make their appearance, experience points to the contrary course; and I have invariably seen, in my practice, that the longer the first teeth can be retained in the jaw the better, for irregularity arising from their removal being deferred, can always be rectified and contraction resulting from too early extraction is beyond our power. Even in cases where children suffered from tooth-ache of the temporary teeth, I have always found a simple fomentation of water, as hot as it can be borne, applied for half an hour to the outside of the cheek, opposite the seat of pain, together with a gentle aperient, sufficient to afford entire relief; and by this means the teeth may be retained until their successors displace them, or at least until they may be removed with very little force.—*London Lancet.*

ARTICLE XIII.

On the Dissolving of Teeth in Solution of Sugar.

SIR: The dissolution of teeth in lactic acid is known, as well as that sugar solution produces "lactic acid" by fermentation. The tooth I used for the experiment was a thoroughly sound one, without the least speck, and nineteen grains in weight. I put it in a solution of six drachms of sugar and three drachms of water, in a temperature of 32° — 36° . In three weeks, the tooth lost about seven grains, with a change in the solution, and, in analyzing it, I found that only the carbonate and phosphate of lime were consumed. The part round the crown of the tooth was unchanged. The tooth lost, afterwards, when I put it in diluted hydrochloric acid, all its limy substance in the course of twenty-four hours, with a small influence of carbonic acid. Another tooth which I put in diluted hydrochloric acid lost in twenty-four hours all its limy substance, but under the influence of a great deal of carbonic acid. A tooth remained unchanged in very concentrated camphor solution.

A tooth, nine grains in weight, put in a solution of half a drachm of oxalic acid and three drachms of water, in a temperature of 32° — 36° , lost, in ten days, two grains and a half of

its weight. It was found with a white sediment (oxalate of lime) and weighed four grains. The enamel was found quite dissolved; the other part of the tooth was not altered.

T. LINSER.

[*London Lancet.*]

ARTICLE XIV.

Removal of a Tumor imbedded in the Parotid Gland.

MR. CAUTION related the following particulars of a case which came under his hands before the Westminster Medical Society.

A man, aged sixty, had for several years been afflicted with amaurosis of both eyes, for which mercury, strychnine, galvanism, and other remedies, had been ineffectually employed. Some time since he complained of a swelling below the left ear, and which had gradually increased in size. It gave no pain; but by degrees the resulting inconveniences were, difficulty in mastication, deglutition, and great impairment of hearing. The tumor was firmly wedged in between the ramus of the jaw and the mastoid process, extending chiefly towards the angle of the former. The skin over it was healthy and unadherent, and to the touch it was firm and resisting. *Operation:* The superficial incision was commenced at the zygoma, extended thence, in a curved direction, along the anterior boundary of the tumor, and terminated a little way behind the angle of the jaw. The flap being dissected backwards, the tumor was seized by a double hook; and as traction was therewith made upon it, the knife isolated it from its connections. A portion of the surrounding parotid gland required to be likewise removed. The depth to which the tumor extended was greater than the extent of its growth superficially; and on removal, it was seen to be an enlarged and apparently fungoid state of a lymphatic gland, inclosed in a strong, fibrous-looking capsule. The hemorrhage was trivial, and the patient recovered without any paralysis of the face, and with restoration of the power of mastication, deglutition and hearing.