journals, renders the *Gazette* a valuable medical journal for the dental, as it has hitherto been for the medical practitioner. We consider the *Medical Gazette* one of the best of our exchanges, and trust that this improvement may greatly increase its circulation among dentists.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Recitation in Medical Colleges.—An editorial in the *Medical Record* strongly advocates the necessity of recitations in medical colleges, and unfavorably compares the graduates of recent times, with those "who flourished two centuries ago, and who obtained their knowledge by pounding drugs in the office of the village doctor, reading his books while he was away from home, and reciting their contents during the hours of leisure;" asserting that these latter were as thoroughly acquainted with the principles of their art as any men the world has ever seen.

The *Record*, however, does not advocate the abandonment of instructions by means of lectures, but contends that the session each year should be lengthened and the number of lectures diminished.

This plan would answer very well if the sessions were of the same length as those of literary institutions, extending throughout the greater part of the year. But such a lengthening of the sessions would, owing to the increased expense, prevent a great many students from attending and therefore seriously injure the colleges.

As shorter sessions therefore, are necessary, the plan of thorough weekly examinations would go far towards compensating for the want of recitations. In the *Baltimore College of Dental Surgery* at the close of each week, regular examinations are held on the lectures delivered during the week; not only for the purpose of determining the studious habits of each student, but as a review of these lectures.

In medical colleges the large number of students render these examinations of very little account; but the smaller number of students in dental colleges enable the Professors to devote considerable time to each student, thereby making these examinations something more than "meager quizzes."

Hæmorrhage after Extraction of Teeth.—A correspondent of the *London Lancet* recommends the following treatment for alveolar hæmorrhage: "Soften a bit of white wax, and mould it into a conical shape about an inch long, and press it into the cavity, at first lightly, and then very firmly, so as to fill it. Cover this with a thick pad of lint, to retain it in its place, and bind the jaws together for a few hours with some kind of bandage." While this method is not by any means a new one, we would suggest the cleansing out of the alveolar cavity, from which the tooth has been extracted, as thoroughly as possible prior to introducing the wax.

A much better method than the above, and one also not new, is, in the case of teeth with a single root, and where the root is not broken up in the attempt to remove it, to carefully cleanse it of blood, and after preparing the cavity to coat the root with warm wax and immediately return it to its socket.

Where this is not possible, owing to the tooth having more than one root,

or where the root is removed in fragments, an effectual method is to saturate a pellet of cotton with sandarach varnish, on which is taken up Monsel's Powd. Sub. Sulphate of Iron, and, after carefully cleansing the cavity, inserted over the mouth of the bleeding vessel. Soft wax or cotton may be placed on this first pellet, and the cavity be thus filled up. If necessary a compress made from a piece of cork, may be applied over the cotton filling the cavity, and held in place by the opposing teeth when the mouth is closed.

The Rubber Patents.—Although the Goodyear Company has succeeded in obtaining injunctions against the Cincinnati Dentists, who have, for many months past, been manfully resisting their attempt to force them to obtain licenses, and the "Simpson Rubber" has been declared an infringement on the Goodyear patent, yet this Company has been unsuccessful in their suit against Dr. Jno. B. Newbrough the originator of the "Iodized Rubber," as this compound has been declared, by the U. S. Court for the Southern District of New York, to be no infringement of the Goodyear patent.

The Goodyear Company claimed that the hardening of the "Iodized Rubber" was due to the sulphur it contained (two-thirds of an ounce to the pound,) and was therefore an infringement.

The testimony of Profs. Silliman, Chandler, Seely and others, was presented at the trial to establish the following facts: 1. That the sulphur had no influence in hardening iodized rubber, and was only used for the purpose of neutralizing the effects of the iodine upon the vermilion, which was used to color the rubber. 2. That iodized rubber would not harden in steam. 3. That iodized rubber hardened equally well without any sulphur in it at all. 4. That the iodized and vulcanized rubbers when hardened were chemically two different substances.

As this iodized rubber is highly recommended by many who have used it, the following method may prove interesting to those who may wish to do so: "The plaster model is made of plaster and white sand, in the proportion of two parts of plaster to one of sand, mixed with water, to which a little salt has been added. The process is the same as for the Goodyear rubber, till the case is ready for the flask. In investing the case, use plaster and sand same as for the model. Warm slightly, separate the flask and remove the wax plate and all the wax from about the teeth. Cut outlets for surplus rubber, coat the surface of the moulds with liquid siliceous, close the flask and place it in the oven. Apply heat, and let the flask remain subjected to a moderate degree of heat for eight or twelve hours; the object being to thoroughly dry the moulds. The drying of the moulds must not be neglected in working this rubber, as it will not harden over damp plaster. When thoroughly dry, pack while hot, being careful not to have it too hot. More difficulty is experienced in packing this rubber than in that of the Goodyear Company, hence more care is necessary in closing the flask, to avoid breaking the teeth. To vulcanize, heat up gradually, to 380° in one hour, keep it at that heat for forty minutes. Cool perfectly before attempting to open the flask. The iodized rubber plate is finished as plates made from the other compounds are."