

Perhaps the most singular feature in this case is the fact that the man has now (December) as perfect movement of the jaw as if no disease had existed, notwithstanding that at the last operation the whole of the right condyle was removed entire with about a third of the ramus. The repair has, in fact, been as complete as possible. When we saw the patient five weeks after the last operation, there was some fullness and prominence about the right angle of the jaw, and when the mouth was widely opened the lower jaw was drawn slightly to the right side ; but otherwise all the jaw movements were perfectly performed without any pain or inconvenience, a deep groove in the gum, reaching from the right angle to the second left molar, alone remaining to show the former seat of such extensive disease.—*London Med. Times and Gazette.*

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#### EFFECTS AND TREATMENT OF SALIVARY AND MUCUS DEPOSITS.

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There is, doubtless, in the whole range of causes nothing which exerts a greater influence upon the profession of dentistry than the neglect, on the part of the mass of mankind, of proper care of the teeth and mouth.

A want of care is beyond all question, the source of most of the diseases and evils to which the teeth are subject. There is, probably, nothing which more properly claims the attention of the intelligent dentist than the subject of deposits, including the calcareous formation usually denominated *Tartar*, and the *Green and Brown Stains*, and all those impurities on the teeth which are produced by neglect, tobacco and other similar causes.

It is well understood that there are different varieties of tartar, characterized by color, composition and consistency, but all produced by the same cause and resulting as a precipitate of the saliva, in connection, possibly, with deposits of the mucus.

Persons of all ages are subject to deposits of tartar, although it seldom appears before children have erupted their six year molars, but continues to be formed throughout life ; and often to such a degree, that teeth may be found nearly if not entirely covered with it, especially in persons who have been repeatedly and severely salivated, or are of a dyspeptic or scrofulous diathesis. In some persons tartar is deposited throughout life, while others are exempt until some con-