

other animals, while dependent on the mother, get lime, and phosphorous, and potash, and silex, and all the other elements of which the teeth are composed, from the blood or teeth of the mother, and she gets them from the food which Nature provides containing those elements in their natural proportions.

But where can the child in its forming state get these necessary elements, whose mother lives principally on starch and butter, and sugar, neither of which contains a particle of lime, phosphorus, potash or silex? Nature performs no miracles. She makes teeth as glass is made, by combining the elements which compose them according to her own chemical principles. And this illustration is the more forcible because the composition of the enamel of the teeth and of glass is very nearly identical; both, at least, requiring the combination of silex with some alkaline principle.

If, then, the mother of an unborn or nursing infant lives on white bread and butter, pastry, and confectionery, which contain no silex, and very little of the other elements which compose the teeth, nothing short of a miracle can give her a child with good teeth, and especially with teeth enamelled.

But what articles of food will make good teeth? Good milk will make good teeth, for it makes them for calves. Good meat will make good teeth, for it makes them for lions and wolves. Good vegetables and fruits will make good teeth, for they make them for monkeys.

Good corn, oats, barley, wheat, rye, and indeed everything that grows, will make good teeth, if eaten in their natural state, no elements being taken out; for every one of them does make teeth for horses, cows, sheep, or some other animal. But starch, sugar, lard, or butter will not make good teeth. You tried them all with your child's first teeth, and failed; and your neighbours have tried them, and indeed all Christendom has tried them, and the result is that a man or woman at forty with good, sound teeth is a very rare exception.—*Philosophy of Eating.*

AMAURNIS CAUSED BY CROWDING OF TEETH.—Mr. Hancock, (*Lancet*) reports the following peculiar case: a boy, aged eleven, whose sight had been previously unimpaired, found upon waking on morning that his sight was entirely lost. He was admitted to the Charing-Cross Hospital about a month afterwards, when it was found that his teeth were much crowded and wedged together; the jaws, in fact, not being large enough for them. Two permanent and four milk molar teeth were extracted, and the boy could distinguish light from darkness on the same evening; on the following morning he could make out objects. Eleven days after, he was discharged cured, the only treatment beyond the removal of the teeth, being two doses of aperient medicine.—*Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*