we find an exostosed condition of the fangs, or any necrosed roots, the only treatment left is immediate extraction. If there are no diseased teeth or roots present in the mouth, and the neuralgia is constitutional, a sympathetic irritability of the nerve filaments of the pulp of one or more healthy teeth is sometimes produced, and is felt as if originating from those organs. The same phenomenon occurs also if the disorder has been caused by the presence of diseased teeth or roots, and often after the removal of the affected organs; the paroxysms of pain often recur as if proceeding from sound and normal ones, with as much violence; that may also depend to a certain degree upon a natural tendency of the fangs of some teeth to become exostosed, which very often manifest their symptoms in that way, as well as by the bulbous enlargement of their fangs, their crowns being quite sound.

CAUSES OF THE DISCOLORATION OF TEETH.

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A tooth rarely becomes discolored unless it loses a part or the whole of its vitality. The pulp, with its arteries, veins and nerves, is the chief source of life, and with its destruction goes the entire circulatory system of the tooth. To get at an intelligent idea of this subject, we will take into consideration the anatomy of the organ in question. Dentine or ivory forms by far the most abundant constituent of a tooth, constituting the whole of the root, body and neck, with the exception of a thin covering of enamel—the crusta petrosa—and pulp. In texture dentine is harder than bone. According to Mr. Nasmyth, ivory presents three varieties; the first consisting of a "regular series of fibres and cells" called fibro cellular, and regarded as the most perfect kind of ivory, forms the greater portion of the teeth of man. The second variety presents vertical canals traversing it, found particularly in the teeth of fish, and is called canalicular. The third variety exhibits little corpuscular bodies scattered through it, and is called corpuscular ivory. This is supposed to exist in the human tooth only in a state of disease. From later experiments by Mr. Nasmyth, it appears that the structure of the dentine, like that the pulp, is essentially cellular and fibrous—that is consisting of cells and fibres. Anatomists generally deny the vascularity of the dentine, but specimens that have fallen under the observation of several