from the roots, and it is well washed and disinfected in carbolic acid but those portions of mucous membrane which are commonly attached to the neck of the tooth, and appear healthy, are not scraped away. The socket from which the tooth was drawn is also properly cleaned, and the tooth is put back into its former place and in a number of cases it takes root and firmly fixes itself in the course of a fortnight, and then becomes as serviceable as the other teeth. This is a remarkable instance of vital force. By the small portion of living tissue left adherent to the tooth attached to the jaws is renewed and though failures occur there is reason to believe that in other surgical operations, they will become fewer as the operators acquire experience. The teeth are so important to life and health that whatever tends to preserve them should be encouraged.

—*Valuable discovery in Medicine.*—The cancer has long been a disease beyond the power of the physician. Its treatment has been empirical and unreliable. The remedies employed have been painful, dangerous and almost always unsuccessful--Under these circumstances, the discovery of a new method of treating the cancer will be hailed with great satisfaction by patients and physicians. At the recent annual meeting of the New York Medical University, Prof. Scott read a paper in which he stated that repeated experiments had demonstrated the marvellous efficacy of the chloride of chromium, a new salt of this rare metal, incorporated into stramonium ointment. This preparation, in a few hours, converts the tumor into perfect carbon, causes no pain, and is not poisonous. It promises to alleviate much human misery, and we call the attention of the entire profession to the fact of its discovery.

—*Death of Prof. Lacordaire.*—The death is announced of M. J. S. Lacordaire, elder brother of the famous Pere Lacordaire. M. Lacordaire was professor of Comparative Anathomy at Liege. He was highly distinguished as an entomologist, and was engaged on a history of insects, of which the eighth volume appeared in 1868.

—*Death of Professor Palmstedt.*—The death of this distinguished Chemist, the friend and contemporary of Berzelius, occurred at Stockholm, on the 6th of April, 1870, at the advanced age of 85 years. He devoted his long life to the good of his country. For 24 years he was director of the Polytechnic School at Gothenburgh, and was thus enabled to introduce into Sweeden the inventions and improvements of other countries. Technology and Agriculture were his principal studies. He was the leading spirit in the organisation of new schools and public exhibitions, and at the time of his death was actively engaged on a committee for the arrangement of a permanent exhibition of the products of Sweedish industry, in Berlin. He made numerous journeys into foreign countries, the results of which have been published in Sweeden--and among his papers have been found an extensive correspondence with nearly every chemist of note of the present century; among his letters, are 208 from Berzelius, which will be published by his executors, and doubtless throw much light on the history of chemistry. He was a true patriot, an unselfish scholar, a useful man, and his death will be severely felt in Sweeden.

—*Death of Professor Miller.*—English papers record the death of William Allen Miller, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of chemistry in King's College, London, an accomplished scientist, author, investigator and effective teacher. Dr. Miller died of apoplexy on the 30th Sept. last, at Liverpool, whither he had gone to take part in the proceedings of the British Association. Born at Ipswich, on the 17th December, 1817, in his twenty-fourth year he became assistant to the late Mr. Daniell, Professor of chemistry in King's College, London. He was the author of a celebrated and highly esteemed treatise on Chemistry, and has contributed in various ways to the progress of science.

Art.

—*Statue of the Queen for Liverpool.*—Shortly after the erection of the statue of the late Prince Consort, which stands in the open space in front of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, the Corporation resolved to erect a companion statue of her Majesty, at a cost of £5,000, to be also erected in front of the hall; and the work was entrusted to Mr. Thornycroft, the well-known sculptor, under the approval of her Majesty. The statue, which is an equestrian one, and corresponds in size to that of the late Prince Consort, has now been completed, and is expected to arrive in Liverpool in a few days from the bronze foundry of Messrs. Elkington & Co., of Birmingham, where the work has been executed. The granite pedestal on which the figure will stand has been finished some time and the necessary scaffolding for raising the statue is in readiness. No arrangement has yet been made or time been fixed for the formal ceremony of uncovering the statue.

— *Toul Cathedral* has been damaged by the Prussian batteries; in Strasbourg the valuable public library, which comprised many precious MSS. and printed books, and works of art in general, besides churches and other structures, have been ruined by the besiegers, who bombarded the city as well as the fortress. If Herr Gregorovius, instead of writing silly verses about the flames fusing Germany into unity, had tried to induce his countrymen, to spare the town, he would have done a service.

—*Monument to Daniel Defoe.*—After remaining for over a century in a somewhat neglected state, the resting place of Daniel Defoe, in the dissenting burial-ground at Bunhill-Fields, has been crowned with an artistic tribute of the admiration of young England for the author of "Robinson Crusoe, and on the afternoon of the 6th ult., the monument was formally uncovered in the presence of nearly 1,000 people. The monument is an obelisk of Sicilian marble in the "Cleopatra's Needle" form. The base is semi-cruciform, four feet by eight, and the whole is carved out of two blocks. The total height is seventeen feet, and the cost £200. Upon the front of the plinth is inscribed: "Daniel Defoe, born 1661, died 1731. Author of 'Robinson Crusoe,' This monument is the result of an appeal in the *Christian World* newspaper to the boys and girls of England for funds to place a suitable memorial upon the grave of Daniel Defoe. It represents the united contributions of seventeen hundred persons." The work has been executed by Mr Samuel Horner, of Bournemouth, from a design by Mr. Creke, architect, of the same town.—Mr. Charles Reed, M.P. for Hackney, who was mainly instrumental in preserving the burial-ground from desecration, performed the ceremony of uncovering the monument.

—*The French Crown Jewels.*—The Crown jewels of France were deposited at the Garde Meuble down to 1791, when a very detailed inventory was drawn up by MM. Bion, Christin, and Delattre, Deputies to the National Constituent Assembly, appointed as a special commission for the purpose, in accordance with the decrees of the 26th and 27th May and the second of June of that year. The list was printed, at the National Office, in two parts, and distributed to the members of the Chamber. The first portion concerns the precious stones under the name of "Crown diamonds," with an estimate of their value. The first chapter—diamonds—gives 16,730.403 fr.; the second—pearls—996,700 fr.; third—colored stones—360,604 fr.; the forth—suites of ornaments—5,834,490 fr.; making a total of 23,922,197 fr. The *Régent* alone is calculated at twelve millions. The worth of these precious objects has at least tripled since the period. The collection contains 8,547 diamonds, 513 pearls, 250 rubies, 71 topazes, 150 emeralds, 134 sapphires, 3 amethysts, 8 Syrian garnets, and 8 other coloured stones. The second part comprises ornaments of rock crystal, engraved stones, gems, and other monuments of the arts and sciences. These treasures were handed over to the National Museum, and they form at present one of the most interesting galleries of the Louvre.—*Galignani.*

Statistical.

—*Population of the City of Paris.*—The population of Paris, according to a census taken in 1868, amounted to 2,150,916 souls, of whom 2,028,736 were born in France: that is 733,478 in the Department of the Seine, and 1,295,252 in other departments. Of the 122,180 remaining persons, 3,055 were naturalized citizens, 34,273 Germans, 33,088 Belgians, 10,687 Swiss, 9,100 English, 7,903 Italians, 6,254 Hollanders, 4,400 Americans, 4,294 Poles, 2,536 Spaniards, 1,356 Russians, 541 Scandinavians, 329 Moldo-Wallachians, 313 Turks, 290 Greeks, and 3,766 foreigners of all other nations. This census, it will be observed, gives 34,273 as the number of Germans in Paris, and hence the recent report that the Prussians in that city were over 80,000 must have been greatly exaggerated. Adding the Belgians and Hollanders, the number, it is true, is raised to 73,615, but natives of these countries cannot be rated among the citizens who were so objectionable to the French.

—*Size of our Great Lakes.*—The latest measurements of our fresh water seas are these:

The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 688 feet; elevation, 627 feet; area, 42,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 390 miles; its greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 900 feet; elevation, 507 feet; area, 23,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 600 feet; elevation, 274 feet; area 20,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 90 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 6,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth, 45 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; area, 6,000 square miles.